

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1929

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

ERRATA:

**The following errata are
inserted because one or more pages
in this session day have errors
noticed and corrected here.**

ERRORS IN LEGISLATIVE RECORD 1929

Which Might Confuse One Consulting the Index

- Page 25 The name of the joint committee on School for Feeble Minded was changed in 1927 to Pownal State School. The old name appears on this page, but no other in 1929 Record.
- Page 114 Mr. Aldrich of Topsham introduced the last two acts in column two.
- Page 108 Mr. Littlefield of York introduced the resolve in first paragraph, column one, and Mr. Mitchell of Aroostook the last resolve in column one. In column two the words "Judiciary Committee" should be inserted before S. P. 143.
- Page 115 An act to incorporate the town of Rumford School District (H. P. 422) should appear as being referred to Committee on Legal Affairs instead of Pensions, column one.
- Page 128 Mr. Burkett of Union introduced last resolve in column one (H. P. 577).
- Page 133 Petitions in favor of Barber bill (S. Papers 218-226) should be referred to Judiciary instead of Legal Affairs, column two.
- Page 139 H. P. 709 by Mr. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft is a resolve in favor of Dover-Foxcroft.
- Page 165 Remonstrance introduced by Mrs. Allen in first paragraph, column two, does not state against what bill remonstrance is made.
- Page 189 Remonstrance in column two against Basic Science Bill should be under Judiciary instead of Education.
- Page 568 Second column says Act to provide for inspection of gasoline was reported in new draft under same title. Title was changed (see page 586, S. P. 718).
- Page 667 Order that Senator Carlton's remarks before committee be printed in Record. They never were so printed.
- Page 756 Last paragraph, first column, Androscoggin should read Aroostook.
- Resolves in favor of following academies were introduced at various times, but do not appear in Record again. Senate Journal shows they were all reported ought not to pass:—Aroostook Central Institute, Higgins Classical Institute, Lee Academy, Monson Academy, Monmouth Academy, Oak Grove Academy, Patten Academy, Pennell Institute, Ricker Classical Institute, Washington Academy, Berwick Academy, Bridgewater Classical Academy, Wiscasset Academy, Cherryfield Academy, Robert W. Traip Academy.
- Resolve in favor of town of Stonington (H. P. 1601) introduced on page 322, column one, does not appear again. Senate Journal shows it was reported ought not to pass.
- Record does not show that report of Budget Committee was submitted to legislature, although corrections to it were.
- Act relative to close time on moose (H. P. 1279 and H. P. 1657) introduced page 244 does not make final appearance. This is not an error of Record, but of Committee on Revision of Statutes, which did not report it out.

HOUSE

Thursday, January 3, 1929.

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

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. McGraw of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE

State of Maine
Office of Governor

Augusta, Jan. 3, 1929.

My dear Mr. Speaker:

Will you please convey to the members of the House my deep appreciation of the courteous sentiment that prompted the presentation of the desk which will mean so much to me as a reminder of four most happy years amid the associations that cluster about the State House dome. My best wishes are with them in their labors for Maine and for this new year.

Sincerely

RALPH O. BREWSTER

The SPEAKER: The Chair announces the following committees for this session which the Clerk will read.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES**On Aeronautics and Radio Control**

Senators

Slocum of Cumberland

Page of Somerset

Crosby of Penobscot

Representatives

Morin of Brunswick

Peacock of Readfield

Burr of Mattawamkeag

Pratt of Turner

Ashby of Fort Fairfield

Rogers of Yarmouth

Rumill of Tremont

On Agriculture

Senators

Bragdon of Aroostook

Leland of Piscataquis

Noyes of Kennebec

Representatives

Sturgis of Auburn

Gillespie of Meddybemps

Crawford of Houlton

Carleton of Winterport

Farrington of Jay

Sterling of Kittery

Wight of Newry

On Appropriations and Financial Affairs

Senators

Spear of Cumberland,

Mitchell of Aroostook

Wheeler of Oxford

Representatives

Foster of Ellsworth

Bisbee of Damariscotta

Carleton of Portland

Holbrook of Vanceboro

Thatcher of Bangor

Littlefield of Farmingdale

Jacobs of Wells.

On Banks and Banking

Senators

Crockett of York

Page of Somerset

Campbell of Washington

Representatives

Boston of Gardiner

Seavey of Sherman

Sturtevant of East Livermore

Blanchard of Phillips

Blodgett of Bucksport

Wright of Bath

Harrington of Patten

On Claims

Senators

Dunbar of Hancock

Harriman of Kennebec

Weatherbee of Penobscot

Representatives

Rounds of Portland

Blodgett of Bucksport

Dudley of Castle Hill

King of Orono

Littlefield of Munroe

Stone of Biddeford

Perkins of Madison

On Commerce

Senators

Bragdon of Aroostook

Minott of Cumberland

Campbell of Washington

Representatives

Briggs of Monticello

Dudley of Castle Hill

Jacobs of Auburn

Allen of Camden

Jackson of Bath

Stone of Biddeford

Lewis of Cumberland

On Counties

Senators

Bond of Lincoln

Nickerson of Waldo

Bragdon of Aroostook

Representatives

Roy of Lewiston

Adams of Linneus

Holbrook of Vanceboro
 Stuart of Harrison
 Stanley of Porter
 Jones of Waterville
 Sterling of Kittery
On Education

Senators
 Pinkham of Aroostook
 Allen of Penobscot
 Crockett of York

Representatives
 Folsom of Norridgewock
 Gay of Waldoboro
 Allen of Sanford
 Small of Freedom
 Jacobs of Auburn
 Briggs of Monticello
 Day of Gorham
On Federal Relations

Senators
 Slocum of Cumberland
 Dunbar of Hancock
 Harriman of Kennebec

Representatives
 Varnum of Westbrook
 Locke of Biddeford
 Saucier of Soldier Pond
 Ward of Limestone
 Picher of Waterville
 Stetson of Sumner
 Lewis of Cumberland
On Indian Affairs

Senators
 Weatherbee of Penobscot
 Campbell of Washington
 Boulter of York

Representatives
 Anderson of New Sweden
 Anderson of South Portland
 Jones of Corinna
 King of Orono
 Small of East Machias
 Buzzell of Acton
 Hunt of Brunswick
On Inland Fisheries and Game

Senators
 Douglas of Hancock
 Boulter of York
 Greenleaf of Androscoggin

Representatives
 MacKinnon of Mexico
 Clark of Winslow
 Hill of Fairfield
 Angell of Saco
 Adams of Linneus
 Rackliff of Old Town
 McLean of Bar Harbor
 White of Dyer Brook
On Insane Hospitals

Senators
 Mitchell of Aroostook
 Noyes of Kennebec

Murchie of Washington

Representatives
 Jones of Corinna
 Morse of Oakland
 Lenfest of Manchester
 Webster of Buxton
 Potter of Bangor
 Roach of New Gloucester
 Campbell of Leeds
On Interior Waters

Senators
 Douglas of Hancock
 Pinkham of Aroostook
 Greenleaf of Androscoggin

Representatives
 Milliken of Old Orchard
 Powers of Caribou
 Adams of Linneus
 Webster of Auburn
 Hubbard of Plymouth
 Hathaway of Milo
 Robie of Westbrook
On Judiciary

Senators
 Oakes of Cumberland
 Martin of Kennebec
 Weeks of Somerset

Representatives
 Aldrich of Topsham
 Wing of Kingfield
 Laughlin of Portland
 McCart of Eastport
 Farris of Augusta
 Holman of Farmington
 Williamson of Augusta
On Labor

Senators
 Harriman of Kennebec
 Crosby of Penobscot
 Carter of Androscoggin

Representatives
 White of Dyer Brook
 O'Connell of Millinocket
 Jackson of Portland
 Perkins of Madison
 Gagne of Biddeford
 Morse of Rumbold
 Heath of Guilford
On Legal Affairs

Senators
 Dwinal of Knox
 Murchie of Washington
 Crosby of Penobscot

Representatives
 Blaisdell of Franklin
 Sargent of Brewer
 Belleau of Lewiston
 Burkett of Portland
 Peacock of Readfield
 Jack of Lisbon Falls
 Taylor of Belfast

On Library

Senators

Allen of Penobscot
Slocum of Cumberland
Crockett of York

Representatives

McKnight of Poland
White of Dyer Brook
Roy of Lewiston
Eaton of Calais
Folsom of Norridgewock
Jackson of Bath
Varnum of Westbrook

On Maine Publicity

Senators

Spear of Cumberland
Carter of Androscoggin
Boulter of York

Representatives

Gay of Waldoboro
Rodolphe Hamel of Lewiston
McLean of Bar Harbor
Boynton of South Portland
Towne of Kennebunkport
Sterling of Caratunk
Clifford of Garland

On Manufactures

Senators

Dunbar of Hancock
Oakes of Cumberland
Bragdon of Aroostook

Representatives

Jackson of Portland
Robie of Westbrook
Heath of Guilford
Kane of Addison
Quint of Limerick
Leonard of Hampden
George Hamel of Lewiston

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance

Senators

Wheeler of Oxford
Weatherbee of Penobscot
Boulter of York

Representatives

Bishop of Boothbay Harbor
Ingraham of Bangor
Sturtevant of East Livermore
Sargent of Brewer
Allen of Camden
Crawford of Houlton
Mansfield of Jonesport

On Military Affairs

Senators

Slocum of Cumberland
Crosby of Penobscot
Weeks of Somerset

Representatives

Mansfield of Jonesport
Chase of Cape Elizabeth
King of Orono
Burkett of Portland

Williamson of Augusta
Friend of Skowhegan
Small of East Machias

On Mines and Mining

Senators

Dwinal of Knox
Carlton of Sagadahoc
Leland of Piscataquis

Representatives

Hughes of Mapleton
Soucier of Wallagrass
Palmer of Bangor
Perham of Paris
Chase of Cape Elizabeth
Lenfest of Manchester
Fogg of Cornville

On Pensions

Senators

Nickerson of Waldo
Dwinal of Knox
Noyes of Kennebec

Representatives

Bailey of Harmony
Hawkes of Richmond
Morse of Oakland
Campbell of Leeds
Ward of Limestone
Burkett of Union
Hurd of Berwick

On Public Buildings and Grounds

Senators

Carlton of Sagadahoc
Page of Somerset
Martin of Kennebec

Representatives

Folsom of Norridgewock
Patterson of Freeport
Jones of Waterville
Couture of Lewiston
Bove of Naples
St. Clair of Rockland
O'Connell of Millinocket

On Public Health

Senators

Pinkham of Aroostook
Harriman of Kennebec
Greenleaf of Androscoggin

Representatives

Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft
Lombard of Bridgton
Small of Freedom
Day of Gorham
Dudley of Castle Hill
Wright of Bath
Libby of Albion

On Public Utilities

Senators

Weatherbee of Penobscot
Carlton of Sagadahoc
Minott of Cumberland

Representatives

Comins of Eddington
Bishop of Boothbay Harbor
Hughes of Mapleton

Tucker of Sanford
Chase of Cape Elizabeth
Quint of Limerick
Boston of Gardiner

On Reference of Bills

Senators

President Morrison, ex-officio
Martin of Kennebec

Representatives

The Speaker ex-officio
Kitchen of Presque Isle
Chase of Cape Elizabeth

On Taxation

Senators

Douglas of Hancock
Nickerson of Waldo
Carter of Androscoggin

Representatives

Hammond of Van Buren
Hathaway of Milo
Jackson of Portland
Webster of Auburn
Locke of Biddeford
Morse of Rumford
Sterling of Caratunk

On Temperance

Senators

Bragdon of Aroostook
Allen of Penobscot
Minott of Cumberland

Representatives

Sturgis of Auburn
Anderson of New Sweden
Anderson of South Portland
Comins of Eddington
Vose of Cushing
Perham of Paris
Webster of Buxton

On Towns

Senators

Leland of Piscataquis
Spear of Cumberland
Littlefield of York

Representatives

Robie of Westbrook
Richardson of South Portland
Rea of Lagrange
Hurd of Berwick
Hatch of Lovell
Littlefield of Monroe
Fogg of Cornville

On Ways and Bridges

Senators

Bond of Lincoln
Dunbar of Hancock
Leland of Piscataquis

Representatives

Kitchen of Presque Isle
Pike of Lubec
Lowell of Lincoln
Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft
Hawkes of Standish
Jones of Winthrop
Batchelder of Tenant's Harbor

On Salaries and Fees

Senators

Murchie of Washington
Noyes of Kennebec
Wheeler of Oxford

Representatives

Bishop of Boothbay Harbor
Melcher of Rumford
McKnight of Poland
Gillespie of Meddybemps
Lombard of Bridgton
Morse of Oakland
Butler of Bath

On School for Feeble Minded

Senators

Nickerson of Waldo
Minott of Cumberland
Martin of Kennebec

Representatives

Daigle of Madawaska
Jackson of Portland
Hawkes of Richmond
Patterson of Freeport
Jones of Windsor
Stetson of Sumner
Burr of Mattawamkeag

On Sea and Shore Fisheries

Senators

Littlefield of York
Slocum of Cumberland
Campbell of Washington

Representatives

Boynton of South Portland
Kane of Addison
St. Clair of Rockland
Butler of Bath
Ford of Brooklin
Rumill of Tremont
Mansfield of Jonesport

On State Lands and Forest Preservation

Senators

Carlton of Sagadahoc
Page of Somerset
Littlefield of York

Representatives

Hammond of Van Buren
Melcher of Rumford
Milliken of Old Orchard
Tucker of Sanford
Friend of Skowhegan
Eaton of Calais
Rogers of Greenville

On State Prisons

Senators

Bond of Lincoln
Dwinal of Knox
Littlefield of York

Representatives

Sturgis of Auburn
Heath of Guilford
Carleton of Winterport
Varnum of Westbrook
Vose of Cushing
Hughes of Mapleton

Stanley of Porter

On State Sanatoriums

Senators

Mitchell of Aroostook
Oakes of Cumberland
Carter of Androscoggin

Representatives

Daigle of Madawaska
Burns of Eagle Lake
Powers of Caribou
Lombard of Bridgton
Morse of Rumford
Palmer of Bangor
Towne of Kennebunkport

**On State School for Boys, State
School for Girls, and State
Reformatories**

Senators

Harriman of Kennebec
Allen of Penobscot
Weeks of Somerscot

Representatives

Bailey of Harmony
Bissett of Portland
Perham of Paris
Rogers of Yarmouth
Pratt of Turner
Buzzell of Acton
Bove of Naples

**STANDING COMMITTEES OF
THE HOUSE**

On Ways and Means

Ingraham of Bangor, Wight of
Newry, Rodolphe Hamel of Lewiston,
Burkett of Union, Stuart of
Harrison, Rackliff of Old Town,
and Picher of Waterville.

On Leave of Absence

Burns of Eagle Lake, Gagne of
Biddeford, MacKinnon of Mexico,
Bissett of Portland, Leonard of
Hampden, Clifford of Garland and
George Hamel of Lewiston.

**On Rules and Business of the
House**

The Speaker, ex-officio, Foster of
Ellsworth, and Kitchen of Presque
Isle.

On Bills in the Third Reading

Wing of Kingfield, Hawkes of
Richmond, Potter of Bangor, Seavey
of Sherman, Allen of Sanford,
Richardson of South Portland and
Ashby of Ft. Fairfield.

On Engrossed Bills

Gagne of Biddeford, Libby of
Albion, Stone of Biddeford, Rea of
Lagrange, Wright of Bath, Patterson
of Freeport and Blodgett of
Bucksport.

On Elections

Melcher of Rumford, Belleau of
Lewiston, Hubbard of Plymouth,

Blanchard of Phillips, Lenfest of
Manchester, Roach of New Glouces-
ter and McCart of Eastport.

On County Estimates

Jacobs of Auburn, Seavey of
Sherman, Rounds of Portland,
Farrington of Jay, Ford of Brook-
lin, Jones of Windsor, Burkett of
Union, Gay of Waldoboro, Hatch
of Lovell, Harrington of Patten,
Rogers of Greenville, Butler of
Bath, Bailey of Harmony, Little-
field of Monroe, Gillespie of Med-
dybemps, and Hurd of Berwick.

From the Senate: The following
communication:

"STATE OF MAINE

Executive Chamber

Augusta, Maine, January 2, 1929.

To the Honorable Senate and
House of Representatives:

In compliance with the Constitu-
tion of the State, I herewith com-
municate to the Legislature each
case of reprieve, remission of pen-
alty, commutation or pardon grant-
ed during the years 1927 and 1928,
stating the name of the convict,
the crime of which he was con-
victed, the sentence and its date,
the date of the reprieve, remission,
commutation of sentence and the
conditions, if any, upon which the
same was granted.

RALPH O. BREWSTER,

Governor of Maine."

In the Senate, read and placed
on file.

In the House, on motion by Mr.
Bove of Naples read and placed on
file in concurrence.

**Communication from Heads of
Departments**

"State of Maine

Department of State

Augusta, January 2nd, 1929.

To the President of the Senate and
to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives of the Eighty-
fourth Legislature of the State
of Maine:

I have the honor to herewith
transmit the returns of the votes
cast for Governor in the several
cities, towns and plantations in the
State of Maine at the general elec-
tion held on September 10th, 1928.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EDGAR C. SMITH,

Secretary of State."

In the Senate, referred to the
Committee on Gubernatorial Vote.
In the House, on motion by Mr.

Potter of Bangor referred to the committee on Gubernatorial Vote in concurrence.

The following papers from the Senate were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules.
From the Senate:

Committee Report

The joint select committee of the Eighty-fourth Legislature to which was referred the returns on votes cast for Governor in the several cities, towns and plantations in this State for the political years 1929 and 1930, has attended to its duty and asks leave to report that the whole number of votes returned for Governor was 213,625.

William Tudor Gardiner had 148,053 votes.

Edward C. Moran, Jr. had 65,572 votes.

(Signed) FORREST H. BOND,
Chairman on the part of the Senate
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Chairman on the part of the House

in the Senate, read and accepted.
In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon Honorable William Tudor Gardiner and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political years of 1929 and 1930.

In the Senate, read and passed, with the following members appointed on its part: Senators Greenleaf of Androscoggin, Pinkham of Aroostook and Crosby of Penobscot.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence, and on motion by Mr. Jacobs of Auburn a committee of seven was appointed on the part of the House to join with the committee heretofore appointed on the part of the Senate.

Thereupon the Speaker appointed Representatives Gillespie of Meddybemps, Lombard of Bridgton, Seavey of Sherman, Angell of Saco, Jones of Corinna, Adams of Linneus and Hubbard of Plymouth.

Subsequently Mr. Gillespie of Meddybemps reported that the committee had attended to its duty and the committee was discharged with the thanks of the House.

A communication was received from the Senate, through its Secre-

tary, proposing a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature forthwith in the hall of the House for the purpose of administering to the Honorable Councilors-elect the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and for the further purpose of administering to the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor-elect, the oath required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

On motion by Mr. Patterson of Freeport, it was voted that the House signify to the Senate its concurrence in the proposal of the Honorable Senate for a joint convention.

Thereupon the Clerk conveyed the concurrence of the House to the Senate as above, subsequently reporting that he had performed the duty with which he was charged, which report was accepted.

At this point the Senate came in and a joint convention was formed.

IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Mr. Bragdon of Aroostook it was ordered that the rules be suspended by unanimous consent and that a message be sent to the councilors-elect, informing them that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention assembled ready to administer to them the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Senator Bragdon of Aroostook.

Subsequently that gentleman reported that he had performed the duty assigned him and that the councilors-elect would attend forthwith.

The report was accepted.

At this point Congressman John E. Nelson was escorted to a seat to the right of the Chairman amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

Thereupon the Councilors-elect, Honorables Orman L. Stanley, Frederick Robie, Charles S. Cummings, Blaine S. Viles, Raymond E. Thurston, Lewis O. Barrows and Allen C. T. Wilson came in, and

in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, in convention assembled, before the President of the Senate, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Thereupon the councilors withdrew.

On motion by Senator Oakes of Cumberland, it was ordered that a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, inviting them to attend this convention for the purpose of administering to the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The order received a passage, and the Chairman appointed as members of that committee on the part of the Senate, Senators Oakes of Cumberland, Weeks of Somerset, Dwinal of Knox, and on the part of the House, Representatives Aldrich of Topsham, Chase of Cape Elizabeth, Briggs of Monticello, Bailey of Harmony, Holman of Farmington, Small of East Machias and Hurd of Berwick.

Mr. Oakes for the committee subsequently reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned it and that the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices were pleased to say that they would forthwith attend.

Thereupon, at the request of the Chairman, the committee escorted the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices into the Convention Hall, amid the applause of the convention, the audience rising.

On motion by Senator Harriman of Kennebec, it was ordered that a committee be appointed to wait upon Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor-elect, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties, and receive from him such communication as he may be pleased to make.

The Chairman thereupon appointed as members of that com-

mittee on the part of the Senate: Senators Harriman of Kennebec, Nickerson of Waldo and Minott of Cumberland; on the part of the House, Representatives Wing of Kingfield, King of Orono, Holbrook of Vanceboro, Tucker of Sanford, Webster of Auburn, Allen of Camden, and Williamson of Augusta.

Subsequently Senator Harriman for the committee reported that the committee had discharged the duties assigned it, and that the Governor-elect was pleased to say that he was ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office and would forthwith attend the convention.

The report was accepted.

Thereupon the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor-elect, attended by the Executive Council and heads of departments, and before the presiding officer of the Senate, the Honorable J. Blaine Morrison, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature and the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Edgar C. Smith, then made proclamation as follows:

Proclamation

The votes given in on the tenth day of September last, in the cities, towns and plantations of the State for Governor, the returns of which have been made to the office of the Secretary of State, having been examined and counted by the Legislature which has declared that a plurality thereof was given to William Tudor Gardiner, and that he is duly elected, and he having in the presence of the two branches of the Legislature in Convention assembled, taken and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to discharge the duties of that office, I, therefore, declare and make known to all persons in this State who are in the exercise of any public trust, as well as all good citizens thereof, that William Tudor Gardiner is Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Maine, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his acts and commands as such.

GOD SAVE THE STATE OF MAINE.

Thereupon the Governor addressed the Convention as follows:

Members of the 84th Legislature of the State of Maine:

We meet here formally at the beginning of a new period of administration of the affairs of our State, that has conducted itself with distinction for 128 years. We hope to build substantially for future ages. You have the full power of legislation for a sovereign state, limited only by the Constitution. I enter upon the duties of Executive, mindful of the fundamental distinction, in our scheme of government, between legislative and executive functions. Yet close acquaintance with so many of you and recent service in your midst, prompts the feeling that we face our problems together. We are to serve as representatives—that means to act on our own judgment and responsibility for those who sent us here, entrusted with power and commissioned to inform ourselves more fully than is possible for the average citizen at home. Let us assume our responsibility without political concern, whet our power of judgment and be diligent in the acquisition of information.

Frankly, we are all politicians here, selected by the ordeal of the primary law and the trial of election. There may be some with ambition for retention or advancement in office. In lieu of platitudes, suffice it to say that the best way to play politics is to do what is right. (Applause.)

Education

The appropriation of most of our school funds has been made definite without the necessity of recurring legislative deliberation. The removal of educational matters from active politics is a wise policy. There is in process an educational survey of the State that should prove valuable. Educational opportunity for our boys and girls is a vital question.

I believe that some form of apportioning assistance to our academies, more equitable, more economical, and more stable than the present method of special resolves should be devised.

The position of the University of Maine in the educational system of the State should be definitely recognized and established. Its finan-

cial program should be a part of our educational budget, and its revenue sufficiently determinable to allow planning ahead.

Natural Resources

We should encourage the conservative utilization, as well as conservation, of all our natural resources. A forest that will yield a crop for industry and yet replenish itself is of public as well as private value. There is opportunity for discovery and use of mineral resources. Our inland waters are of added value if we can retain their purity. Rivers must bear the burdens of industry and intensive settlement, but it is time to take definite steps for anti-pollution program. In the interest of health, as well as sport and recreation, the condition of our streams and even of our lakes and ponds should be faced with future generations in mind.

Publicity

While in sympathy with the various movements to advertise and develop the State, I do not feel that appropriation on the part of the State for such purposes should be increased over past amounts. The State may well assist, in a modest way, private enterprise and initiative, and may well coordinate publicity expenditures of those communities having funds available for such purposes. But the State is not in business. Larger expenditures for advertising might bring increased revenues to some of our citizens, but there does not seem to me sufficient assurance of such a general diffusion of profits as would warrant an increase in the burden of every taxpayer at this time.

Governor's Contingent Fund

The private contingent fund of the Governor and Council was increased by the last Legislature from \$10,000 to \$15,000. If this sum be regarded as salary for the Chief Executive, it is too large in comparison with other public salaries; if regarded as an expense fund, expenses should be reduced. Economy must begin somewhere. I think the fund should be reduced to its former figure and be subject to audit as are all other public moneys. (Applause.)

Fish and Game

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Game has undergone some changes but no very definite

solution of the problems involved in its proper conduct appears to have been reached. I believe the best solution proposed is that providing for a non-partisan commission to handle these affairs in a non-political way. It seems in keeping with the times to apply the principle of apportioning cost of undertakings to the users, and I believe it reasonable that annual license fees for those who fish and hunt should be imposed for the support of the department that protects and increases the value of such rights. Great convenience would result from a simplification of the game laws, which stand as a marvel of redundancy and intricacy.

Budget

You will receive before long the report of the Budget Committee. Through the courteous invitation of the Committee members I sat with them at their public hearings, but as a Governor-elect is not a member I took no part in their deliberations. The coming report will be of value, but admittedly our budget system is still in the development stage. A budget in governmental affairs is highly desirable, if not essential, and I hope to cooperate in bringing about some improvement.

State Finances

A great deal of your time will be occupied with the apportionment of appropriations for various expenditures. It is essential that your deliberations take into consideration the exact financial condition of the State at this time and the probable financial condition of the State at the time your appropriations commence. Information as to the first half of the current fiscal year will soon be available and I shall have occasion before long to address you again on the subject of State finances.

Aviation

Noticeable advances have been made by municipalities in facilities for the development of aviation. Excellent work is now in progress in marking the names of towns as guide posts of the air. Perhaps the State cannot undertake much more expenditure than the maintenance and improvement of the State aviation field at the capital, but the

spread of aviation is of vital concern to Maine.

War Reports

I hope to see some step taken for the publication of reports of the Adjutant General's Department covering the period of the World War. This has been deferred too long. The Legislature of 1921 made an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose but the amount was too small to complete the publication and unfortunately no start was made. The material, painstakingly gathered and selected, of course presents a history of Maine in the War as well as constituting a departmental report. The publication would be in three or four volumes. Existing law would not allow, nor would it be reasonable to contemplate, a free distribution of these volumes sufficient to meet the probable demand. I believe that a plan can be evolved for the publication of the work in the near future, with the distribution of the customary number of volumes for departments, libraries, exchange, and other purposes—the printing to be financed partly by the State and partly by the sale of extra copies. Maine's record in the War should not only be preserved in permanent form, but these volumes should be available to those desirous of owning them.

Welfare Work

The State, recognizing responsibility for the well being of all its citizens, has undertaken at various times and through various channels a large amount of charitable, correctional and relief work. The time has come when serious attention must be given to the coordination of these activities in the interest of efficiency and economy. Demands for funds are increasing at a rate which is proportionately greater than the increase of our normal revenues.

We must, as an economic matter as well as for humane consideration, spend a certain amount annually for welfare work. The determination and apportionments of that amount are difficult problems. If charitable money comes to private citizens who are not actually in need or deserving, there results a virtual misappropriation of funds; also the moneys available

for those in real need are correspondingly reduced. Having undertaken welfare work I believe the State has the highest responsibility to the taxpayers, and to the objects of its aid as well, to see that welfare money is wisely spent. I think that our expenditures for relief have increased faster than our machinery for the correction or prevention of undesirable conditions, and make a few suggestions for your consideration.

More than two thousand children are at present entrusted to the legal care of the State. In ten per cent. of the cases the children are orphans. In ninety per cent. of the cases there has been on the part of one or both parents some dereliction of the duty of a father or mother — neglect, abandonment, cruelty or allowance of conditions injurious to health or morals. We must look after the children, but we should not allow the dereliction to pass unnoticed. The parent's obligation to support children should be enforced wherever possible. Perhaps our laws in this connection need revision. To maltreat a child is a criminal offense, and when the State possesses information of crime the State should act swiftly and surely. It is not only a matter of enforcement of our laws but strict prosecutions might serve as deterrents.

The State is a vitally interested party in proceedings for commitment of children to its care. The laws should provide for ample notice of hearings to the State, or its agency, the Board of Public Welfare, and for notice to county attorneys that they may investigate and prosecute wherever the facts warrant.

We have over 2000 children for whom the State must act as parent. 1700 more receiving the benefits of the Mother's Aid Law, 1100 in State institutions, 2000 in the care of private societies. A total of nearly 7000 children, fashioned after God's image, are cast upon organized charity for their upbringing. Surely there must be something wrong!

Provisions of the Mother's Aid Law afford an admirable administration of charity. I believe funds should be made available to provide for the cases that have passed the rigid investigation, by both municipal and state authorities, and

been accepted. There are now 528 cases receiving aid and 123 cases approved, equally meritorious, but awaiting funds.

Our State appropriations to private hospitals are intended as state assistance to those needing but unable to pay for hospital treatment: \$155,100 was so appropriated for the last fiscal year. The demands are ever increasing, but it would be difficult to find funds to increase the appropriation. Under the present system in some instances, the outcome is that the State merely foots some bad bills. That is unscientific charity. I hope that the Legislature may find some method whereby hospitalization may be made available in accordance with actual need.

Agriculture

The success of agriculture in this country of ours and particularly in the State of Maine is highly important for general prosperity. More than half the population of Maine live on farms. If our people are to continue producing food, life on the farms must be made comfortable, and a profitable return assured for long hours of hard work.

All possible help, consistent with our resources, should be given by you to the farmers of Maine. This does not necessarily mean new legislation, but does mean suggestions of progress and encouragement to such existing agencies as the State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture at our University. Specific duties have been granted to these agencies by former legislatures. The problems of marketing, of animal husbandry, stimulation of sheep and cattle raising, and the general safeguarding of the farmers' interests are all entrusted to these organizations. Other State departments may very definitely contribute to the comfort and prosperity of our rural people.

The property of the farmer is in tangible form, exposed to the view of the assessor. The willingness with which the farmer meets his tax burden as his contribution to the public revenues should be an example to those owners of intangible personal property who seek to avoid paying a tax based upon their real wealth.

Water Power

It seems likely that some change

in laws relating to water power will be proposed. Any legislative suggestion is entitled to fair, calm and open-minded consideration. Divorce the subject of water power from politics and the matter is simplified. Still the voices that are raised in attempts to subvert economic affairs to personal political ends.

There is available much information on the subject and the report of a committee acting under the Maine Development Commission is awaited with interest. Let us consider any water power question with fresh minds, unprejudiced, without atmosphere of mistrust or the interjection of personalities. We want development, protection of present and future rights, fair treatment of the public and public utilities alike. The example of fair settlement of economic problems will give all industry confidence.

Department Consolidations

I have indicated the possibility of some advantageous rearrangement of welfare work. All the State's activities should be under constant survey for any possible consolidation that might make for efficiency and economy. I urge you to consider this and I will continue my study of the matter.

We may well contemplate the possibility of such a departmental reorganization as would group the State's activities under very few heads. A department head would then be such an important executive office that the appointment could not be used to fulfill political obligations. Perhaps such a change could be accomplished only gradually. For one definite change, I would suggest the possibility of the consolidation of the Banking and Insurance departments.

There are different provisions regarding the publication of departmental reports. Some reports are of general use and interest, others merely important as records. I suggest consideration of some form of consolidated report which would make it easier for our citizens to keep in touch with State affairs.

Highway Matters

There is no need of reminding you of the tremendous increase in comparatively recent years in expenditures for roads and bridges,

or of the fact that at present, in our governmental finances, outlays for these purposes tower over all others. Even when compared with the most successful industries in the State, the Highway department represents a business of colossal proportions. Though a public business, it is a business and must be so regarded.

How should such a business be conducted? In an ideal arrangement it does not appear to me advisable or necessary that supervisory powers over highway matters should be vested in the Governor and Council. Vested authority of supervision may become interference. Real cooperation between public departments is more likely to arise from the mutual respect of the public servants concerned than from a statute. It would be well to remove as far as possible the danger of political interference with this great business. The administration must be entrusted to a few responsible men. In what manner may their selection be safeguarded? I believe that in their selection the traditions of judicial appointments should be followed—traditions which prompt the selection of those of unquestioned integrity, of proved ability, of vision, of courage, and of firmness to withstand any pressure of the moment in the execution of right. Responsibility should rest on them and they should have corresponding authority without interference. It would seem essential that while they should retain responsibility, they have authority to delegate the details of administration. In other words, that they be in fact a board of directors to formulate policies and to supervise. Their greatest responsibility would be to select and maintain an efficient executive force.

Statutory changes relieving the Commission, not from responsibility but from the necessity of personal attention to some details, would render the office less exacting. We must have in these positions the best men that can be found. I believe that often an appeal to men to give public service is a better inducement than large salaries.

I have dwelt on this matter at some length. The management of a

ten million dollar business is of importance, and it will be suggested to you to increase the business. This may be a good time to take account of stock. Regard the past as furnishing information and experience rather than as creating any policies that must necessarily be followed. In your capacity as representatives of the people into what hands do you wish to entrust the annual expenditure of sums of money that will even far exceed the amounts that you have the responsibility of directly appropriating?

We have been building roads on paper too fast, designating highways as part of our primary system too far in advance of our ability to construct them. A "pay as you use" policy appeals to me, rather than a "pay as you go" policy. I believe that a conservative bond issue would afford the cheapest means of providing necessary improved road service to our citizens and visitors. Road improvement must be considered in connection with road traffic.

I shall probably have occasion to communicate further with you on the subject of a road program.

Special resolves for roads and bridges are an anomaly in our highway matters and a nuisance in our legislative sessions. I think the recent increase in the total of the fund was a mistake. Those of you familiar with the final method of division of this fund realize the futility of going through the fiction of hearings on these private bills. I believe the State, as well as the Legislature, would be better off if this practice of special road resolves were discontinued. If a substitute distribution of some road money is actually necessary it may be provided along the lines suggested in Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1917, or in some other way.

In the interest of safe and pleasant highways, efforts to encourage the presentable appearance and safe arrangement of roadside establishments should be continued, and discouragement extended to unsightly advertisements.

Conclusion

I have addressed you as legislators and indicated a few points that seem to me of importance in the conduct of State affairs. Let me remind you also that repeal of obsolete or

unnecessary legislation may be as much of an accomplishment as the passage of new laws. Legislative action affects our agriculture, our industries, our fisheries,—all enterprises in our State life and the lives of our citizens as well. But we must remember that mere enactment accomplishes nothing. There must be human hearts and human hands prepared to give law vital effect. Honest enforcement of existing laws is of even greater importance than the passage of new laws. (Applause.)

We legislate for a purpose and we must shape our governmental policies with the realization of that purpose—to bring our citizens the conditions of life that we all acknowledge to be desirable. We want material prosperity for itself and for the ability it brings to have the finer things in life. We want to see employment steady and profitable; we want to see health and education among all ages, diffused as generally as possible. You have the power of legislation, the direct power to restrict, prohibit, prevent and to shape affairs. By indirect operation this power becomes a positive force. In other words, while by legislation nothing much can be actually created, affairs may be so directed that affirmative results may be achieved and opportunity afforded to our citizens for better development in material and spiritual ways. Sometimes we expect too much of legislation. May I urge you to carry into execution your desire to be of service to your State through legislative means as far as possible and also beyond the point where legislation ceases.

The first function of a government should be to see that its own agencies are proper and efficient—to the end, not of much government, but of good government. (Applause.)

The Governor and suite then retired followed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The purpose for which the convention was assembled having been accomplished, the convention was dissolved and the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber, amid the applause of the House.

In the House

The Speaker in the Chair.

Senate order, out of order: Or-

dered, the House concurring, that five thousand copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the Legislature.

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider the Governor's Message and report a reference of its several subjects to the appropriate committees.

In the Senate read and passed, with the following members appointed on its part: Senators Oakes of Cumberland, Douglas of

Hancock, Carter of Androscoggin.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence, the Chair announcing that the members on the part of the House will be named later.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Tuesday, January 8th, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Thatcher of Bangor,

Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, January 8th, at 4.30 P. M.