

could not send a military expedition across the seas. However, a military force was organized under the command of General William Eaton, U.S.A., and Colonel Tobias Lear who had been military secretary to George Washington: this force was composed mainly of Greeks supported by a small force of Neapolitan gunners. These Greek Companies fought valiantly alongside the United States Marines. Their repeated assaults brought the war to a successful conclusion in 1805 by the capture of the Tripolitan Capitol of Derne. Our Greek companies were repeatedly mentioned in the dispatches for their courage and sacrifice. Thus General Eaton in his dispatch to Commodore Samuel Barron concerning the assault on Derne on April 29, 1805, states, "Our forces ashore successfully assaulted Derne, led by Patrick N. O'Bannon of the Marines along with our Greek companies. The loss in killed and wounded this day were mostly Greeks. They well supported their ancient character." Thus the Greeks made the supreme sacrifice and contributed their lives in the early days of our republic.

Whereas, people of Greek origin or descent have greatly contributed to the progress of the United States as citizens of the republic. They have been loyal, progressive and law abiding. They have entered the various phases of American life and contributed greatly thereto. They have been noted for their community spirit in matters of charity and human kindness. Their campaign in education for American citizenship has been outstanding. In the early days of our present economic depression, having engaged extensively in the food trades in the United States, they willingly fed thousands of persons out of their love for their fellow man before either private or governmental social agencies could bring themselves to the realization of the catastrophe that had overtaken us.

Whereas, a campaign is now in progress in the United States for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed women and children of Greece. Such relief as has been afforded has been most thankfully received. The campaign has been conducted with dignity and restraint. Our citizens of Hellenic origin have steadfastly refused to indulge in a campaign of recrimination and hate, or tell us what we should do on their behalf. This is eminently befitting an ancient and cultured people. They realize that our nation is derived from many peoples and that our national unity is of paramount importance. Now be it therefore

Resolved, (if the House concur), That the Legislature of this state acknowledge the contribution made to our nation by persons of Hellenic origin by endorsing the celebration of Greek Independence Day on March 25th as Hellenic Day, and be it further

Resolved, (if the H. R. concur), that his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania shall issue, publish and declare an appropriate proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, designating for observance this year, the twenty-fifth day of March, as Hellenic Day.

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

ERRATUM

Mr. STIEFEL. Mr. President, I desire to make a correction in the Legislative Journal, on page 671 in the left hand column, line 30, where it shows, "three hundred appendices." It is impossible to have three hundred appendices in a report; it should have been three appendices.

I therefore, Mr. President, ask that the Journal be corrected from three hundred to three appendices.

The PRESIDENT. The correction will be noted.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GELTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 19, 1941, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. EALY. Mr. President, I second the motion. The motion was agreed to, The Senate adjourned at 6:30 o'clock, p. m., until Wednesday, March 19, 1941, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, March 18, 1941

The House met at 1 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The SPEAKER. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Percy R. Stockman, Dean of the Episcopal Convocation of North Philadelphia, who is the guest of the gentleman from Bucks, Mr. Stockham. The invocation will be delivered by Rev. Stockman at the invitation of the Chaplain of the House.

The Rev. PERCY R. STOCKMAN, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. Almighty God, the author and giver of all good, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, enable us in all things to commit our ways unto thee, that Thou being our ruler and guide, we may so pass from things temporal and enjoy things eternal.

Be with the President of these United States, the Governor of this great Commonwealth of ours, and all others in authority in these very serious times of great international and national import. Especially we pray for those engaged in this Legislative Assembly, that their deliberations may be for the well being of all our people and their law making be found in accord with Thy eternal good.

To the honor and glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday, when on motion of Mr. ALLMOND, unanimously agreed to, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. BREThERICK. HOUSE BILL No. 832.

An Act to amend sections three thousand one hundred and one and three thousand one hundred and two 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," permitting the zoning of undeveloped portions only of townships.

Referred to the Committee on Townships.

By Mr. JAMES. HOUSE BILL No. 833.

An Act to amend section five of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred nineteen (P. L. 103), entitled "An act creating a State Art Commission in the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings; requiring the approval of the commission of the design and location of all public monuments, memorials buildings or other structures and certain private structures, proposed to be erected anywhere in this

Commonwealth other than in cities of the first and second class," requiring approval of the State Art Commission of additional structures; and prohibiting disbursements of public moneys in certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. WOLF and PAUL A. BRUNNER.
HOUSE BILL No. 834.

An Act requiring persons selling "merchandise" as herein defined, to place weighing and measuring devices in full view of the purchasers; imposing certain duties on the Department of Internal Affairs and the several county and city inspectors of weights and measures; and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. HIRSCH. HOUSE BILL No. 835.

An Act making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Incorporated.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PROSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 836.

An Act to further amend section four hundred and twenty of the act approved the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (P. L. 736), entitled as amended "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; and prescribing penalties," permitting claimants to engage experts to examine their injuries and to testify; and imposing the cost thereof on employers.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. PROSEN. HOUSE BILL No. 837.

An Act to further amend section one thousand six hundred and seven of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith;" requiring the teaching in high schools of the theories of proper and safe operation of motor vehicles.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HARE. HOUSE BILL No. 838.

An Act to add section one thousand two hundred seventeen to the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith;" providing that employes of school districts who enter, or are called into active service with the armed forces of the United States, shall be entitled to leaves of absence during the period for which it is necessary to remain in such service; protecting and securing certain rights of those employes during such leaves of absence; and imposing certain additional duties upon

the Commonwealth and the various school districts thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WOODSIDE. HOUSE BILL No. 839.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce, out of the Motor License Fund, for the proper conduct of a specific portion of its work.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WOODSIDE. HOUSE BILL No. 840.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Welfare to pay for the care, treatment, removal, and maintenance of the indigent insane in county and institution district hospitals.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARKS. HOUSE BILL No. 841.

An Act to amend section four hundred three of the act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 1449), entitled "An act establishing a court of record in the county of Allegheny for control, care, guidance, treatment, trial, placement and commitment of delinquent, neglected and dependent children under sixteen years of age and of persons over sixteen years of age contributing to or encouraging delinquency, neglect or dependency of children; defining the jurisdiction and powers of the court, and regulating procedure therein; providing for the transfer thereto of certain powers, functions and duties from other courts, providing for the election of judges thereof, the appointment of probation officers, other necessary staff officials and assistants; providing for housing of same, and providing for detention facilities; making the contributing to or encouraging of the delinquency, neglect or dependency of children a misdemeanor; and providing penalties," as amended in part, further regulating the jurisdiction of aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace in cases where certain children are involved.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Messrs. POLEN and PETTIT. HOUSE BILL No. 842.

An Act to amend section 233.1 of the act, approved the second day of May, 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;" providing for the appointment of a solicitor by the register of wills in counties of the fourth class.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. BOORSE. HOUSE BILL No. 843.

An Act to further amend section thirty-eight of the act, approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (P. L. 568), entitled "An act relating to the commencement of actions," requiring more specific statements in the return of writs of summons.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. BOORSE. HOUSE BILL No. 844.

An Act to further amend section two hundred fourteen of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 177) entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain ad-

ministrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers, providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by establishing a minimum salary for state employes.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Mr. BOORSE. HOUSE BILL No. 845.

An Act prohibiting the sale or offering or exposing for sale of insecticides in powder form unless the same shall be colored green.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. GRYSKEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 846.

An Act to amend an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same and the method for collecting such revenue and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended, by requiring school boards in all school districts to grant leaves of absence to all school employes who shall volunteer or be called for military naval or similar service under the Selective Service Law of 1940 or subsequent laws of the United States of America and to all school employes in the National Guard, land or naval reserve forces who shall be called for active duty; preserving certain contracts, salaries, increments, retirement rights, seniority, State contributions and grants to local school boards, eligibility lists, re-employment; requiring school boards to employ substitutes in place of such employes; reserving all rights and privileges of employes granted leaves of absence under the provisions herein; superseding or repealing all contrary laws.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. STOCKHAM. HOUSE BILL No. 847.

An Act to further amend three hundred one and to amend section four hundred one of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1053), entitled "An act relating to the regulation of public utilities; defining as public utilities certain corporations, companies, associations, and persons; providing for the regulation of public utilities, including, to a limited extent, municipalities engaging in public utility business, by prescribing, defining, and limiting their duties, powers, and liabilities, and regulating the exercise, surrender or abandonment of their powers, privileges, and franchises; defining and regulating contract carriers by motor vehicles and brokers in order to regulate effectively common carriers by motor vehicle; conferring upon the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission the power and duty of supervising and regulating persons, associations, companies, and corporations, including, to a limited extent, municipal corporations subject to this act, and administering the provisions of this act; authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates; placing the burden of proof on public utilities to sustain their rates and certain other matters; authorizing a permissive or mandatory sliding scale method of regulating rates; providing for the supervision of financial and contractual relations between public utilities and affiliated interests, and supervision and regulation of accounts and securities or obligations issued,

or kept by persons, associations, companies, corporations or municipal corporations subject to this act; conferring upon the commission power to vary, reform, or revise certain contracts; conferring upon the commission the exclusive power to regulate or order the construction, alteration, relocation, protection, or abolition of crossings of facilities of public utilities, and of such facilities by or over public highways, to appropriate property for the construction or improvement of such crossings, and to award or apportion resultant costs and damages; authorizing owners of such property to sue the Commonwealth for such damages; providing for ejectment proceedings in connection with the appropriation of property for crossings; conferring upon the commission power to control and regulate budgets of public utilities; imposing upon persons, associations, companies, and corporations (except municipal corporations) subject to regulation, the cost of administering this act; prescribing and regulating practice and procedure before the commission and procedure for review by the courts of commission action; giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive original jurisdiction over certain proceedings; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for violations of the provisions of this act and regulations and orders of the commission, and the procedure for enforcing such fines and penalties; and repealing legislation supplied and superseded by or inconsistent with this act," by further limiting the control and regulation of the commission in respect to rates, service and extensions by municipal corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Public Utilities.

By Messrs. POLEN and PETTIT. HOUSE BILL No. 848.

An Act to further amend paragraph nineteen of section one thousand two hundred ten of the act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," providing for the continuation of payments for closed schools to districts which by reason of any increase in population have been changed from a fourth class district to one of another class.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. KILROY and TURNER.
HOUSE BILL No. 849.

To amend the act approved the nineteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-five (P. L. 1356), entitled, "An act to regulate the sale and delivery of solid fuel, as herein defined; providing for appointments of licensed weighmasters; prescribing their powers and duties; authorizing substitute licensed weighmasters imposing certain duties on the Department of Internal Affairs; and providing penalties," further regulating the issuing to and revocation and suspension of licenses of weighmasters; requiring the use of suitable scales; regulating the issuing, use and keeping of weighmaster's certificates; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the State, city, and county inspectors of weights and measures and the Department of Internal Affairs; declaring certain proofs to constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of the act; extending the provisions of said act to cases heretofore exempted; and prescribing additional and increased penalties.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

By Messrs. SHEPARD and D'ORTONA.
HOUSE BILL No. 850.

Regulating the employment and providing for an annual vacation and salaries of certain employes of the department of public works of cities of the first class.

Referred to the Committee on Cities-First Class.

By Mr. BOIES.

HOUSE BILL No. 851.

An Act to add section six hundred seventeen and one-tenth to 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 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 a limited operator's license in certain cases to persons whose operator's license has been revoked or suspended.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. POWERS.

HOUSE BILL No. 852.

An Act to amend section five hundred and one 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 penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," by requiring extra fees for the assignment of special registration plates.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. HIRSCH.

HOUSE BILL No. 853.

An Act to further amend section eight hundred seven of the act, approved the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-seven (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," by further regulating the election of councilmen.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. SCANLON.

HOUSE BILL No. 854.

An Act to further amend sections three hundred four and four hundred eleven 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 al-

cohol, 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," further regulating the hours of when sales may be made at Pennsylvania Liquor Stores, and permitting hotel and restaurant licensees to sell by the bottle at certain times, for consumption off the premises.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. SCANLON.

HOUSE BILL No. 855.

An Act to further amend section seven hundred one 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 providing that twenty per centum of the license fees be appropriated to the use of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board for enforcement purposes only.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. SCANLON.

HOUSE BILL No. 856.

An Act to further amend section four hundred eleven 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 allowing sales up to two o'clock antemeridian on Sunday providing electors approve by a referendum.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. FALKENSTEIN.

HOUSE BILL No. 857.

An Act imposing an annual license fee on all persons

operating certain hotels in the Commonwealth, and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FALKENSTEIN. HOUSE BILL No. 858.

An Act imposing an annual license fee on all persons operating cabarets in the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. D'ORTONA and REYNOLDS.
HOUSE BILL No. 859.

An Act to further amend clause (b) of section four of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2051) entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," further regulating the power of the Department of Public Assistance to determine the eligibility of applicants for assistance.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

By Mr. MUNLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 860.

An Act to amend sections nine hundred twenty-two and one thousand four of the act, approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 1333), entitled "An act concerning elections, including general, municipal, special and primary elections, the nomination of candidates, primary and election expenses and election contests; creating and defining membership of county boards of elections; imposing duties upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, courts, county boards of elections, county commissioners; imposing penalties for violation of the act, and codifying, revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts relating to elections," providing that any candidate defeated for nomination to an office at a primary election, shall not be a candidate for the same office at the succeeding election.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. GRYSKEWICZ. HOUSE BILL No. 861.

An Act to further amend the act, approved the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 519), entitled "An act concerning boroughs, and revising, amending, and consolidating the law relating to boroughs," by further regulating the affairs of boroughs; and revising, amending and changing the law relating thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Boroughs.

By Mr. VOORHEES. HOUSE BILL No. 862.

An Act to amend section three hundred and five, and to further amend section one thousand two hundred and two of the act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (P. L. 309), entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to

establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," by requiring all appointees and employes of school districts of the first class to be residents of the districts wherein employed.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WOODSIDE. HOUSE BILL No. 863.

An Act to amend the act, approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred 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 changing the method of handling the funds made available from time to time to meet the obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; clarifying the procedure for establishing such liability of the Commonwealth; and providing for the transfer and lapsing of certain moneys into the General Fund.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Mr. WOODSIDE. HOUSE BILL No. 864.

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Labor and Industry to meet the obligation of the Commonwealth to pay a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases and repealing and lapsing certain appropriations.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. READINGER. HOUSE BILL No. 865.

An Act to amend section one of the act, approved the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 38), entitled "An act relating to the parties to writs of scire facias sur mortgage in certain cases, and to the title acquired by a sale on a judgment of foreclosure in such cases," making provision for cases where the original mortgagor is dead; and validating past proceedings and titles acquired thereby.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. HARKINS. HOUSE BILL No. 866.

An Act to further amend section eleven of the act, approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 553), entitled "An act relating to the financial responsibility of operators and owners of motor vehicles, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; requiring operators and owners of automobiles, under certain circumstances, to furnish proof of financial responsibility, as herein defined; providing for the suspension of operators' licenses and motor vehicle registration certificates in certain cases; regulating insurance policies which may be accepted as proof of financial responsibility imposing duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, the State Treasurer and prothonotaries; and prescribing penaltic-" restricting judgments to only those recovered in personam.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Mr. HARKINS.

HOUSE BILL No. 867.

An Act to further amend subsections (c), (d), and (e) and (f) of, and to add section 823.1 to, the act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 906) 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 and revocation of licenses for official inspection stations, imposing certain additional duties upon the Secretary of Revenue, and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Messrs. REUBEN E. COHEN and O'NEILL.

HOUSE BILL No. 868.

To further amend the act, approved the fifth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (1937, P. L. 2897), entitled "An act establishing a system of unemployment compensation to be administered by the Department of Labor and Industry and its existing and newly created agencies with personnel (with certain exceptions) selected on a civil service basis; requiring employers to keep records and make reports, and certain employers to pay contributions based on payrolls to provide moneys for the payment of compensation to certain unemployed persons; providing procedure and administrative details for the determination, payment and collection of such contributions and the payment of such compensation; providing for cooperation with the Federal Government and its agencies; creating certain special funds in the custody of the State Treasurer; and prescribing penalties," by further defining "contributions" to be paid by certain employers; changing the procedure and administrative details for the determination and payment of compensation; further regulating the appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension and furlough of civil service employes; and further defining the powers of and procedure before the board.

Referred to the Committee on Labor.

By Messrs. BROWN and McKINNEY.

HOUSE BILL No. 869.

To amend the act, approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six (P. L., First Extraordinary Session, 47), entitled "An act to enable persons, associations, partnerships, and corporations to borrow money and secure the repayment thereof by the execution and recordation of chattel mortgages on any chattels of any kind or description; providing for bonds with confessions of judgments; regulating the assignment and release of such mortgages; and assignating the operation and effect of the lien of such mortgages" by extending, enlarging, and removing the limitations from the class of those who may become chattel mortgagees; by making further provision respecting fees of recorders of deeds in connection with chattel mortgages, extension of the lien

of said mortgages and defaults of said mortgages; and by defining violations and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. O'MULLEN.

HOUSE BILL No. 870.

To further amend sections twenty and twenty-one of the act approved the third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 252), entitled as amended "An act to regulate and restrain the traffic in malt and brewed beverages, as herein defined; providing for the licensing of the manufacture, transportation, sale and distribution of such beverages; imposing license and permit fees, and providing for collection and distribution thereof; restricting ownership and interest in licensed places; permitting municipalities and townships, by vote of the electors, to prevent the licensing therein of places where such beverages may be sold for consumption on the premises, and regulating elections for this purpose; imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, quarter sessions courts, district attorneys, the Department of Justice, proper authorities of political subdivisions of the State, and election officers; providing penalties; and repealing existing acts," by further regulating manufacturers and distributors and importing distributors of malt and brewed beverages.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

SENATE MESSAGE

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 9.

(HOUSE BILL No. 871.)

An Act concerning the permanent recordation of certain births, birth certificates, the issuance of copies of such certificates, and prescribing the procedure therefor; enlarging the powers and duties of the Department of Health and the Bureau of Vital Statistics providing for appeals from the action of the Bureau of Vital Statistics to the Orphans' Court and imposing duties and powers on such Orphans' Court.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE BILL No. 66.

(HOUSE BILL No. 872.)

An Act to further amend the last paragraph of section four hundred thirty-nine of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and 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," imposing additional duties on and providing for additional compensation of veterans' grave registrars.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

SENATE BILL No. 163.

(HOUSE BILL No. 873.)

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, to sell and convey two certain plots of land.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

SENATE BILL No. 187.

(HOUSE BILL No. 874.)

An Act to amend section thirty-eight of article four of the act, approved the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (P. L. 521), entitled as amended "An act providing for the imposition and collection of certain taxes upon the transfer of property passing from a decedent who was a resident of this Commonwealth at the time of his death, and of property within this Commonwealth of a decedent who was a nonresident of the Commonwealth at the time of his death; defining and

taxing transfers made in contemplation of death; defining as a transfer and taxing the right of survivorship in property as to which such right exists; and making it unlawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, or national banking association located therein, to transfer the stock of such corporation or banking association, standing in the name of any such decedent, until the tax on the transfer thereof has been paid; and providing penalties; and citing certain acts for repeal," changing the time within which a discount is allowed for the payment of said taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

SENATE BILL No. 253. (HOUSE BILL No. 875.)

An Act relating to members of the bureau of fire in cities of the second class; providing, subject to the approval of the electors, for a three-platoon system for such members, with certain exceptions; providing for an election on such question; and regulating hours of service, hours of rest and annual vacations.

Referred to the Committee on Cities—Second Class.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. VAN ALLSBURG. HOUSE BILL No. 876.

An Act to amend the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," as amended, by regulating the use or disclosure of public assistance lists and records, and adding to penal provisions.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. EDWIN A. LEE. RESOLUTION No. 55.

In the House of Representatives, March 18, 1941.

On January 7th, this House of Representatives passed a resolution extending its thanks to the Honorable Ellwood J. Turner for his untiring efforts in securing additional facilities and comforts for the members and officers of the House.

Among the improvements brought about through his efforts, was the remodeling and refurbishing of the suite of offices occupied by the Speaker of the House, but this suite still lacks the embellishments that form so important a part in the decorative scheme of offices occupied by officials of the Executive branch of the State Government.

In order that there shall no longer exist this difference between the Executive and Legislative branches, arrangements should be made to hang on the walls of the Speaker's office portraits of the Speakers of this House, starting from the time of its remodeling, and nothing could be more appropriate than having the first portrait to be placed therein, that of the Speaker responsible for the improvements; therefore be it

Resolved, That this House hereby suggests to the Appropriations Committee of the House that, in the preparation of the General Appropriation Bill, the following item should be inserted therein:

For the payment of the cost of painting a portrait of former Speaker Ellwood J. Turner to be placed in the office of the Speaker of the House in the Capitol Building, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750);

and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

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 17, 1941.

Whereas, Principles of free government are being assailed throughout the earth; and

Whereas, the flag of the United States is a symbol of American liberties and privileges; and

Whereas, this flag is an inspiration to all citizens and an assurance that the privileges of liberty are everywhere present in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the American flag shall be displayed in every public office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in every institution receiving state aid; and be it further

Resolved, that all private factories, stores and commercial institutions be requested to comply with the spirit and purpose of this resolution.

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

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

Phone, Hilltop 1002

Township of Haverford,
Delaware County, Pennsylvania,
Administration Building,
2325 Darby Road, Upper Darby P. O., Pa.

Thomas Weidemann,
Treasurer

March 14, 1941.

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

My dear Mr. Speaker:

As a member of the Local Government Commission, I find it impossible to attend the numerous sessions and, therefore, deem it best to tender my resignation as a member of same.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) THOS. WEIDEMANN.

TW:CL

APPOINTMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Weidemann, the gentleman from Lehigh Mr. LICHTENWALTER.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. MUNLEY, from the Committee on Liquor Control, reported as committed, House Bill No. 259, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections four hundred eleven, and six hundred ten 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 fixing the hours during which liquor, malt or brewed beverages may be sold; and imposing further penalties.

Mr. PROSEN, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 583, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, to sell and convey two certain plots of land.

Mr. MOONEY, from the Committee on Cities-Second Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 656, entitled:

An Act to amend the third paragraph of article seven of the act, approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," permitting the city treasurer to collect delinquent taxes under the act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three (P. L. 106).

Mr. SARRAF, from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 487, entitled:

To repeal clause (o) of section seven of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2051), entitled "An act relating to public assistance; providing for and regulating assistance to certain classes of persons designated and defined as dependent children, aged persons, blind persons and other persons requiring relief; providing for the administration of this act by the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance hereby created for this purpose; authorizing the Department of Public Assistance to cooperate with, and to accept and disburse moneys received from, the United States Government for assistance to such persons; providing for the liquidation of the State Emergency Relief Board, Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, and Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind; and repealing laws relating to mothers' assistance, pensions for the blind, old age assistance, and the State Emergency Relief Board," by eliminating requirement that the names of general assistance recipients be made public.

Mr. WEISS, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 692, entitled:

An Act to amend clauses (k) and (l), and to add clause (n) to section two thousand four hundred two of the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers College; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments,

boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," authorizing the leasing of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation to the United States.

Mr. POWERS, from the Committee on Cities-Second Class, reported as committed, House Bill No. 653, entitled:

An Act to add clause eighteen A to section three of article nineteen of the act, approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L. 20), entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," authorizing cities of the second class to impose and collect charges for the care and treatment at municipal hospitals of persons who are financially able to pay the expenses of such care and treatment.

Mr. McDERMOTT, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 401, entitled:

An Act to further amend section five hundred eleven of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employes in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," appropriating to the Department of Military Affairs the proceeds of the sale of certain products, to be expended for the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

Mr. STINE from the Committee on State Government reported as committed House Bill No. 588, entitled:

An Act providing for the acquisition by the Department of Property and Supplies of a tract of land fronting on Lake Erie, situated in the township of North East, County of Erie, and for its development and maintenance as a state park by the Department of Forests and Waters; and making an appropriation.

Mr. TATE from the Committee on Judiciary General reported as committed House Bill No. 553, entitled:

An Act to amend section twenty-two of the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred three), entitled "An act relating to the form, execution, revocation, and interpretation of wills; to nuncupative wills; to the appointment of testamentary guardians; to spendthrift trusts; to forfeiture of devise or legacy in case of murder of testator; to elections to take under or against wills, and to the recording and registering of such elections and of decrees relative thereto, and to the fees therefor," by

providing for forfeiture of the right to take property under the will of a murdered testator.

Mr. TATE from the Committee on Judiciary General reported as committed House Bill No. 554, entitled:

An Act to amend section twenty-three of the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws, 429), entitled "An act relating to the descent and distribution of the real and personal property of persons dying intestate; and to provide for the recording and registering of the decrees of the Orphans' Court in connection therewith, and the fees therefor," by providing for forfeiture of the right to inherit or to take property of a murdered intestate under the said act.

Mr. SKALE from the Committee on Judiciary General reported as committed House Bill No. 393, entitled:

An Act to amend sections one and two of the act approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (P. L. 266), entitled "An act to protect trade-mark owners, distributors, and the public against injuries and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguished trade-mark, brand or name," by extending the provisions thereof to vending equipment used in distribution of such articles and further defining parties having a right of action for unfair competition.

Mr. FLEMING, from the Committee on Welfare, reported as committed, House Bill No. 237, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four hundred three of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2017), entitled "An act creating in each county (except of the first class) as a separate corporation, and each city of the first and second class as a part of the city government, an institution district for the care and maintenance of certain indigent persons and children; prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners, county treasurers city departments of public welfare, the State Department of Public Assistance, in respect thereto; abolishing certain poor districts and terminating the terms of directors, overseers, guardians, and managers of the poor and poor district auditors, and providing for the temporary employment of certain of them; providing for the transfer, vesting, sale and disposition of the property of poor districts and the payment of their obligations; imposing certain existing obligations on institution districts and on the Commonwealth; regulating the affairs of poor districts until abolished; revising, amending, changing and consolidating the law relating to the care of the poor; and repealing existing laws," increasing the maximum cost of burial.

Mr. CULLEN, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 158, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections two hundred two and four hundred two, to repeal section eight hundred eight of, and to add section one thousand one hundred three to, the act, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions and officers fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers, providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain

departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employees of certain departments, boards, and commissions shall be determined," transferring the State Employees Retirement Board from the Department of State to the Treasury Department.

Mr. CULLEN, from the Committee on State Government, reported as committed, House Bill No. 159, entitled:

An Act to further amend sections four and twenty-two of the act, approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three (P. L. 858), entitled "An act establishing a State employees' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing State employees; defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payments therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon the heads of departments in which State employees serve; excepting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," by transferring the State Employees' Retirement Board from the Department of State to the Treasury Department; and transferring certain appropriations.

Mr. FINESTONE, from the Committee on Judiciary Special, reported as amended, House Bill No. 616, entitled:

An Act to amend section seven of the act approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (P. L. 427), entitled "An act to Consolidate, Revise, and Amend the Laws of this Commonwealth relating to Penal Proceedings and Pleadings," providing for admission to bail by committing magistrates in cases involving manslaughter by automobile.

Mr. DiGENOVA, from the committee on Law and Order, re-reported as committed, House Bill No. 367, entitled:

Legalizing the operation of bowling alleys and participation in the sport of bowling on Sunday.

Mr. TARR, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, House Resolution No. 28.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 688, entitled:

An Act concerning reciprocal agreements for the Interstate Transportation and the support of poor and indigent persons, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

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. 376, entitled:

An Act to amend paragraph (a) of section eight hundred sixty-five of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 872), entitled "An act to consolidate, amend and revise the penal laws of the Commonwealth," by prohibiting the sale of lubricating oil which has been used and re-refined unless such oil is clearly so labeled.

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

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 463, entitled:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of lands, the payment of labor and the purchase of supplies, materials and equipment to enlarge and improve the Military Reservation at Indiantown Gap; and imposing certain duties upon the Department of Property and Supplies.

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. 561, entitled:

An Act to amend section six hundred and eight of the act approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 624), entitled "An act relating to the business of banking, and to the exercise of fiduciary powers by corporations; providing for the organization of corporations with fiduciary powers, and of banking corporations, with or without fiduciary powers, including the conversion of National banks into State banks, and for the licensing of private bankers; defining the rights, powers, duties, liabilities, and immunities of such corporations, of existent corporations authorized to engage in a banking business, with or without fiduciary powers, of private bankers, and of the officers, directors, trustees, shareholders, attorneys, and other employees of all such corporations or private bankers, or of affiliated corporations, associations, or persons; restricting the exercise of banking powers by any other corporation, association, or person, and of fiduciary powers by any other corporation; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the courts, prothonotaries, recorders of deeds, and certain State departments, commissions, and officers; imposing penalties; and repealing certain acts and parts of acts," by making further provisions concerning the voting shares held by incorporated institutions.

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. 93, as follows:

To further amend section four of the act approved the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 1024) entitled "An act to protect the public health and welfare by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others by prescribing penalties for violations thereof by defining the procedure in prosecutions and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof" by further regulating the employment of females in certain establishments with respect to their hours of labor

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Section four of the act approved the twenty-fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (P. L. 1024) entitled "An act to protect the public health

and welfare by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others by prescribing penalties for violations thereof by defining the procedure in prosecutions and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof" as amended by the act approved the ninth day of June one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 306) is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 4 No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing establishment before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening of any day [except that in manufacturing establishments operating not more than two shifts females may be employed between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock midnight Provided That employment in such cases shall not exceed eight (8) consecutive hours in any one day (exclusive of meal period) or five (5) days in any one week The provisions of] Provided That this section shall not apply to managers superintendents or persons doing clerical or stenographic work

Section 2 This act shall become effective immediately upon its final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, this bill amends the law to permit the employment of women in certain establishments between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the evening. Two years ago the law was amended to permit the employment of women between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the evening in certain establishments, particularly manufacturing establishments. At that time it was pointed out that it would be an advantage to industry and would not do any serious harm to labor in any respect to pass that legislation.

I have made inquiries of the Department of Labor and Industry and of the Department of Commerce concerning the effect of this legislation, and although they have received in each department, thousands and thousands of letters complaining about most everything in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I understand they have received no complaint, or any communication, objecting to the operation of the law as it was passed in the session of 1939.

They tell me that particularly in certain defense industries women are much more competent in certain routine inspection work than men, either because they have more patience than we do or from some inherent physical ability they are able to make routine inspections time after time on the same type of work with a much greater degree of efficiency than most men can. As industry is now being stepped up, and as we cannot foresee in the future how necessary it is going to be to extend it even beyond anything we may now consider, it seems to me it is foolish for us at this time to hamstring the possibilities of employing women during two separate working shifts in the manufacturing establishments. No state in this great country of ours will be depended upon to produce in the defense industries like the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. No state has the resources, has the trained people, has the manufacturing establishments

to produce the materials for defense that we have. We should not hamstring these industries by passing legislation which will prevent them from employing women during those two extra hours, which means not only employment during those two hours, but means employment during a second shift. There will be a great number of men who will be called out of industry for the service. There will be a great number of men who will be called out of industry to carry out certain phases of government work. There will be a great number of men who will be called out of particular types of industry to accept positions in other types of industry which they as men, alone can do. Those places must be filled. They must be filled by people who are competent to carry out the type of work these men do and which the defense program demands.

For these reasons it seems to me it would be foolish at this time to pass this type of legislation and I think that this House should defeat this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I come here today and ask for the passage of House Bill No. 98. This bill in the form as presented to the House will put us back to the 1913 act. I recall very vividly the picture which was painted in this House in 1939 by the then Republican majority. They came before this Legislature and asked that this particular bill be amended so that they could extend the working time until twelve o'clock midnight in plants of industrial production. Their arguments on the amendments were of this nature, that they had industries waiting on the border of our Commonwealth, that were going to come into this Commonwealth to build factories and mills and were going to solve the unemployment problem of this Commonwealth. I ask any member of the House has this materialized? Has the Department of Commerce through this particular amendment of the 1913 act brought industry into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? I do not believe they can show one iota as to where this has been done.

There are several reasons why I can ask for the repeal of this particular act. I can argue it on health standards, labor standards, working conditions and a number of other things that I do not care to mention at this time. I feel that the amendment in 1939 was just a part of an entire program dovetailed to break down labor standards in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. At that particular time we asked for a public hearing on this bill and it was granted. I recall very vividly that the only persons who came before the Labor Committee, in sponsorship of the amendments to the act of 1913 were the Chamber of Commerce in Philadelphia and the then Secretary of the Department of Commerce of Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown. Mr. Lewis failed to take a stand on this bill. Some of the Members who were for the bill spoke to him about it and he said he was for it. Somebody against the bill spoke to him and he was against the bill. Nobody knew where he was on the bill. Nevertheless, the glass industry, the hosiery industry, the textile industry and the automobile industry, and by that I mean the workers in those industries came and protested the amendment in 1939. They are still presenting protests and they are asking that the bill be put back into the form it was in 1913. I ask the Members of the House to vote for this bill.

Mr. VAN ALLSBURG. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to speak upon this bill, and as a matter of fact I had not paid very much attention to it until a few minutes ago.

I want to call to the attention of those on the other side of the House, who are anxious to have this law, or portions of it repealed, especially to what the last gentleman who spoke said, in essence, that he could justify, the passage of this bill regardless of what standards you wanted to discuss. I would like to have him tell the Members of this House how the canners of Pennsylvania, those who process foods, both vegetables and fruits, perishable products can operate their plants if they do not have night shifts. Will he please explain how they can do it? If he thinks he can answer that, I'll have something to say following it. I would like to have him explain, if he can, how the canneries can operate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I might answer that question by asking the gentleman a question. How did the canning industry carry out their work between the years 1913 and 1939?

Mr. VAN ALLSBURG. Mr. Speaker, they carried it out as best they could and I want to say that I personally took part in throwing into the dump heap approximately ten thousand bushels of tomatoes in two weeks time during that period because we could not get the necessary help day and night to take care of those products. That is the condition they are facing.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I might say that between the hours of six in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, they have ample time in which to do this particular work. The extension of time is not for the particular purpose of helping the canning industry. The real purpose of this bill was in the glass industry in particular. They were going to work women three shifts and they were going to work men one shift. The pressure on the bill was so great that they finally amended the bill so that it would only take in industries working three shifts. Nevertheless industries already in Pennsylvania working more than two shifts, naturally came back to the next session of the Legislature and put up a howl and therefore they amended the bill to suit these particular industries, because we did not think that they should not have equal treatment just because of the fact that they did not work three shifts.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker I think this question is entirely out of order in that particular case.

Mr. VAN ALLSBURG. Mr. Speaker, the great difficulty that comes up when we come to legislate for this group or that group is the fact that we are either neglecting entirely certain other groups or we are working a great or unjust hardships on them. I want to call your attention to the fact that perhaps at no time in the history of this Commonwealth will it be so incumbent on all types of industry to operate their plants to the full and I refer especially to the canning industry which provides for that can be shipped and used for defense purposes. I want to tell you if you think you are making friends on the whole by the passage of this bill, I am sure you are making a mistake and I am sure you will get a backfire from the people back home because you are making it impossible for them to operate. It is very unjust. Therefore, I oppose this bill.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything on this bill, but I think there are questions that have not been answered. While I do not say I have all the answers, I think I have some.

In 1939 the then act was amended to its present form. This act sets us back to where it was in 1939. The real

purpose of this act in 1939 was to put women in men's jobs, or in other words, to get cheaper labor. As you know women work from seventeen to twenty-five cents an hour less than men. The people that were behind this work in 1939 were not interested in whether it was men or women that worked night turn or day turn. What they were interested in was that they were getting cheaper labor. We do not have, any of us, objections to women working night turn or working on other work if they receive the wages that are paid to men. In other words let us have equal pay for equal work. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the members to vote for this bill.

Mr. GATES. Mr. Speaker, I rise particularly to ask my colleagues on this side of the House to vote for this particular bill. Prior to 1939 there had been enacted in 1913 this very wonderful and humanitarian bill. It was on our statute books from 1913 to 1939. It was enacted into law by a Republican Legislature. It was enacted into law by a Republican Senate and it was signed and made an Act by the signature of John K. Tener a Republican Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1939 we were amazed to find that this bill came out on the floor of this House. If you will recall on the first vote eighty-three persons voted for this bill and eighty-one voted "nay." Then on the following day the big billiwigs of certain interests got busy and put pressure on certain men who had voted one way and forced them to vote another. They had another hearing on this particular bill. I well recall two men in this House who voted on the proposition and voted "no." The following day they came to my desk and told me they had to change their vote, because certain interests had forced them to do it. One fellow had a brother employed with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a wife and two children. He was afraid to vote his honest conviction for fear that particular brother would lose his job. We had a public hearing on this most important measure and as you have heard, only two men in the state of Pennsylvania appeared in favor of the passage of that amendment. Mr. Richard P. Brown, who flew in from New York to attend that meeting by aeroulane, finally made this remark that he thought eventually, after hearing both sides of the case, the enactment of this bill into law would do more harm than good.

The Young Men's Republican Organization, one of the strong Republican organizations of western Pennsylvania appeared against the enactment of this particular bill, but because certain people in the Commonwealth had taken it upon their shoulders to say that they are the Republican Party in this great State does not mean my friends, that the rank and file of the honest to God Republican people in the State of Pennsylvania stand for this particular amendment when it has to do more with the moral situation of the women of my Commonwealth than any other bill that could be enacted in the House of Representatives.

May I say to you that in words very much better than I can express, I would like to read the testimony of one woman that was given in this House in 1939.

"Mr. Speaker and Members of the House all of the speakers who have preceded me have emphasized one point, perhaps two it has to do with the replacement of men by women and the menace that is represented by women and the menace that is represented by the employment of women to the wage standards of men.

"There is another aspect of this situation, Mr. Speaker. that I would like to emphasize also, and

which I think we ought to give at least a moment's thought to, and that is the menace of the extension of the working hours of women until twelve o'clock at night to the home life of thousands of families in this Commonwealth."

I wish you might all have been present and heard some of the testimony of these women working in manufacturing plants in the outer districts of larger cities after midnight. I think you would be less anxious to save those few paltry dollars and would be more anxious to save the honor of the women of this Commonwealth.

"I think we sometimes fail to use our imagination in connection with women as workers in industry. I think we sometimes fail to remember the long, bitter costly struggle it has taken to bring the conditions of work, the wages and the hours involving women to the point where they are today. I think we fail to understand exactly what the effect is on the average home where the mother has to go out to work. I think it is time for us to remember that in practically all the factories where women are employed, seventy-five percent of these women are married and are mothers with children. The hours that we know about and that have been achieved in connection with women are these, they start at six o'clock in the morning and conclude at ten o'clock at night. I feel that any one of us if we stop to think about this situation of the woman can realize that no woman can leave her home and arrive at her job at six o'clock without having to get up perhaps either four-thirty or five o'clock, take care of the family's breakfast, travel to the spot and arrive there by six o'clock. I think many of us have never stopped to think of the effect upon the children. We are so concerned, some of us in the House, to see to it that the children are given milk in connection with relief, but there are also those children who need milk whose mothers have to go out to work every day and have no one to give it to them after the mother has gone to work at perhaps five o'clock in the morning, and will be away from her home until ten o'clock at night so that she will not be able to arrive home until eleven o'clock which means her relationship with her family has been disrupted. Were we to pass this bill, which means that a woman will have to stay away from her home until twelve o'clock at night, we would make it utterly impossible for a woman to have any sort of a normal relationship with her children, with her husband, and with her friends, because she has to prepare to leave home at four o'clock in the afternoon at about the time her children are coming home and an hour before her husband arrives. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, were we to make it possible for a woman to work until twelve o'clock at night, we would be taking a backward step not only as far as the working conditions of women are concerned, but also so far as the maintenance of decent family relationships are concerned. As a matter of fact, if we were to use our intelligence in connection with the employment of women in industry today, we would make every effort to enact laws to see to it that the hours of work of women coincide more closely with the hours that the children are at school, during which their husbands are at work, because the average woman who is working in industry today is working because she must do so to maintain the family budget, not because she necessarily wishes to do so or to replace men in any way."

Mr. Speaker I want to go from that and read from another portion of this great talk.

"I said a few things last night about what happens when a woman, has to get up so early in the morning, before she leaves her home, her husband and her children, to go to work. In an effort not to speak too long, and I sincerely hope I did not do that, I said nothing about the other end of the story, about the women leaving the factories at twelve o'clock at

night and arriving at their homes possibly at one or two o'clock in the morning when the rest of the family is asleep. It means that she disturbs the whole family, they are not able to sleep as soundly as they should. When she ought to be able to go to bed to get her necessary rest her family is getting up. It means that they have a disruption of the normal family relationship. I would have the men of this House think in different terms about what their attitudes should be toward human beings, toward even that despised group, on the part of some of the men of this House, in connection with social workers. True they have their faults, but, Mr. Speaker, this much is true too, the whole field of social workers today does represent some attempt on their part to bring about a new relationship among human beings, to create psychologically some of those things that man has been able to create materially for the improvement of human life. I stated last night that it seems to me this bill which would take a woman out of her home during these abnormal hours is a backward step. If we are at all interested in maintaining decent relationship in the home, we should strive to have the women come out of the home at the time when the children and husbands are away from home. That is not possible, I understand, due to the industrial set-up as it exists today. I do think, Mr. Speaker, without feeling that I am in any sense being sentimental, that the men of this House as they sit around and smoke their cigars, and as they get a great sense of well-being from doing so, should think what their ideas would be if some day their own economic status should change and their wives for some reason or other should be compelled to work, whether or not they would be willing to see their wives go out of their homes at four o'clock in the afternoon, with the knowledge that they would not return until one or two o'clock the following morning."

Mr. Speaker, I will conclude my plea to my Republican colleagues to support this bill on a strictly moral basis for the uplift of the women of the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. AUKER. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to speak on the bill myself, but the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Gates, has cast a reflection that may affect some members on this side of the House which would not be true and just for the purpose of the record, as far as I am personally concerned, I voted for this particular amendment in 1939 and there was not any pressure whatsoever brought upon me, and I intend to vote against this bill as it stands now on the calendar and there is not any pressure brought upon me to vote "no" on this measure. I still have not been able to see or hear from the proponents of this bill where it is going to correct that situation they say will be corrected. I have not heard of any immoralities being committed upon women by being allowed to work until 12 o'clock. I have not heard of any women being corrupted or any homes broken up or that sort of thing nor have they put forth any evidence that such things exist. I think it is a good bill and I intend to vote "no" on this particular measure.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say anything on this particular measure, mindful of my admonition the other night to the majority floor leader that Abraham Lincoln said that nobody should explain, your friends do not need it and your enemies wouldn't believe you. I am nevertheless constrained to say something in reference to the remarks of the gentleman from Armstrong which I think are not only a misstatement of the facts, but are casting a reflection upon those members on this side of the House who were Members in 1939 and who

voted for this measure. I know of no pressure at any time that was brought by an manufacturer, any big business man or anyone else concerned with business or industry in Pennsylvania to secure the passage of this act. The facts were very plainly stated at the time. They were very well known by all the people.

A large industrial concern wanted to come into Pennsylvania and this industrial concern would have employed about five thousand people at a time when we needed employment very badly in Pennsylvania. They employed as a part of their group of employes women, and because of the product which they manufactured and the shifts under which they had to operate they could not come into Pennsylvania under the laws that existed in Pennsylvania pertaining to the employment of females. Consequently, Mr. Richard Brown, the Secretary of Commerce, came before us and said that he thought if we could modify this law—that it might enable us to get other industries of a similar character or those that needed benefits of such a law, to come into Pennsylvania and to create greater employment. If that is any influence on the part of a great industry, I fail to see it. I think Mr. Brown was actuated by the desire to help the people of Pennsylvania by the creation of more work for them. He was anxious to help the people of Pennsylvania, because a reduction of our unemployment load would give us an opportunity to reduce the burden of taxation upon the people of Pennsylvania. If that is fostering immorality, if that is doing something wrong in behalf of industry, if it is improper influence, as far as I am concerned, I'll be charged with improper influence because I do not concede that there is any improper influence in an attempt to secure industry for Pennsylvania in order to give employment to the people of Pennsylvania. I think my good friend from Armstrong has been carried away with his enthusiasm in the matter and has made statements which are unfair to the members on this side of this House; are unfair to those who were Members during the 1939 session, and had the responsibility of putting through this legislation.

Mr. GATES. Mr. Speaker, I am really quite sorry that Mr. Turner saw fit to make the statements that he did. I have disagreed with him on many occasions on matters of public welfare. Honest difference of opinion should be prevalent in this House. I respect his opinions; I respect his views. I ask him also to respect mine and believe that when I make a statement, I make it from the heart and not from the head.

In answer to Mr. Auker I am sorry he spoke, because he happens to be one of the men who on the first day this bill was under consideration voted "yes" on the bill and he was consistent in his vote and I have no objection to that. He also has an honest difference of opinion with me and with that I have no fault to find. So with that statement I ask each of the members of this House, whether he is a Democrat or whether he is a Republican, that when I rise in this House on any question, may I say to you as I stand here and face each and every one of you, I shall never speak on any bill unless it is from my heart, with a sincere conviction in my heart that I am speaking for the best interests of the people of the Commonwealth in which I was born, in which my father was born and in which my grandfather lived.

Mr. LOVETT. Mr. Speaker, I did not feel that I should speak on this particular bill, but due to the fact that my good friend, Mr. Gates on the other side of the House has

taken up the cudgel in support of this bill, I want to rise in defense of Mr. Gates in his statement, that I well know and you men here know that during the last session of the Legislature when the bill that we are now repealing was before us, my good friend Mr. Turner said there was no pressure. I might say at that time that I stated to this House that we found men on the opposite side of this House going through the aisles to change the minds of those men who had voted their true convictions the day before on this particular piece of legislation. History repeats itself. We find those same men today in opposition to this bill and I, like Mr. Gates, find no fault with those men using their own convictions, but I say to you that during the last session of the Legislature they did insist upon changing the minds of men on the other side of the House to vote for that particular bill. I want to say to you that I am now ready to make a seat over on this side of the House for my friend Mr. Gates who has finally agreed and who has always agreed to a certain extent when it came to legislation in the interest of the working men and women of the State of Pennsylvania, to vote with the men who vote their convictions on this kind of legislation. I am very willing and glad to welcome that kind of man on any side of the House.

On the question recurring,
Shall the bill pass finally?
Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken.
Messrs. FLEMING, COOPER and RHEA asked for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified and was as follows:

YEAS—145

Achterman,	Flynn,	Marks,	Reynolds,
Allmond,	French,	Maxwell,	Rhea,
Baker,	Gallagher,	McClanaghan,	Rooney,
Balthaser,	Gates,	McDermott,	Rose, S.,
Baugher,	Gerard,	McFall,	Rose, W. E.,
Bentley,	Goodwin,	McGrath,	Rosenfeld,
Bentzel,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Rush,
Boles,	Gryskewicz,	McLanahan,	Sarraf,
Boney,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Scanlon,
Bradley,	Haines,	McMillen,	Schwab,
Breth,	Hamilton,	McSurdy,	Shaffer,
Brown,	Harkins,	Melchiorre,	Shaw,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harmuth,	Mihm,	Shepard,
Burns,	Harris,	Modell,	Skale,
Burris,	Heatherington,	Monks,	Sorg,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Mooney,	Stine,
Chudoff,	Hering,	Moran,	Tarr,
Cochran,	Herman,	Moul,	Tate,
Cohen, M. M.,	Hirsch,	Munley,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cohen, R. E.,	Holland,	Nagel,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cook,	Huntley,	Nunemacher,	Verona,
Cooper,	Jefferson,	O'Brien,	Vincent,
Cordier,	Keenan,	O'Connor,	Vogt,
Corrigan,	Kenehan,	O'Mullen,	Voldow,
Cullen,	Kilne,	O'Neill,	Watkins,
Dalrymple,	Knoble,	Owens,	Wells,
Dennison,	Kolankiewicz,	Petrosky,	Welsh, E. B.,
DiGenova,	Komorofski,	Pettit,	Welsh, M. J.,
Dolon,	Krise,	Polaski,	Wilkinson,
D'Ortona,	Leonard,	Polen,	Williams,
Duffy,	Lesko,	Powers,	Wolf,
Early,	Levy,	Prosen,	Woodring,
Elliot,	Leydic,	Rausch,	Wright,
Falkenstein,	Lichtenwalter,	Readinger,	Yester,
Finstone,	Longo,	Reagan,	Young,
Fleming,	Lovett,	Reese, R. E.,	Kilroy,
	Malloy,	Regan,	Speaker.

NAYS—45

Auker,	Habbyshaw,	Reese, D. P.,	Trout,
Bower,	Hall,	Riley,	Turner,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Royer,	Van Allsburg,
Cadwalader,	Hewitt,	Sarge,	Voorhees,

Dix,	James,	Serrill,	Wagner,
Eckels,	Jones, G. E.,	Simons,	Weingartner,
Elder,	Lee, E. A.,	Snyder,	Winner,
Ely,	Leisey,	Sollenberger,	Wood, L. H.,
Fiss,	Lyons,	Stambaugh,	Wood, N.,
Foor,	McClester,	Stockham,	Woodside,
Gillan,	McKinney,	Taylor,	Yeakel,
Gyger,	Muir,		

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.

(During the verification of the roll.)

The affirmative roll was verified.

The Clerk read the negative roll.

Mr. BAUGHER. Mr. Speaker, I heard my name on the negative roll. I voted in the affirmative and desire to be so recorded.

The SPEAKER. The affirmative roll has been verified.

Mr. BAUGHER. Mr. Speaker, I understand that I was on both the affirmative and negative roll.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that the gentleman voted "nay". The affirmative roll has been verified.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Monroe will state his question of information.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, has the verification of the roll been announced to the House?

The SPEAKER. The affirmative verification has been announced. The result has not been announced, but the verification of the affirmative roll has been announced.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the unanimous consent of the House to permit the gentleman to be recorded on the affirmative roll, as the gentleman says he voted?

The SPEAKER. Will the House give its unanimous consent for the gentleman to be recorded on the affirmative roll? Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the gentleman will be so recorded.

The negative roll was then verified, and the roll was verified.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time welcomes to the House a delegation of Republican women from the first district of Montgomery County, who are the guests of the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Cadwalader.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 581, as follows:

An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for laboratory research in the prevention of the transmission and in the cure of mastitis in cattle
The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) or as much thereof as shall be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Agriculture to be used by the Department of Agriculture in laboratory research work designed to prevent the transmission of the disease

of cattle known as mastitis and to effectuate a cure for such disease

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, although the sponsorship of this bill is different from the series that have gone before us, it seems to me to smell of that great agricultural program which I spoke about last night, from Smith to Moul, to the Democratic caucus, to the floor of the House.

The Department of Agriculture tells us that they have been carrying on experiments in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania. I understand the University of Pennsylvania, I think they said, has six more cows to test before they will state whether they have found a cure or a prevention for mastitis. The amount expended by the Department of Agriculture is the sum of five thousand dollars for this present biennium in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania. In answer to a question the Department of Agriculture said, of course, if the University of Pennsylvania did not find a cure in this experiment which they are making in research at the present time, that then the University would carry it on during the next biennium under a similar arrangement. I think we are all in favor of research on these cattle diseases. I think all of us farmers realize the necessity to carry on this research, but gentlemen, I want to point out that this sort of appropriation has almost always heretofore been a part of the general appropriation bill. We now see this list of bills coming out on the calendar, which have raised to the "nth" degree the amount that will be necessary to spend, five thousand dollars, fifty thousand dollars—although of course we all know in reasearch you can expend any amount, you can expend five hundred thousand dollars, if can get it; you can expend one million dollars, if you can get it, but the reasearch that you can carry on is limited to the institutions that have the ability to carry on the research that is necessary. Therefore, while we all on this side of the House, I believe, are going to vote in favor of this measure, we just feel that we have to point out that this is just another little bit of sugar candy to attract the farmers of Pennsylvania, making them believe that you are starting out with an appropriation for research on mastitis, when the present Department has been carrying on a program of reasearch in the first place, and in the second place when the appropriation rightfully belongs in the general appropriation bill with other appropriations of this kind.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a few brief remarks on this part of the Democratic program in relation to farmers and their cattle. I am saying this in all sincerity and not because of anything cynicism or sarcastic.

At the present time the Department of Agriculture is in a small measure, and only in a small measure, subsidizing the University of Pennsylvania in connection with the study of preventive medicine for mastitis.

The Secretary of Agriculture advised me that he felt and had been told that progress was being made in the study, and that he hopes, mind you he only hopes, that they would be able to state affirmatively that a cure

might have been discovered. However, that was based on just another one of the hopes that we have heard so much of in this House under the present administration. I then asked him what he thought with regard to the study, whether it should be discontinued, and he said, "By all means, no." He felt this study was essential and that it was necessary. Nor did he raise any objection in my discussion with him as to the amount of the appropriation, and he knew the amount involved. So I say to you, Members of the House, this is not handing out any sugar candy to anyone. When I am saying that I am using as authority for that statement the Secretary of Agriculture who comes from the party on the other side of the House. He believes the study is essential; he believes that the study is necessary and he does not believe that it should be discontinued. I can understand the willingness of the members on the other side to vote for this bill but I cannot understand either their cynicism or their sarcasm in expressing their intention to support the bill.

Mr. GATES. Mr. Speaker, I for one on this side of the House expect to support this bill because I think it has the interest of the farmers in my district at heart. If I thought this bill, as one previous speaker said a "smelly" bill that it was sugar coated, I certainly would not vote for the bill. I can't understand any man's getting up on this floor with any degree of intelligence, and saying that it is a "smelly" bill, and it is sugar coated, and in the next breath saying he expects to vote for it.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEEAS—190

Achterman,	French,	Maxwell,	Rush,
Allmond,	Gallagher,	McClanaghan,	Sarge,
Auker,	Gates,	McClester,	Sarraff,
Baker,	Gerard,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Balthaser,	Gillan,	McFall,	Schwab,
Baugher,	Goodwin,	McGrath,	Serrill,
Bentley,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Shaffer,
Bentzel,	Gryskewicz,	McKinney,	Shaw,
Boles,	Gyger,	McLanahan,	Shepard,
Boney,	Habbyshaw,	McLane,	Simons,
Bower,	Haberlen,	McMillen,	Skale,
Bradley,	Haines,	McSurdy,	Snyder,
Breth,	Hall,	Melchiorre,	Sollenberger,
Brown,	Hamilton,	Mihm,	Sorg,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Modell,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harkins,	Monks,	Stine,
Burns,	Harmuth,	Mooney,	Stockham,
Burriss,	Harris,	Moran,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Heatherington,	Moul,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Muir,	Taylor,
Chudoff,	Hering,	Munley,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Herman,	Nagel,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, M. M.,	Hewitt,	Nuemacher,	Trout,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Turner,
Cook,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Van Alsburg,
Cooper,	Huntley,	O'Mullen,	Verona,
Cordier,	James,	O'Neill,	Vincent,
Corrigan,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Vogt,
Cullen,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Wagner,
DiGenova,	Kline,	Polen,	Watkins,
Dix,	Knoble,	Powers,	Weingartner,
Dolon,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Weiss,
D'Ortona,	Komorofski,	Rausch,	Welsh, E. B.,
Duffy,	Krise,	Readinger,	Welsh, M. J.,
Early,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wilkinson,
Eckels,	Leisey,	Reese, D. P.,	Williams,
Elder,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Winner,
Elliott,	Lesko,	Regan,	Wolf,
Ely,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Wood, L. H.,
	Leydic,	Rhea,	Wood, N.,

Falkenstein, Finestone, Fisher, Fiss, Fleming, Flynn, Foor,	Lichtenwalter, Longo, Lovett, Lyons, Malloy, Marks,	Riley, Rooney, Rose, S., Rose, W. E., Rosenfeld, Royer,	Woodring, Woodside, Wright, Yeakel, Yester, Young, Kilroy, Speaker
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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.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 468, as follows:

Making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for the payment of indemnities for animals appraised and destroyed to prevent the spread of Bang's disease
The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The sum of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for the two fiscal years beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and forty-one for the payment of indemnities for animals appraised and destroyed to prevent the spread of Bang's disease

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the first appropriation by the Legislature for Bang's Disease was made in 1937, and one thousand two hundred dollars was appropriated for that purpose. In January 1939, when this administration took office, four counties in Pennsylvania were Modified Accredited Areas. The testing had ceased in November 1938, and the appropriation by the 1939 Session of the Legislature was not available until June 1, 1939.

Since June 1, 1939, thirteen counties have been tested and are now Modified Accredited Areas, and by the close of this biennium, two additional counties, Huntingdon and Blair, will be added to this list, making a total of nineteen counties tested as of the close of the present biennium.

In the control of Bang's Disease, Pennsylvania, during the past two years, has been brought from seventh to fourth place among the States of this country in the number of blood tests conducted, and from tenth to fifth place in the number of counties accredited for Bang's Disease. During this biennium forty-five thousand herds representing four hundred eighty nine thousand cattle were tested and when Huntingdon and Blair counties will be tested, that number will be approximately five hundred thousand cattle.

Testing this large number of cattle taxed the laboratory at Summerdale to capacity. A total of one million two hundred fifty thousand specimens of blood, tissue, and so forth, were received and analyzed. This was two hundred fifty thousand specimens more than in the year 1938.

On December 31, 1940, Pennsylvania had under supervision for Bang's Disease Control 64,518 herds, with a cattle population of 555,032 animals. On December 31,

1940, there were on the waiting list 201,253 cattle awaiting tests.

The counties of Luzerne and McKean are fully signed up and awaiting tests, and aside from this, on December 31 there were 444 townships in other counties awaiting tests.

During the biennium 1937 to 1939, 36,653 cattle were tested monthly, and during the present biennium, the monthly testing averaged 43,554. As is well known, the tests include both initial and retests, and it should be noted that in some cases, as many as eight retests of the same herd is required before the Disease is entirely eliminated. During the present biennium, January 1, 1939 to December 31, 1940, 1,450,305 cattle were tested. This number included all tests and retests of cattle.

Under the present program of testing cattle in Pennsylvania, every available man and all the laboratory facilities were put into use. In addition, the Department had the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the assistance of seventeen veterinarians paid entirely by the Federal Government, besides some clerical help and technicians in the laboratory.

To date, as of February 28, 1941, the Commonwealth paid for indemnities since June 1, 1937, \$1,832,070.75, and the Federal Government paid since August 1, 1934, \$2,407,151.37 for cattle indemnities. It is noted that the Federal Government paid indemnities for Bang's Disease testing beginning with 1934 whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania started on June 1, 1937.

It is interesting to note that in 1937, when the proposition was before the Legislature to appropriate money for Bang's disease eradication, the Administration forces then in power insisted that one million two hundred thousand dollars was the highest amount that could be used economically because of the limited facilities of the laboratory at Summerdale, after a survey made by the Committee from the Assembly. At that time, the Republicans in this House stood out and recommended an appropriation of \$2,000,000.

The progress made by the Department of Agriculture in the eradication of Bang's disease has been the greatest stride ever made in testing cattle. On March 1, 1938, when a great many farmers in the state pushed for testing, there was a waiting list of one hundred eighty-eight thousand cattle. By May 31, 1941, nineteen counties will be completely tested and the waiting list will be reduced beyond what it has been at any point in the history of cattle testing. And by the end of this biennium the number of cattle on the waiting list will be one hundred eighty-one thousand as compared to one hundred eighty-eight thousand at the same time in 1938.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote on this bill, because I refuse to be misunderstood as being opposed to an appropriation for Bang's disease.

I could have voted for an amount of two million with much more grace, since I believe the Department could have come much nearer using this amount than the three million in this bill. If this amount prevails it will be necessary to increase office space; nearly double the number of Veterinarians, and enlarge the laboratory space.

As a matter of fact the back bone of Bangs testing will be broken in another two years even at the present rate of testing.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the

lengthy debate last night and going along so peacefully this afternoon, I was just on the point of arising and begging that some little tiny bit of opposition to this bill be offered, when, lo and behold, our good friend from Tioga, Mr. Snyder, got up and read a very lengthy statement, which is very nice, but at the conclusion of it he said he is going to vote for the bill.

This bill carries with it an appropriation of three million dollars,—and just now three million dollars of anybody's money is a whole lot of money. This bill says that three million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Department of Agriculture. In other words, this bill says it may take three million dollars, if they can use it, or it may not take that much money, and from the information I have gleaned I understand this perhaps will go along for quite some years before this dread disease among cattle will be under control. I have spoken with quite a number of veterinarians and one of them particularly told me that if he could come before a body such as we represent and tell the true story of what Bang's disease means to cattle, and then finally to the health of human beings, we probably would be shocked tremendously. Therefore, I cannot understand why we cannot go along with a program of this kind, and once and for all get an organization that will work and wipe out this dread disease completely. I know from actual experience, because I have been working among the farmers for a good many years, and I know their troubles and their difficulties, and in my own county I have been making a plea for a young farmer who took over his father's farm, who has a herd of forty-eight head which have Bang's disease. He is on the list as number seven hundred. The test will probably be made some time next summer, perhaps as late as during the month of August. During this time Bang's disease in going to continue in his herd. The scientific fact of this disease is that a herd of forty-eight head in three years time can be inoculated with this disease, everyone of them. Therefore, it is of vital importance that we take this step now, and I am going to ask the Members of this House to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I desire to make a few remarks in support of this measure. It has not been stated but it is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that there are approximately one million four hundred thousand dairy cattle in Pennsylvania. At the time of the close of this biennium approximately one third of that number will have been tested for Bang's disease. As has been pointed out, there has been approximately one million eight hundred thousand dollars which will be paid by that time for indemnities. There remains two-thirds of the cattle to be tested in Pennsylvania. That means certainly that the amount appropriated here, if the same rate of indemnity holds true, would not be an excessive appropriation. Perhaps it would not be sufficient to carry on the extra work. The Secretary of Agriculture advises me that in south-eastern Pennsylvania, and as a matter of fact in almost all of eastern Pennsylvania, the territory has not been touched, and the conditions there are far more serious in that particular area than they are in that part of Pennsylvania in which the tests have already been made.

Now then, as to whether or not the Secretary could carry out the program. He was asked that specific question and he said, "Well, it would be a big program." The

fact that it is a big program is certainly no excuse to say that it could not be carried out. Then he mentioned to me the thought that it would be necessary for him to secure additional help from the Federal Government in the form of inspectors, and I asked him whether or not he thought there would be any difficulty in that respect and he said he did not believe there would be any difficulty in getting the Federal Government to cooperate with the enlarged program. He stated that it would tax his laboratory facilities. That was the one reason he advanced in favor of perhaps a curtailed program, and that is a reason which I certainly feel carries little weight when we understand the urgent necessity for the completion of this program in Pennsylvania. I haven't arisen today for the purpose of criticizing the Secretary of Agriculture in what he has done in his two years of office. It is commendable but certainly his job is not nearly done when two-thirds of Pennsylvania are still waiting for the benefit of this law.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I favor appropriating to the Department of Agriculture such moneys for the indemnity on Bang's disease as they can reasonably and efficiently expend. I propose to vote against this appropriation, not because I am against appropriating a proper amount, nor do I think that this is not a proper amount, but because I think this bill was put out not with full study and in full sincerity. In the first place, the conference about which the gentleman from Monroe has spoken was held after the bill had been referred to the Appropriation Committee and considered by them and reported out, or at least reported out by them.

The information which is given us by the Secretary of Agriculture concerning this situation, I think is important for us to consider. In the first place let me say in reference to the statement made by the gentleman, Mr. McFall, concerning the appropriation of three million dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, the fact is, of course, if we appropriate three million dollars we cannot use any of that money for any other purpose and as the budget has been operating in the last six bienniums, or at least in the last four bienniums, the balance which is left after meeting the other necessary expenses of the government is appropriated for relief, so that of course if you appropriate more money for any governmental purpose than is necessary, that much less money can be appropriated for general assistance.

I think it is important for us to understand the situation concerning these cattle indemnities. When the cattle are tested and found to be suffering from the disease and are destroyed, the Federal Government pays for ordinary cattle the sum of twenty-five dollars and the state government pays thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, providing of course that that does not represent more than ninety percent of the valuation of the cattle; if they are a special breed, fifty dollars from the Federal Government and fifty dollars from the state government.

Here is something that is very important. According to information received from those people who deal with this problem in the Federal Government they expect, mark you, they expect to receive less money in the next biennium than they have received in the past biennium in federal appropriations. Pennsylvania now stands in the foreground of this Bang's disease, and as stated by the gentleman from Tioga, now ranks third among all the states of the country. The other states which are now picking up in their pro-

gram are going to the Federal government and demanding more money. As a matter of fact, some of them have a pretty good argument to the effect that they are entitled to more money, so that even if the next appropriation of the Federal government is as much as the appropriation has been in the past biennium, it is still doubtful whether the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will receive any more money than it has received during the past biennium. If they do not and the state goes ahead and tests these cattle, condemns them and they are killed, what will happen? What are you doing to the farmer? You are doing this: those farmers are going to be paid thirty-two dollars and fifty cents by the state, but they are not going to get the twenty-five dollars from the federal government, or if they are a special breed of cattle, fifty dollars from the State, but not fifty dollars from the Federal government. There is one other thing that can happen by moving this faster than the market can take it. It happened during the tuberculosis clean-up.

I might point out to you that during the tuberculosis clean-up, which clean-up covered a period of twenty years or longer, there were times when the program was hurried and then what happened? These cattle were auctioned off for as low as fifty cents a piece and today they are receiving thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. That means two things. It means more expense for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the first place, and it means, in the second place, greater loss to the farmers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Department of Agriculture, in order to carry out a program of an expenditure of three million dollars, providing of course, that the Federal Government will give them an equal amount of money, which they probably could not do, would have to increase its laboratories, it would have to go into a building program, it would have to go throughout the state and hunt employees. The Secretary has told me that it requires a special type of technician. True, they have received aid from the federal government. It might be possible they might receive more in the way of technicians but at the present time technicians as well as veterinarians are being taken away from the Department very rapidly because they are being called into the federal service, into the army. So, the problem, it seems to me, is the problem of the Department of Agriculture. They know how much they can efficiently and effectively expend.

Mr. Speaker, under the circumstances it seems to be that appropriating three million dollars is appropriating more money than actually can be efficiently and effectively used during the next biennium. I think a proper amount could be determined after full consultation with the Department, and at that time we should place in the general appropriation bill the proper amount. That is the way it has been handled in the past; that is the proper and orderly way to handle it, and I might say in the general appropriation bill introduced by me there is an item for such an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture in the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars for the payment of indemnities for cattle destroyed because they are suffering from Bang's disease. It seems to me if that amount is not correct after full consultation with the Department, the correct amount ought to be ascertained and put in the bill. If the sum of three million dollars cannot be efficiently and effectively spent, I am for putting

the correct amount in the general appropriation bill. I believe that is the efficient, and proper, and orderly way for this House to act upon this question.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, may I say that the Committee on Appropriations prior to the time of reporting this bill out, consulted the sponsor of the bill and others interested in the measure, and were assured that the amount mentioned was essential and necessary for the work to be done. Subsequently, Dr. Leidy appeared before our Committee and certainly his testimony justifies the statements which the sponsor and the others interested in the bill made. Now, to allay the fears of the minority leader of the House, I have been advised by the federal government that they will be glad to cooperate and that the fund will be available.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Monroe, Mr. Achterman.

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

Mr. ACHTERMAN. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WOODSIDE: Mr. Speaker, I want to know what information the gentleman has as to the amount which will be appropriated by the federal government for this purpose during the next bi-ennium.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised that there will be a sufficient fund, without any mention as to what the federal appropriation will be, to meet a program of three million dollars on the part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman know the manner of allocating these funds between the states and whether or not all of the funds now being appropriated are being allocated.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know the methods of federal allocations.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman think the federal government is going to cut the allocations to other states in order to give Pennsylvania a greater sum during the next bi-ennium, and does the gentleman have any information from the federal government that they intend to do so?

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do know that they are very much interested in Pennsylvania because this is one of the states that has shown real progress in this problem.

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I realize they are interested also in our W.P.A. projects. I do not think the gentleman has answered my question. Certainly, there is a certain amount appropriated for this purpose. That amount is allocated throughout the United States to various states. As I have pointed out, a number of these states are just coming into the step of this program. They are making efforts to obtain a larger appropriation in comparison to the amount received in Pennsylvania. Many of them are actually in some respects entitled to a larger appropriation. The Department itself which is dealing with this problem has said definitely that no man knows today whether they will receive as much of an appropriation during the next bi-ennium as they received during this bi-ennium or not, but from what information they now have, they think they are going to receive less, and certainly not any more. Therefore, certainly, Mr. Speaker, there can be no assurance from the

federal government, nor can we properly expect, that they will give us more money in the next bi-ennium than they gave us during the past bi-ennium.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the information mentioned by the minority leader in his last remarks, is contrary to the information I have. May I say, for the information of the House that Doctor Leidy who appeared before our Committee, did not for one moment indicate that that problem faced him, but on the contrary he stated that he believed he would receive federal cooperation.

Mr. DIX. Mr. Speaker, in Wayne County we have a real problem in connection with Bang's disease. A great number of our farmers have come to me and asked that the county be cleared up a great deal faster than it has been in the past. However, while I intend to vote for this bill, it is my opinion that about one million five hundred thousand dollars or some such figure is enough for this season: In my observation I have found that a Republican administration can do as much work for one million five hundred thousand dollars as a Democratic administration can do for twice that amount of money. I have also observed as I have looked around the House here, that the fundamental difference, as far as finance is concerned, between the Democratic party and the Republican party is this, that the Republican party believes in the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin "a dollar saved is a dollar earned," and the Democratic party believes in the false philosophy that a dollar squandered is a dollar earned.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Tiogo, Mr. Snyder.

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

Mr. SNYDER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOUL. Will the gentleman please state to this House how many counties have been tested?

Mr. SNYDER. You mean as a Modified Accredited Area?

Mr. MOUL. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I think about seventeen, and two more will be completed by the end of the bi-ennium.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, that is nineteen counties out of sixty-seven?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, how many cattle have been tested in Pennsylvania?

Mr. SNYDER. I think about five hundred thousand.

Mr. MOUL. How many cattle are untested?

Mr. SNYDER. I think that information was furnished by the majority floor leader, and as I recall he said about a million and a half; in other words, about two thirds of the cattle were still untested.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Tioga have any knowledge as to what it would cost approximately to test the balance of the cattle in Pennsylvania?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I could only make a guess as to that cost myself. It might cost six million and it might cost ten. It has been stated in a former discussion here that it took from twenty to thirty years to clear up "T. B." tests, and it is pretty hard to say how long it would take to clear up this Bang's test.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, is it practical to make a

Bang's disease test in a county, a test of an individual farmer, and not test the herds around it?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOUL. Is it practical?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, no I would not say it was too practical. I understood the gentleman to ask me if it was possible. It is not practical.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, is it practical to test an individual herd?

Mr. SNYDER. No, it is not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOUL. What is the proper way to handle it, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. SNYDER. I would say the proper way to handle it is to get the townships signed up as Modified Accredited Areas.

However, I wonder if the gentleman from York is familiar with the work that it takes to get a township signed up or to get a county signed up? I have been in some of that work and I wonder if the gentleman from York realizes that the southeastern part of the state of Pennsylvania is not so anxious for Bang's testing. It may be possible to even enforce the Bang's disease test the same as it was the "T. B." tests but it is not a very good way to do it, that is, to force the farmers to do it when they do not want to do so.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, if an individual farmer makes test of his herd, or has a test made of his herd, and his neighbor farmers are not in a position to make that test, what effect does it have on his ability to sell cattle from his area?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, not very much, because personally I have had an individual test for the past ten years, and only one or two of our neighbors' herds have been tested. However, as I said a while ago, it is better to have the surrounding farmers tested, but that is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, on the basis of an appropriation of three million dollars for the next biennium, how long does the gentleman think it would take to test the rest of the herds in Pennsylvania?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, probably four or five years, if it were possible to take care of the tests in the available laboratories they have here now.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, if the appropriation were reduced to the figure of two million dollars, which the gentleman has suggested, how long would it take?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, in reply to that question I think I referred to it in the last part of my address when I said I thought the backbone of Bang's testing, where there was a pressure or desire or demand to have the townships as well as the counties cleaned up so as to become modified accredited areas, that in two years' time all of the work will be taken care of, along with all the individual tests which we have in other parts of the State. I do not say that it will be entirely taken care of, but I do believe that the pressure or demand will be relieved within a couple of years, for the reason that a large part of the state of Pennsylvania has made no effort, or made no demand to be tested.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, just one more question, I understood the gentleman to say that he has tested his own herd. Did I understand him to say that the herds around him were not tested?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct. We started testing. Some of them are and some of them are not

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, is there not a great chance that the gentleman might have his own herds infected because of those around him that have not been tested?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct, Mr. Speaker. However, we have been fortunate enough not to have too much infection during the last eight years, since many of the herds around us have not been tested. We have just been fortunate, we have not been contaminated.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, would it not have been much better for the gentleman to have had all the herds around him tested?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct, Mr. Speaker. That is what I was referring to when I said that it requires some work to get ninety per cent of the farmers in a township to agree to a test, and that is some of the work I have been doing. It is very difficult to have a township signed up.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, in the opinion of the gentleman from Tioga, does he think the chance for infection of his herd from some of the cattle that have not been tested for Bang's disease is greater than in the case of cattle of his neighbors being tested for tuberculosis. In other words, would the possibility for infection of his herd be greater than it would be if the other cattle had been tested in the case of tuberculosis?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, there would be a much greater chance for infection in connection with the Bang's disease than there would be in the case of tuberculosis.

Mr. SNYDER. That would be correct, so far as it would be possible to take care of the work.

I might add this: I am wondering what will happen in a couple years providing we have not increased our personnel of veterinarians, and I wonder what we will do in a couple years with this three million dollar appropriation?

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, that is a question for future sessions of the Legislature to decide. We are facing a problem and trying to solve it at this particular time.

I would like to ask another question which I believe is of vital importance to the members who represent the city districts.

In the case of Bang's disease in a herd of cattle, what effect, if any, will that milk transferred to humans have in case they use the milk that is infected by Bang's disease?

Mr. SNYDER. There isn't any question about that. There have been cases of undulant fever as a result of herds infected with Bang's disease. However, I am inclined to think if this uniform inspection goes through and the state standard is raised that that probably will be taken care of properly.

Mr. MOUL. Mr. Speaker, probably that would be fine, but until such time as it is done we have got to face the problem we have before us. That is all I have in the line of questioning.

Mr. Speaker, there was one point that was missed in the previous discussion on this particular bill, and that is the fact that unless you tackle the problem on a wide front there is a great chance of infection of the cattle of the farmer who does make the test.

The county of York is not fortunate enough to be one of the counties where we have a test throughout the county. Those farmers who asked for a test have had great difficulty in the past to get the test. There has

been extreme delay in getting individual tests. The farmer who has had a test made of his herd is constantly in danger of his herd being infected by animals on neighboring farms. For instance, if you have a farm and you test your own cattle, and there is a farm above your particular property, on which there may be a stream, and the farm has cattle on it infected with Bang's disease, your herd may be affected at any time. Once one animal on that farm is infected within a very short time there is a possibility of infecting your entire herd. The problem of eradication of Bang's disease is one of speed. It certainly looks more like economy to attack the problem with large amounts of money, tackling the problem at once and eradicating it throughout the State of Pennsylvania as quickly as possible than it would be to linger over a period of the next ten or twelve years, because we can readily see over a period of time of ten or twelve years there will be a great opportunity for infecting many herds that would not be infected if it were done in a shorter period of time.

Now looking at the side of the question of the human who buys the milk, certainly there is going to be less chance of taking the disease of undulant fever if we can eradicate it within the next four or five years, as compared with a period of ten or twelve years, which would be the case if the policy suggested by the gentleman from Tioga were carried out.

I will ask the members of the House to vote for the bill, and I hope that the gentlemen on the other side will see to it that they do not cut that appropriation to two million dollars. I urge the gentlemen on the other side to leave the appropriation at three million dollars, and if necessary raise it at the next session of the Legislature, so that the disease can be eradicated quickly.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a very brief statement. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from York that if he goes into York County and tries to sign up the townships and the county to become a Modified and Accredited Area, he will probably come to the conclusion that he would not even need five hundred thousand dollars for Bang's disease eradication. He will find what a job it is to get farmers to sign up on this program.

PREVIOUS QUESTION

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, I don't know much about these different diseases, but I was interested in the last paragraph of Mr. Moul's statement, that whatever action is taken requires speed, because if we keep on like this there will be other infections in this Commonwealth, and in the interest of speed and in the interest of preserving our own health too, I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded by Messrs. Kolankiewicz, Baker, Edwin F. Thompson, Jefferson, Harmuth, Stank, McDermott, Matthew J. Welsh, Verona, Breth, D'Ortona, Cochran, Chervenak, Nagel, Hamilton, Skale, Cullen, Modell, Boies, Harkins and others.

On the question,

Shall the main question be now put?

It was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEAS—150

Achterman,	Flynn,	Lovett,	Reese, R. E.,
Allmond,	French,	Lyons,	Reynolds,
Baker,	Gallagher,	Malloy,	Rooney,
Balthaser,	Gates,	Marks,	Rosenfeld,
Baughner,	Gerard,	Maxwell,	Rush,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McClester,	Sarra,
Bentzel,	Goodwin,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Boies,	Greenwood,	McFall,	Schwab,
Boney,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Serrill,
Bower,	Gryskewicz,	McKinney,	Shaw,
Bradley,	Gyger,	McLanahan,	Shepard,
Breth,	Haberlen,	McLane,	Skale,
Brown,	Haines,	McMillen,	Snyder,
Brunner, P. A.,	Hall,	McSurdy,	Sollenberger,
Burns,	Hamilton,	Melchiorre,	Sorg,
Burris,	Harkins,	Mihm,	Stambaugh,
Chervenak,	Harmuth,	Modell,	Stank,
Chudoff,	Harris,	Monks,	Stine,
Cochran,	Heatherington,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Cohen, M. M.,	Helm,	Moran,	Tate,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hering,	Moul,	Taylor,
Cordier,	Herman,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Corrigan,	Hersch,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cullen,	Hirsch,	Nunemacher,	Verona,
Dalrymple,	Holland,	O'Brien,	Vincent,
Dennison,	Huntley,	O'Connor,	Vogt,
DiGenova,	Jefferson,	O'Mullen,	Voldow,
Dolon,	Jones, G. E.,	O'Neill,	Watkins,
D'Ortona,	Keenan,	Owens,	Weiss,
Duffy,	Kenehan,	Petrosky,	Weish, E. B.,
Early,	Knoble,	Pettit,	Weish, M. J.,
Early,	Kolankiewicz,	Polaski,	Wilkinson,
Eckels,	Komorofski,	Polen,	Williams,
Elder,	Krise,	Powers,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Lelsey,	Prosen,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Leonard,	Rausch,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Lesko,	Readinger,	Wright,
Finnerty,	Leydic,	Reese, D. R.,	Young,
Fiss,	Longo,		Kilroy, Speaker.

NAYS—21

Auker,	Cooper,	Krise,	Thompson, R. L.,
Boorse,	Foor,	McClanaghan,	Turner,
Bretherick,	Habbyshaw,	Rhea,	Winner,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Royer,	Wood, L. H.,
Cadwalader,	James,	Sarge,	Woodside,

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.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 578, as follows:

An Act providing for the disposition of property where there is no sufficient evidence that persons have died otherwise than simultaneously and to make uniform the law with reference thereto

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 No Sufficient Evidence of Survivorship Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons have died otherwise than simultaneously the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he had survived except as provided otherwise in this act

Section 2 Beneficiaries of Another Person's Disposition of Property Where two or more beneficiaries are designated to take successively by reason of survivor under another person's disposition of property and there is no sufficient evidence that these beneficiaries have died otherwise than simultaneously the property thus disposed of shall be divided into as many equal portions as there are successive beneficiaries and these portions shall be dis-

tributed respectively to those who would have taken in the event that each designated beneficiary had survived

Section 3 Joint Tenants or Tenants by the Entirety. Where there is no sufficient evidence that two joint tenants or tenants by the entirety have died otherwise than simultaneously the property so held shall be distributed one-half as if one had survived and one-half as if the other had survived If there are more than two joint tenants and all of them have so died the property thus distributed shall be in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of joint tenants

Section 4 Insurance Policies Where the insured and the beneficiary in a policy of life or accident insurance have died and there is no sufficient evidence that they have died otherwise than simultaneously the proceeds of the policy shall be distributed as if the insured had survived the beneficiary

Section 5 Act Not Retroactive This act shall not apply to the distribution of the property of a person who has died before it takes effect

Section 6 Act Does not Apply if Decedent Provides Otherwise This act shall not apply in the case of wills living trusts deeds or contracts of insurance wherein provision has been made for distribution of property different from the provisions of this act

Section 7 Uniformity of Interpretation This act shall be so construed and interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law in those states which enact it

Section 8 Short Title This act may be cited as the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act

Section 8 Repeal All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed

Section 10 Severability If any of the provisions of this act or the application thereof to any persons or circumstances is held invalid such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

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—190

Achterman,	French,	Maxwell,	Rush,
Allmond,	Gallagher,	McClanaghan,	Sarge,
Auker,	Gates,	McClester,	Sarra,
Baker,	Gerard,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Balthaser,	Gillan,	McFall,	Schwab,
Baughner,	Goodwin,	McGrath,	Serrill,
Bentley,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Shaffer,
Bentzel,	Gryskewicz,	McKinney,	Shaw,
Boies,	Gyger,	McLanahan,	Shepard,
Boney,	Habbyshaw,	McLane,	Simons,
Bower,	Haberlen,	McMillen,	Skale,
Bradley,	Haines,	McSurdy,	Snyder,
Breth,	Hall,	Melchiorre,	Sollenberger,
Brown,	Hamilton,	Mihm,	Sorg,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hare,	Modell,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harkins,	Monks,	Stine,
Burns,	Harmuth,	Mooney,	Stockham,
Burris,	Harris,	Moran,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Heatherington,	Moul,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Helm,	Muir,	Taylor,
Chudoff,	Hering,	Munley,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Herman,	Nagel,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, M. M.,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Trout,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Turner,
Cook,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Van Allsburg,
Cooper,	Huntley,	O'Mullen,	Verona,
Cordier,	James,	O'Neill,	Vincent,
Corrigan,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Vogt,
Cullen,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Voldow,
Dalrymple,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Voorhees,
Dennison,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Wagner,
	Kline,	Polen,	Watkins,

DiGenova,	Knoble,	Powers,	Weingartner,
Dix,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Wells,
Dolon,	Komorofski,	Rausch,	Welsh, E. B.,
D'Ortona,	Krise,	Readinger,	Welsh, M. J.,
Duffy,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wilkinson,
Early,	Lelsey,	Reese, D. P.,	Williams,
Eckels,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Winner,
Elder,	Lesko,	Regan,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Leydic,	Rhea,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Longo,	Rooney,	Woodside,
Fiss,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Wright,
Fleming,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Yeakel,
Flynn,	Malloy,	Rosenfeld,	Yester,
Foor,	Marks,	Royer,	Young,
			Kilroy, 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.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 704, (Senate Bill No. 198), as follows:

To validate and quiet the title to real estate in this Commonwealth held by a foreign corporation unauthorized to hold the same and heretofore conveyed to a citizen of the United States or a corporation authorized to hold such real estate

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 The title to any real estate situate in this Commonwealth which may have been held prior to the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and forty by any foreign corporation not authorized under the laws of Pennsylvania to hold the same the title to which real estate has been heretofore conveyed by such foreign corporation to a citizen of the United States or to any corporation incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth or of any other state or commonwealth in the United States and authorized to hold such real estate is hereby declared to be good and valid and free and clear of any right of escheat by the Commonwealth and such citizen or corporation guarantee as aforesaid and his or its respective heirs successors and assigns shall hold and may convey such title and estate indefeasibly as to any right of escheat which the Commonwealth might otherwise have by reason of said unauthorized holding and conveyance by such foreign corporation and all such conveyances heretofore made are hereby ratified and confirmed

Section 2 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

Section 3 This act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Warren, Mr. Muir, and I think also the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shephard, both are insisting that this bill is on the calendar in the wrong spot. They both think that it should have been the first bill on third reading because it is "an act to validate and quite"

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

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

YEAS—190

Achterman,	Gallagher,	McClanaghan,	Sarge,
Allmond,	Gates,	McClester,	Sarraff,
Auker,	Gerard,	McDermott,	Scanlon,
Baker,	Gillan,	McFall,	Schwab,
Balthaser,	Goodwin,	McGrath,	Serrill,
Baugher,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Shaffer,
Bentley,	Gryskewicz,	McKinney,	Shaw,
Bentzel,	Gyger,	McLanahan,	Shepard,
Boles,	Habbyshaw,	McLane,	Simons,
Boney,	Haberlen,	McMillen,	Skale,
Bower,	Haines,	McSurdy,	Snyder,
Bradley,	Hall,	Melchiorre,	Sollenberger,
Breth,	Hamilton,	Mihm,	Sorg,
Brown,	Hare,	Modell,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C. H.,	Harkins,	Monks,	Stine,
Brunner, P. A.,	Harmuth,	Mooney,	Stockham,
Burns,	Harris,	Moran,	Tarr,
Burris,	Heatherington,	Moul,	Tate,
Cadwalader,	Helm,	Muir,	Taylor,
Chervenak,	Hering,	Munley,	Thompson, E. F.,
Chudoff,	Herman,	Nagel,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cochran,	Hewitt,	Nunemacher,	Trout,
Cohen, M. M.,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Turner,
Cohen, R. E.,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Van Allsburg,
Cook,	Huntley,	O'Mullen,	Verona,
Cooper,	James,	O'Neill,	Vincent,
Cordier,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Vogt,
Corrigan,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Voldow,
Cullen,	Keenan,	Pettit,	Voorhees,
Dalrymple,	Kenehan,	Polaski,	Wagner,
Dennison,	Kline,	Polen,	Watkins,
DiGenova,	Knoble,	Powers,	Weingartner,
Dix,	Kolankiewicz,	Prosen,	Wells,
Dolon,	Komorofski,	Rausch,	Welsh, E. B.,
D'Ortona,	Krise,	Readinger,	Welsh, M. J.,
Duffy,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wilkinson,
Early,	Lelsey,	Reese, D. P.,	Williams,
Eckels,	Leonard,	Reese, R. E.,	Winner,
Elder,	Lesko,	Regan,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Levy,	Reynolds,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Leydic,	Rhea,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Lichtenwalter,	Riley,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Longo,	Rooney,	Woodside,
Fiss,	Lovett,	Rose, S.,	Wright,
Fleming,	Lyons,	Rose, W. E.,	Yeakel,
Flynn,	Malloy,	Rosenfeld,	Yester,
Foor,	Marks,	Royer,	Young,
French,	Maxwell,	Rusn,	Kilroy,
			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 return the same to the Senate with information that the House has passed it without amendments.

BILL SIGNED BY SPEAKER

Bill numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 79.

An Act to amend subsection (a) of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447), entitled "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedent 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 appraisal 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 all and set aside the widow's or children's exemption without notice or appraisal where the property claimed is of apparent or readily ascertainable value.

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Honorable Ellwood J. Turner, addressed to the Speaker, accompanied by the report of the treasurer of the Joint State Government Commission from August 17, 1939, to February 1, 1941, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Commission during that period which was read by the clerk.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the request contained in the communication the report will be noted in the Journal of the House, and printed in full in the Legislative Journal.

House of Representatives, Harrisburg,
March 18, 1941.

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

My dear Mr. Speaker:

Herewith I beg to hand you two copies of the report of the Treasurer of the Joint State Government Commission from August 17, 1939, to February 1, 1941, showing receipts and expenditures of the Commission during that period.

Owing to the fact that the Commission of which I was the chairman carried on until March 12th for the purpose of completing its reports, a supplemental Treasurer's report from February 1st to March 12th will be submitted in a few days.

I think it would be well to have this report printed in the Journal.

Very truly yours,
ELLWOOD J. TURNER.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
TREASURER'S REPORT
FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

Receipts

Accounting for Requisitions on State Treasurer as follows:	
August 17, 1939	\$10,000.00
January 4, 1940	9,653.14
May 8, 1940	5,346.86
July 1, 1940	5,000.00

August 27, 1940	8,000.00
November 1, 1940	7,000.00
January 21, 1941	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Disbursements	\$51,000.00
Office Expense	
Salaries	\$28,085.23
Supplies	1,236.31
Postage	262.00
Telephone and Telegraph	801.70
Traveling Expenses—Employes	1,493.41
Books, Magazines, etc.	22.75
Miscellaneous	332.39
	<hr/>
	\$32,233.79
Commission Expenses	
Traveling Expenses—Members	4,025.55
Expenses of Committees	
Finance	5,920.33
Relief	3,227.57
Departmental Organization	2,730.27
Unemployment Compensation	1,207.30
Administrative Law	650.25
Research	234.75
	<hr/>
	\$17,996.02
Total Disbursements	\$50,229.81
Bank Balance—February 1, 1941	770.19
Balance in State Treasury— February 1, 1941	14,000.00
Total Appropriations to Commission ...	65,000.00

RECAPITULATION

Total Appropriations	\$65,000.00
Disbursements to date	50,229.81
	<hr/>
Balances—February 1, 1941	14,770.19
Appropriation Liabilities	6,132.35
	<hr/>
Balance for Commission Expenses	8,637.84

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

APPROPRIATION LIABILITIES

Reports in Hands of Printer	
General Printing	\$ 105.00
Finance Report	2,244.50
Unemployment Compensation Report (Part I)	332.85
Unemployment Compensation Report (Part II)	450.00
Departmental Organization Report	2,400.00
Departmental Organization Report Sup- plement (Recommendations and Special Studies)	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,132.35

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
DETAILED REPORT—SALARIES OF EMPLOYES
FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

	SALARY
A. Alfred Wasserman, August 16, 1939	\$8,750.00
Phyl A. Greenspan, December 4, 1939	3,465.00
Kalman Silver, July 1, 1940	1,625.00
Antoinette S. Giddings, August 21, 1939	2,696.74
Rose Ann Tracy**, November 1, 1939	1,650.00
Temporary Employes	
George G. Snyder, July 8, 1940, September 28, 1940, October 16, 1940, January 31, 1941	1,381.72
Eugene C. McLaughlin, July 24, 1940, February 1, 1941	1,044.56

Charles P. Cella, October 1, 1940	500.00
Robert Chantigian, October 1, 1940	500.00
Edward W. Jacobs**, November 27, 1940	626.67
Robert Weiss, June 9, 1940, February 2, 1941 ..	246.00
Rita E. Brennan, June 18, 1940	817.71
Margaret Ricci, October 1, 1940	317.02
Verna Musser, November 18, 1940	380.00
Leah Silver, December 11, 1940	140.00
Marie O. Fitzsimmons, September 23, 1940, November 15, 1940	282.69
Special Temporary Investigations	
J. D. Bruce, Jr., October 23, 1939, January 27, 1940	925.00
Bernard L. Fox, October 23, 1939, January 27, 1940	680.00
Joseph N. Harman, October 23, 1939, January 27, 1940	560.00
Clarence E. Wells, October 23, 1939, January 27, 1940	560.00
A. K. Merbreier, December 4, 1939, January 27, 1940, June 20, 1940, August 17, 1940	657.13
Alex Myers	150.00
Robert H. McCadden, December 18, 1939, Jan- uary 6, 1940	120.00
Per Diem Employment	
John McDaniels (mimeographing)	10.00
Harry Wagenheim (mimeographing)	55.00
Russell Stoner (auditing)	50.00
Adeline Fortino (stenographic services)	5.00
Mary Anderson (stenographic services)	5.00
Louise Maynard (stenographic services)	5.00
	*\$28,205.24

*This total differs from the items "Salaries" on page 1 of the Treasurer's Report inasmuch as some of these salaries are chargeable to various Committee and are included in the total amount spent by those committees.

**Resigned as of March 1, 1941.

As of February 1, 1941, 5 permanent employes, 7 temporary employes.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
DETAILED REPORT—SUPPLIES
FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

Cotterel Company	\$ 530.97
Temme Daller Co.	169.00
Pittman Publishing Co.	3.50
Standard Mailing Machines Co.	20.97
Office Equipment Co.	39.40
Capitol Blue Print Co.	19.30
The Haloid Co.	55.28
F. L. Hessenberger	109.83
E. A. Wright Company	11.76
Harrisburg Blue Print Co.	8.00
Brownell Photo-Litho. Co.	63.00
Thomas W. Price Co.	15.25
Donaldson Paper Company	50.20
John W. Armstrong	3.40
D. L. Ward Company	127.55
A. J. Lehrman and Sons	8.30
A. Alfred Wasserman20
Antoinette S. Giddings40
Total	\$1,236.31

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
DETAILED REPORT—TRAVELING EXPENSES—
EMPLOYES
FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

Edward W. Jacobs	\$ 152.23
Lawrence K. Brown	25.23
John L. Hauser	328.00
Joseph N. Harman, Jr.	66.60

J. D. Bruce, Jr.	179.32
Clarence E. Wells	19.50
Bernard L. Fox	12.25
A. K. Merbreier	271.58
Phyl A. Greenspan	2.70
Robert H. McCadden	4.80
Fred C. Storz	70.50
Donald E. Dunn	16.65
Russell B. Stoner	349.08
A. Alfred Wasserman	559.78
Dept. of Property & Supplies	26.50
Antoinette S. Giddings	8.45
C. E. Granger	3.00
H. P. Griffiths	2.00
Alex Myers	6.00
Total	*\$2,104.27

*This total differs from the item "Traveling Expenses—Employes" on page 1 of the Treasurer's Report inasmuch as some of these expenses are chargeable to various committees and are included in the total amount spent by those committees.

BILL ON SECOND READING

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will return to the second reading calendar. The Chair hears none.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 604, entitled:

An Act to amend section three of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (Pamphlet Laws two thousand forty-five), entitled "An act relating to the support of indigent persons publicly cared for or assisted; providing for the support of such persons by certain relatives, and for the recovery of public moneys expended for care and assistance from the property and estates of such persons; providing for guardians of the person and property of such persons; providing for the arrest and seizure and sale of the property of deserters; and providing procedure," by defining further the duty of support of indigent persons by children or grandchildren.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,
Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

PERMISSION GRANTED COMMITTEE TO MEET
DURING SESSION

Mr. Matthew J. Welsh asked and obtained permission for the Committee on Military Affairs, to meet during the session of the House.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, in the Journal under date of March 12, page 693, I notice on the vote taken on House Bill 450 that I am not recorded as voting. This bill deals with third class cities. I was present in the House and voted "aye" on this bill and I would like to be so recorded.

Again on page 694, the same day, on the vote taken on House Bill 465, also dealing with third class cities, I was present and voted "aye" on this bill but am not so recorded. I would like to have that correction made.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand a communication which I understand was sent to all the members. It is from the State Federation of Sportsmen Clubs, and is entitled "Federation Bulletin No. 1", having to do with game legislation before this House.

The reason I rise to speak is because one of the bills they review is Bill 633 introduced by me and Mr. Tarr. Some of the things stated in their bulletin regarding that bill are perhaps based upon not a long study of the bill, and I want to inform the House, or rather to request them, to keep an open mind upon it and at the right time and in the right place we will present our facts as they stand. Thank you.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

Messrs. MIHM and POWERS offered the following resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was twice considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1941.

James Murtha, prominent political figure in the Pittsburgh District, and during the legislatures of 1935 and 1937, assistant chief clerk of the House of Representatives, died at the Allegheny General Hospital, early in this year.

His death marked the passing of one of the strongest characters, both in business and politics, his community has ever known. In his early life, he was a newspaper reporter, covering, among other large assignments, the Johnstown Flood in 1889. He later became a real estate broker and promoter.

During the World War, Mr. Martin served as overseas secretary for the Knights of Columbus, which carried him to every battle front in France; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby express its sorrow over the passing of a good and able man, and express its appreciation of his services rendered to it in the past; and be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the Chief Clerk of the House, under whom Mr. Murtha served, to the son and daughter of the deceased, Mr. T. R. Murtha of Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Fred B. Latham of Tucson, Arizona.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

Mr. BAKER 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 18, 1941.

Whereas, We have learned with a profound sense of sorrow of the passing of Mary Holland, sister of the Honorable Elmer J. Holland, member of this House from Allegheny County; and

Whereas, We who knew Mary Holland realize the great loss the City of Pittsburgh has suffered in her passing; and

Whereas, Mary Holland for forty years was a teacher in the South High School in the City of Pittsburgh, where she was revered by all her pupils, many of whom today are among the distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, During her lifetime she devoted herself to the civic betterment of her community and was active in all movements designed to make Pittsburgh a greater city; and

Whereas, We as friends of the Honorable Elmer J. Hol-

land sympathize with him in so great a bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House by this resolution express their profound respect for the memory of Mary Holland; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the surviving brothers and sister of the deceased by the Chief Clerk of the House as an expression of the sincere sympathy of the members of the House to them in their bereavement.

RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATIONS

Messrs. SHEPARD, ALLMAND, BROWN, EDWIN F. THOMPSON, YOUNG and JEFFERSON 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 18, 1941.

Whereas, Marian Anderson last night was the recipient of the Edward W. Bok award as Philadelphia's outstanding citizen for the year 1940; and

Whereas, Marian Anderson is preeminent as the greatest living contralto and equally outstanding for her contribution to the cultural development of her race; and

Whereas, She is a Philadelphian, born and reared in this great metropolis and a citizen of which this city is extremely proud; and

Whereas, She again exhibited her greatness in stating she would contribute the ten thousand dollars she was awarded to enable poor but talented individuals to receive the training which would give them their opportunity in life; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives desires to salute her and join with Philadelphia in honoring so great a personality and so magnificent an artist; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives send a copy of this resolution to Marian Anderson conveying the congratulations of the House of Representatives to her on her receipt of this award, and the wishes of the House of Representatives that she may long continue her work which reflects such great credit on her and her people.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

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

Mr. Speaker, I overlooked the fact that today is the natal day of my Republican colleagues who has been a member of this House for some time. I deeply regret that we did not prepare a resolution which could have been read from the desk of the House.

The gentleman from Tioga, Mr. Snyder, is today celebrating one of his birthdays. He is one of the real youths; he is one of the dependable and solid men of this House and you men who have not had a chance to know him as some of us on this side do, have not had any opportunity to realize what an asset he is to this Legislature of Pennsylvania and what a fine associate and colleague he can be.

The SPEAKER. The chair wishes Mr. Snyder many returns of the day.

Mr. SNYDER. I wonder if the Members on the other side of the House realize that yesterday was Grover Cleveland's birthday, one of your great Democratic presidents and also the birthday of St. Patrick. I am just wondering if I had been born one day sooner whether I might have been a Democrat and an Irishman.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. LEVY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 639, entitled

Requiring the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Department of Military Affairs to complete and thereafter maintain "The Twenty-eighth Division Shrine", at Boalsburg, Centre County; dedicating the same to the officers and men of the Twenty-eighth Division; and making an appropriation.

Mr. KOLANKIEWICZ, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported as committed, House Bill No. 444, entitled

An Act authorizing the Department of Military Affairs, upon request, to supply an official flag of the Commonwealth to each post of a nationally chartered veterans' service organization, in the Commonwealth; and making an appropriation.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following Committee meetings were announced:

Counties, Wednesday, March 19 at 11:30 a. m. in Room 521.

Dairy Industries, Wednesday, March 19 at 10 a. m. in Room 329.

Education, Wednesday, March 19 at 11 a. m. in Room 329.

Highways, Tuesday, March 18 immediately after the session in Room 324.

Townships, Wednesday, March 19 at 10 a. m. in Room 324.

Workmen's Compensation, Wednesday, March 19 at 11:30 a. m.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on

Professional Licensure on House Bill No. 227 on Tuesday, March 25, 1941 at 10 a. m. in the New House Caucus Room.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on Liquor Control on House Bills Nos. 259 and 550 on Tuesday, March 25, 1941 at 11 a. m. in the Old House Caucus Room.

There will be a Public Hearing before the Committee on Agriculture on House Bill No. 481, Senate Bill No. 294 on Wednesday, March 26, 1941 at 1 p. m. in the Senate Chamber.

Members of the Sub-Committee on Education on House Bill No. 460 will meet in Room 326, Old Caucus Room on Wednesday, March 19 at 10:30 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Bi-annual Dinner of the Legislative Sons of Saint Patrick—Last Call:

Purchase all tickets for the Dinner this evening before the end of today's Session.

All persons holding tickets please be seated in the Ballroom before 8 p. m. as serving will start promptly at 8 o'clock.

Committee Members who have not made complete returns on the sale of the tickets please do so at once at the office of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ECKLES. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Wednesday, March 19, 1941, at 12 m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3:50 p. m.) the House adjourned.