

# 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

**HOUSE**

Thursday, January 24, 1929.

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

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bryant of Gardiner.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The following bills, resolves and petitions were received, and upon recommendation of the committee on reference of bills, were referred to the following committees:

**Appropriations and Financial Affairs**

By Mr. Rackliff of Old Town: Resolve in favor of John S. Nelson, Representative of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians. (H. P. 111.)

By Mr. Thatcher of Bangor: Resolve appropriating money for the Eastern Maine General Hospital of Bangor, Maine, for medical and surgical treatment and care of certain children and adults. (H. P. 112.)

By Mr. Powers of Caribou: Resolve to assist in defraying expenses for National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. (H. P. 113.)

By Mr. McLean of Bar Harbor: Resolve in favor of the Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hospital. (H. P. 114.)

By Mr. Wright of Bath: Resolve in favor of the Bath City Hospital. (H. P. 115.)

By Mr. Carleton of Portland: Resolve in favor of The Children's Hospital, Portland, Maine. (H. P. 116.)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of Temporary Home for Women and Children, Portland, Maine. (H. P. 117.)

By Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor: Resolve to improve the road at Fort William Henry. (H. P. 118.) (500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Thatcher of Bangor: Resolve appropriating money for the Bangor Anti-tuberculosis Association of Bangor, Maine, for treatment of tuberculous patients. (H. P. 119.)

**Claims**

By Mr. Boston of Gardiner: An act to empower the Treasurer of Kennebec County to pay an additional compensation to the Recorder of Gardiner Municipal Court. (H. P. 125.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Farris of Augusta: Resolve in favor of the Charles H. Cutter Coal Co. of Boston. (H. P. 120.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. O'Connell of Millinocket: Resolve in favor of M. E. Grumley M. D., of Millinocket, for medical attendance rendered State paupers. (H. P. 121.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Roach of New Gloucester: Resolve in favor of Harry T. Merrill for reimbursement for apple trees destroyed by deer. (H. P. 122.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Ingraham of Bangor: Resolve in favor of Daniel M. Maher for moving picture films of Governor Parkhurst's inaugural and funeral services. (H. P. 123.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Hathaway of Milo: Resolve in favor of Adam Mannista, compensating him for damages. (H. P. 124.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mrs. Gay of Waldoboro: Resolve in favor of payment for domestic animal killed by hunter. (H. P. 126.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By the same member: Resolve in favor of Charles E. Merry for damage to a cow shot by a hunter. (H. P. 127.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Lowell of Lincoln: Resolve in favor of Fred A. Budge of Mattawamkeag. (H. P. 128.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Lowell of Lincoln: Resolve in favor of the town of Enfield. (H. P. 129.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

**Education**

By Mr. Perkins of Madison: Resolve in favor of Somerset Academy for maintenance. (H. P. 130.)

By Mr. Harrington of Patten: Resolve in favor of Patten Academy. (H. P. 131.)

**Indian Affairs**

By Mr. Rackliff of Old Town: Resolve in favor of the Penobscot

Tribe of Indians for the general care, maintenance, and education thereof (H. P. 132.)

#### Inland Fisheries and Game

By Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico: An act to regulate the trapping of fur-bearing animals. (H. P. 134.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Kitchen of Presque Isle: An act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs. (H. P. 135.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Jones of Winthrop: An act to establish the Winthrop and Wayne Game Sanctuary in the towns of Winthrop and Wayne. (H. P. 136.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Eaton of Calais: An act to provide for a two year close time on ruffed grouse. (H. P. 137.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Roach of New Gloucester: An act to permit fishing for pickerel through the ice in Little Sebago Lake in Cumberland County. (H. P. 138.)

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By the same gentleman: Petition of George F. Davis of Gray and 104 others in favor of same. (H. P. 139)

By Mr. Comins of Eddington: An Act relating to fishing in Great Works Stream. (H. P. 140)

(500 copies ordered printed)

By the same gentleman: Petition of H. C. Knapp of Bradley and 70 others in favor of same. (H. P. 141)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Percy L. Knox of Milford and 68 others in favor of same. (H. P. 142)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Frank Arnold of Orono and 108 others in favor of the same. (H. P. 143)

By the same gentleman: An act relating to catching trout in South Branch Stream, so called. (H. P. 144)

(500 copies ordered printed)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Percy L. Knox of Milford and 58 others in favor of same. (H. P. 145)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Walter Knapp of Bradley and 108 others in favor of same. (H. P. 146)

By the same gentleman: Petition of H. C. Knapp of Bradley and 69 others in favor of same. (H. P. 147)

By Mr. Small of East Machias: Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station or rearing station for fish at or near Machias, in the county of Washington. (H. P. 133)

(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Morse of Oakland: Re-

solve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lake Messalonskee, in the town of Oakland, in the county of Kennebec. (H. P. 148)

#### Judiciary

By Mr. Robie of Westbrook: Petition in favor of S. P. No. 1, An Act to register and license barbers and create a Board of Barber Examiners. (H. P. 149)

By the same gentleman: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 150)

By Mr. Jones of Corinna: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 151)

By Mr. Locke of Biddeford: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 152)

By the same gentleman: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 153)

By Miss Laughlin of Portland. Petition of citizens of Danforth in favor of same. (H. P. 154)

By the same member: Petition of citizens of Cumberland county in favor of same. (H. P. 155)

By the same member: Petition of citizens of Cumberland Center in favor of same. (H. P. 156).

By the same member: Petition of citizens of Buckfield in favor of same. (H. P. 157)

By the same member: Petition of citizens of Houlton in favor of same. (H. P. 158)

By the same member: Petition of citizens of Portland in favor of same. (H. P. 159)

By Mr. Boynton of South Portland: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 160.)

By Mr. Eaton of Calais: Petition of P. Gordon and 21 others in favor of same. (H. P. 161)

By Mr. Jackson of Portland: Petition in favor of same. (H. P. 162)

By Mr. Farris of Augusta: An Act relating to the regulation of the practice of the system, method or science of healing known as osteopathy. (H. P. 163)

(1000 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Stone of Biddeford: An Act relating to the service of process on non-residents for involved in automobile accidents. (H. P. 164)

(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Perham of Paris: An Act enlarging the limits of the West Paris Village Corporation. (H. P. 165)

(500 copies ordered printed)

#### Legal Affairs

By Mr. Comins of Eddington: An Act to incorporate the South Orrington Cemeteries Association. (H. P. 166)

(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Har-

bor: An Act relating to the collection of taxes. (H. P. 167)

(Tabled by Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor pending reference).

By Mr. Robie of Westbrook: An Act to provide pensions for the call members of the Fire Department of the city of Westbrook. (H. P. 168)  
(500 copies ordered printed)

By the same gentleman: An Act to provide pensions for the regular drivers of the Fire Department of the city of Westbrook. (H. P. 169)  
(500 copies ordered printed)

By the same gentleman: An Act to provide pensions for the regular policemen of the city of Westbrook. (H. P. 170)  
(500 copies ordered printed)

By the same gentleman: An Act to amend the charter of the city of Westbrook in reference to reducing the number of its Aldermen, and increasing the time of their office, as well as that of the Mayor and the Board of Assessors. (H. P. 171)  
(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. McLean of Bar Harbor: An Act confirming and making valid certain licenses or permits given by the selectmen of Hancock and vesting in the Consolidated Lobster Company, Inc., certain rights and property in lobster pounds, wharfs and dams in the waters of Skillings river on the west side of Hancock Point in Hancock, Maine. (H. P. 172)

By Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor: An Act to authorize the town of South Bristol to raise money for the purpose of helping keep in repair the old cemeteries in said town. (H. P. 173)

### Library

By Mr. Burkett of Portland: An Act relating to the expenses of the State Historian. (H. P. 174)

By Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor: Resolve for the purchase of "A History of Pemaquid." (H. P. 175)

### Salaries and Fees

By Mr. Wing of Kingfield: An Act to increase the salary of the sheriff of Franklin county. (H. P. 176)

By Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor: An act relating to clerk hire in the office of Registry of Deeds for Lincoln County (H. P. 177)

By Mr. Holman of Farmington: An act to increase the salary of the County Treasurer of Franklin County (H. P. 178)

By Mr. Burkett of Portland: An act relating to salary of Clerk and

Deputy Clerk of Courts in Cumberland County (H. P. 179.)

(Tabled by Mr. Boynton of South Portland pending reference)

By the same gentleman: An act to increase amount paid for clerk hire in office of Clerk of Courts for Cumberland County (H. P. 180)

By Mr. Jacobs of Auburn: An Act increasing the salary of the Clerk of Courts of Androscoggin County (H. P. 181)

By the same gentleman: An act increasing the amount allowed for clerk hire in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Androscoggin County (H. P. 182)

### Sea and Shore Fisheries

By Mr. Foster of Ellsworth: An act relative to catching smelts in Salt Pond in the towns of Bluehill, Sedgwick and Brooklin (H. P. 183)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Elmer Condage and others in favor of same (H. P. 184)

### State School for Boys, State School for Girls and State Reformatories

By Mr. Friend of Skowhegan: Resolve in favor of the State Reformatory for Women for the erection of a house for mothers and babies (H. P. 185)

### Ways and Bridges

By Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake: Petition of J. M. Brown and others to expend money for the "Devoe Brook Road," so called (H. P. 218)

By Mr. Daigle of Madawaska: Resolve in favor of the towns of St. Agatha and Frenchville (H. P. 186)

By Mr. Rogers of Greenville: Resolve in favor of the Kingsbury Plantation (H. P. 187)

By Mr. Pratt of Turner: Resolve in favor of the town of Livermore (H. P. 188)

By Mr. Burr of Mattawamkeag: Resolve in favor of town of Prentiss, Penobscot County (H. P. 189)

By Mr. Perkins of Madison: Resolve in favor of town of Madison (H. P. 190)

By Mr. Roach of New Gloucester: Resolve in favor of the towns of Gray and Raymond (H. P. 191)

By Mr. Small of East Machias: Resolve in favor of the Trustees of the Bridge between East Machias and Machiasport (H. P. 192)

By Mr. Vose of Cushing: Re-

solve in favor of the town of South Thomaston (H. P. 193)

By Mr. Jones of Winthrop: Resolve in favor of the town of Litchfield H. P. 194)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Monmouth for repairing road (H. P. 195)

By Mr. Small of Freedom: Resolve in favor of the town of Lincolnville (H. P. 196)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Seasmont (H. P. 197)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Liberty (H. P. 198)

By Mr. Jones of Windsor: Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor (H. P. 199)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor (H. P. 200)

By Mr. Holbrook of Vanceboro: Resolve in favor of the Forest City Plantation, Number 9 in Range 4 (H. P. 201)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Princeton (H. P. 202)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the Lambert Lake Plantation (H. P. 203)

By Mr. Gillespie of Meddybemps: Resolve in favor of the town of Perry (H. P. 204)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Pembroke (H. P. 205)

By Mr. Hubbard of Plymouth: Resolve in favor of the town of Newburg (H. P. 206)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Levant (H. P. 207)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Plymouth (H. P. 208)

By Mr. Littlefield of Monroe: Resolve in favor of the town of Burnham to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 209)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Jackson to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 210)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Thorndike to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 211)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of

Monroe to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 212)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Troy to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 213)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Brooks to aid in repair of a road (H. P. 214)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of the town of Unity to aid in repair of a road. (H. P. 215)

By Mr. Lombard of Bridgton: Resolve in favor of the town of Bridgton. (H. P. 216)

By Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake: Resolve in favor of Eagle Lake. (H. P. 217)

By Mr. Fogg of Cornville: Resolve in favor of the town of Cornville for the construction, maintenance and repair of the road between the Skowhegan town line and the Athens town line in said Cornville. (H. P. 219)

By Mr. Clifford of Garland: Resolve in favor of the town of Garland. (H. P. 220)

By Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico: Resolve in favor of the town of Peru. (H. P. 221)

At this point, a message was received from the Senate, transmitted through its Secretary, proposing a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature forthwith in the hall of the House for the purpose of listening to an address by Colonel Paul V. McNutt, National Commander of the American Legion.

THE SPEAKER: The House hears the message.

By Mr. Bisbee of Damariscotta: Resolve in favor of road in the town of Dresden. (H. P. 222)

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of road in the town of Dresden. (H. P. 223)

By Mr. Lowell of Lincoln: Resolve in favor of the town of Lowell. (H. P. 224)

On motion by Mr. Powers of Caribou the House reconsidered its action whereby House Paper 113, resolve to assist in defraying expenses for National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was referred to the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs; and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve was referred to the committee on Military affairs.

### Orders

On motion by Mr. Kitchen of Presque Isle, it was

Ordered, that there be appointed a clerical assistant to the Speaker, and that the Speaker be authorized to name the same.

On motion by Mr. Roy of Lewiston, it was

Ordered, since it is prohibited by law to take anything that would chase a cold out of the human system, and since artificial heat must come only from outside the body, be it

Ordered, that the Superintendent of Buildings be requested to see that the hall of the House be properly heated so the representatives may be comfortable during the sessions, and after the session for those who wish to work at their desk.

### Reports of Committees

Mr. McCart from the Committee on Elections on Petition of Oscar E. Turner, in which was set forth his claim to a seat in this House as a Representative from the class consisting of the towns of Hartford, Hebron, Canton, Sumner, Buckfield, and Dixfield reported as follows:

Pursuant to notice given to the parties, the committee held a hearing on said petition in the Senate Chamber on January 16, at 2 P. M. at which were present the parties and their attorneys. After hearing the evidence submitted and the arguments of counsel, and an examination of the ballots cast, the committee is of the unanimous opinion that Rollin N. Stetson was duly legally elected and is entitled to retain his seat in this House.

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Bailey from the Committee on Pensions reported "Ought not to pass" on bill an act relating to pensions for the blind.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: As the gentleman who presented this bill is not in his seat, I would move that it lie on the table.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) is advised that the bill was presented in the 1927 session, and was not presented by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Bissett.

Mr. ROUNDS: I think it was presented in 1927 by Mr. Bissett.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman is advised that the bill was presented in the 1927 session by the gentleman from Portland Mr. Hale. Does the gentleman withdraw his motion?

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Rounds the bill was tabled pending acceptance of report.

Mr. Bailey from the committee on Pensions reported "ought not to pass" on resolve providing a State pension for Joseph A. Trueworthy.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Sargent from the committee on Legal Affairs reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 4 of the Private and Special Laws of 1925, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Brewer High School District. (H. P. 7) (H. D. 3)

Mr. Chase from the committee on Public Utilities reported same on bill an act to extend the charter of the Quebec Extension Railway Company (H. P. 38) (H. D. 18)

Reports read and accepted, and the bills having already been printed, were read twice under suspension of the rules and tomorrow assigned.

Paper from the Senate, out of order.

Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Tuesday, January 29, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House read and passed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Mansfield of Jonesport the House voted to concur with the Senate in holding a joint convention; and on further motion by the same gentlemen the Clerk was charged with the duty of conveying such a message to the Senate.

Subsequently the Clerk reported that he had conveyed the message with which he was entrusted.

Thereupon the Senate came in and a joint convention was formed.

### In Convention

President Morrison in the Chair. Senator Slocum of Cumberland then presented the following order:

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to wait upon Colonel Paul V. McNutt, National Commander of the American Legion, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature was in convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, and extend to him an invitation to attend the

Convention and present such communication as he may be pleased to make; also

Ordered, that the same committee wait upon the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor, and extend to him an invitation to attend the convention.

The order received a passage.

The Chairman of the Convention then appointed as such committee: 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 and Small of East Machias.

Subsequently Senator Slocum of Cumberland, chairman of the committee, reported that the committee had performed the duty with which they were charged.

Thereupon Governor Gardiner came into the convention accompanied by Colonel Paul V. McNutt. (applause)

**CHAIRMAN MORRISON** of the Convention: It is again a pleasure and a privilege to present to a Joint Convention of the 84th Legislature his excellency, the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of Maine, who will introduce Colonel Paul V. McNutt, the National Commander of the American Legion. Members of the Convention, our Governor. (Prolonged applause, the audience rising.)

**GOVERNOR GARDINER:** Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature: It gives me great pleasure to present a worthy Commander of a worthy organization—Colonel McNutt. (Applause, the audience rising.)

(Colonel Paul V. McNutt then addressed the Convention.)

Your Excellency, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and members of the joint convention:

I wish to express my deep appreciation of your generous and cordial reception and to bring to you the greetings of the American Legion. I am deeply honored by the invitation which you have extended and I shall bear in mind that the time of you gentlemen is quite valuable. My grandfather always told me that any speech, or sermon either for that matter, would be better if it were shorter, and I

had a chastening experience no so many weeks ago in my native state when I attended a meeting in a country schoolhouse. They had imported a speaker and he got along pretty well for the first thirty minutes. They could have stood him for an hour, but at the end of an hour and a half he looked around for a clock and didn't see any, so he took a fresh start. Suddenly a voice from the rear of the room was heard to say, "Brother, we haven't any clock in here but there is a calendar over there on the wall." (Laughter) And I see that the General Assembly has taken the precaution of putting a clock within view of all who seek to address this body.

I am going to tell you briefly something of this organization in which I know you all have an interest. The American Legion is an organization of ex-service men and women who are trying to carry the character and ideals of their war-time service into their peace-time service as citizens; and the first thing on their program today, as it has been since the very inception of the organization, is that of adequate service to the disabled ex-service men. It is easy enough for the crowds to cheer when marching away to the strains of martial music. It is easy enough to cheer when the remnants come home and easy enough for the same crowds to forget, but there are two organizations which do not forget. They are the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary.

Very early in the history of our organization we saw the waste, extravagance and the red tape which permeated the various departments of government having to do with the relief of the disabled veterans. The American Legion has been responsible for every single bit of national legislation for the benefit of the disabled veterans, particularly about the formation of the Veterans' Bureau. It has worked night and day in order to properly serve these men. It has taken up the gigantic task of seeing to it that the individual disabled ex-service man receives from a grateful government the benefits to which he as an individual is entitled; but this is not the time for the organization to stop and point



with pride to the achievements of the past, no matter how glorious that record may have been. We are concerned with the present and with the future and for these men we have a three-fold program. First, to improve and expedite our own service to them. Second, to bring about additional liberalized provisions in the laws; and third, to see to it that the administration of existing laws by existing agencies be made as liberal as possible.

For the most of us the war ended with the Armistice, but for these men the war is all of the days, all of the days if you know what that means. They gave all that men have and all that men hope to be, to the nation. Nothing within the power of this government is too good for them in return. And second only to the disabled men comes the needy and homeless child. The father is gone; no one there to lend the hand of assistance or to give the word of encouragement; no one there to guide the child in the important formative period. The American Legion believes it to be the privileged right of that child to be reared in a home with all the love, care and tenderness which alone can be found in an American home; and for this child we have a three-fold program. The first thing on that program is to re-habilitate the home in which that child was born. Sometimes it does not take much, sometimes a little assistance will do it, sometimes a little encouragement is all that is needed. Sometimes, too, it takes something more, but whatever it takes, the American Legion has pledged itself to furnish that thing.

I have told the story often at American Legion gatherings, but out of the hundreds of instances which I have seen with my own eyes, one comes back as illustrating the work which the Legion is doing. Several months ago a disabled ex-service man came into the office of one of our posts and said he needed help. The service officer, who was a doctor, knew he needed help by looking at him and it so happened that he was able to put his hand on the information needed in that particular case and forty-eight hours later the ex-ser-

vice man was on his way to Dawson Springs. But it was too late. Three months later he came back in a box and the Post took him out to bury him, and when they got out there they found his wife and three children living in a cowshed. The roof would not keep out the rain, nor the walls the cold, and the members of the Auxiliary of that Post took over the care of that family, and from that day to this they have furnished every bit of food and clothing and medical attention which the members of that family have needed. They did not stop there. The Post went out and bought an acre of land, and one Sunday morning, remembering the Sabbath Day to keep it holy, all of the ex-service men, and some who were not went out to that plot of ground and built a house—nothing elaborate to be sure but it was weather-tight, weather-proof, and it is not a cowshed, it is a home. While the title of that place is in the American Legion, the use of it belongs to the family as long as there is any need. That is what we mean by re-habilitation. Sometimes it is impossible to keep the old home together, and when it is, the second phase of our program is to then provide a proper foster home, to put the child into a home for a probationary period of six months to see whether or not the child is suited to the home and whether the home is suited to the child; and, if it is, then to add to the moral responsibility of the family having the child the legal responsibility of adoption. Sometimes that is impossible. A surviving parent refuses to give up his claim or the child has some hereditary taint which would bring unhappiness to both the child and the family; and when that is the case the Legion has a place provided. We operate and maintain two billets, one in Kansas and one in Michigan, operated on the cottage plan, each cottage with a cottage mother. The child is sent there to be educated and cared for according to the highest possible standards, not to be kept there forever, you understand, but simply kept there until a better place can be found.

Now when we undertook this responsibility we did not realize in the beginning just how tremendous

the task would be, but we are finding out. We are putting all our efforts into this service which we have undertaken. We find, however, it is going to be necessary to go to the people of the various states and say to them that some provision must be made for rearing these children in homes within the boundaries of the state in which they were born. They deserve that. They deserve the same chance that your child and my child has—the chance to travel the path of success just as far as the capacity of that child permits, and in serving them we must remember that they are not objects of charity. They are holders of a priceless heritage to go ahead, to grow into useful citizenship, and to be a living monument to a father who gave everything he had to the nation. We have been interested, of course in seeing that the rights of these children are safeguarded. The American Bar Association, together with the American Legion, have been working on a uniform guardianship, in order that funds allotted to the disabled be safeguarded. That is a part of our business to see to it that all that a grateful government gives them shall be put to proper usage.

Now so long as we exist as an organization, the American Legion makes its pledge that the disabled man and the needy and homeless child will be first on the program; but we have some other things on our program, things of interest to all of you as American citizens. We have an Americanism program. Americanism is a word which is being bandied about considerably of recent years but to the American Legion it has a very definite meaning. It means, first of all, public education. We believe in public education. We believe it to be the paramount duty of an enlightened government to give adequate support to American education. It is not that we are interested in pedagogy as such. We are interested in a more fundamental thing. We are interested in seeing to it that the youngsters of the coming generation not only know but understand and are willing to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. The same thing underlies our support of the Boy Scout's movement. It is

not, we would have you understand, in order to militarize that organization, not that at all; but we lend our support to that movement because we believe in that organization. We believe that it builds up manly and courageous men who will be willing and able to accept responsibilities when responsibilities arise. Therefore we are setting up in our department Boy Scout chairmen. More than three thousand of our Posts are supporting Boy Scout troupes. Over seven thousand Legion members are acting as Boy Scout councilors. We are trying to make, through these youngsters, a lasting contribution to the future. The same reason underlies our nation-wide athletic program for youngsters. It is not that the members of the American Legion are not interested in athletics. They are. They are interested in all kinds of athletic contests from a bull fight up or down, and for two reasons; the first is that if ever again this nation faces a great national emergency, we shall have a race that is physically fit, and the second is that a good sportsman, a man who can win or lose like a gentleman in a word, makes a good citizen.

Last year 122,000 youngsters participated in junior baseball and this year we expect to have 200,000. Do you know what it means for the future to have that many youngsters know how to play the national game as sportsmen, because, after all, that is what life is, a game; and we succeed in the measure in which we play the game. We are trying to get these youngsters to see that point now in order that they, in the end, may make useful citizens.

We have been interested in some other things in connection with the citizenship of those who are foreign born, who have come into this great melting pot of ours. We have been interested in the operations of the melting pot, and first of all, of course, interested in the melting pot as it concerns our own members. I wish it were possible for you to go to various places in this country and see the Americanization work which is being done by some of our Posts. I wish you could go with me and visit a Polish Post whose commander is Paul Mal-

chesky and see the school which that Post has been operating ever since it came into existence. At first its doors were open only to the members of the Post, ninety-five per cent of whom could not read or write the English language. That school has operated six nights out of every week and they tell me in that community that the result of the work is that there are no more loyal or devoted citizens in that community than the members of that Post. When the task had been completed within the Post, they opened the doors of this school to all of the foreign settlement and the result is that they have been making a real contribution to that community. Now at the same time while we have been looking at the education of the adult foreign born, we have also been interested in the operation of the melting pot as it concerns the foreign born generally. We saw that at the conclusion of the World War hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Continental Europe were seeking a haven here. We saw that it was going to be necessary to close the gates sometimes. In other words, we should not admit into this nation any more than we are able to assimilate, any more than we are able to make into responsible and responsive citizens. Therefore we have favored a limitation upon immigration and at the present time we are urging the retention of the present National Immigration Law not as a prevention measure but as a proper method at the present time of determining the ratio of those who are to be admitted to this country. We have seen two things happen which must not go on. We have seen certain groups of individuals in this country openly declare their allegiance to two sovereigns,—to the United States of America, of which they have become naturalized citizens, and to the sovereigns of the lands from whence they came. No man can serve two masters and no man can serve two sovereigns and yet for generations this nation has endured a dual claim to the loyalty of these persons, a claim which has been placed upon them by sovereigns of other lands. The time has come, say the American Legion, to make known our position which is, if these persons are to stay here, earn a livelihood here, rear a family here, under the protection of our

institutions,—then their allegiance to the United States of America must be exclusive. (applause).

There are certain Continental societies which claim to hold secretly the allegiance of those persons who have become American citizens by naturalization and who have sought to build up in this country groups of persons secretly owing allegiance to some foreign power. We know it to be a fact that there are certain groups in the nation today who pay more attention to the words of the Premier of Italy than to the words of the President of the United States. Now that cannot be if we are to succeed in this great experiment of ours in representative government, and we would say to them that if they are unwilling to give their loyal devotion to the nation under whose institutions they live, then the gate is open, and, so far as we are concerned, we are willing to show them the way out to stay out forever. They do not belong here. We do not want to see the thing which happened from 1917 to 1919 when over two million men or over eight per cent of the military men power of this country sought exemption from national service by reason of allegiance to some alien power. Now, it has not been all precept with the American Legion, we have endeavored to show by our own example. The national organization has not tried to tell the Post what it should do; the State department hasn't tried to tell the Post what it should do, but we have said to the citizens of the community, "You show this Post what the community needs", and we have said to the Post, "You perform the duty which is ahead of you". In that way we have been striving to accomplish a certain thing to make the home town, whether it be a metropolis or a hamlet, to make the home town the best place on earth to live. And the experiences which you have had here in New England, the experiences in Florida during both of its disasters, the experience in the Mississippi valley during the great floods there and the experience in California last year when the dam broke, have led us to believe that the American Legion can do good service by its organization of relief units to serve the community when disaster comes. The members of our organization know what it is to be subject to discipline. The members of our organization know

what it is to face an emergency, and there is no reason in the world why this experience should not be brought to the communities in which we live. We are not trying to take the place of existing relief organizations. We are not trying to take the place of the American Red Cross. Many of our Posts conduct the annual roll calls of the American Red Cross, but the American Legion is there when disaster comes to render service when most needed which is immediately over and then when the other relief organizations appear on the scene we can join hands with them in a common service to the communities in which we exist.

The final part of our Americanism program is the statement of a simple and definite catechism of the duties of citizenship. We have not been so much concerned with the rights of American citizens. We find that most of our citizens are vigilant enough in determining their rights, but we have been concerned with the grave responsibility which rest upon them as citizens, and we have been finding out that there are only four simple, definite duties of citizenship coming under four recognized heads, taxation, voting, police and welfare measures, political and military loyalty. There are only two things which are both certain and unpopular. They are death and taxes. Taxes are necessarily levied to pay for the proper functioning of the government. You gentlemen know something about taxes, and the most of our citizens think they know something about taxes. They say "Well, we pay them because we have to," but in most of our communities,—and I suppose it is the same here as elsewhere in the country—either through waste or through extravagance, or for other reasons we have high tax rates, and the higher the rates, the more we hide, and the more we hide, the higher the rates. It is a vicious circle and sooner or later it reaches the breaking point, and when it does the results are disastrous for all of us. Every citizen owes his government the same high standard of honesty that he owes his fellow man when he deals with him on the street. The nation came into being with the law "No taxation without representation," and yet when this organization of ours

came into being we found that less than fifty per cent of the qualified voters of this country were exercising the right of suffrage. They were throwing away this priceless heritage which had been handed down to them by their forefathers. We started out on a definite campaign of education to reach not only our own members but all the citizens of our communities.

Now do not misunderstand me. The American Legion has no place in partisan politics, and partisan politics, thank God, have no place in the American Legion; but we do say to our members, "You have obligations as citizens, a definite obligation to exercise the right of suffrage, and you have an obligation beyond that, namely, to arouse the intelligent interest of all those with whom you come in contact."

Now this third duty of citizenship, police and welfare measures, is not as ominous as it sounds. We do not mean by that the uniformed officer of the law who stands down on the corner, carries a club and wears a star. We mean something far more fundamental than that. We mean the thing mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution of the Legion. We mean justice, which is the cornerstone on which all civilized society rests. We have been lectured a lot of late about disrespect for law and disrespect for the Constitution. The American Legion does not believe that the average citizen who is not a criminal has any disrespect for law. He loves it. It is his life. He may have some disrespect for the way in which we have made our laws, for the way in which he have taught our laws, for the way in which we have administered our laws; but he recognizes that here is the fundamental thing which has kept him from stepping off into the chasm of chaos, and he does recognize and respect the Constitution in its safeguarding of life, liberty and property.

But upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for present conditions in some parts of our country? Who is to blame? Well, I saw a placard on the wall of an office down in Alabama not so many days ago which seemed to point out the real reason for many of our ills today. The placard was

entitled "The Three Great Passings: The passing of the buffalo, the passing of the Indian, and the passing of the buck." (Laughter) That is the thing which has caused much of the difficulty today. We have been willing to shift the responsibility to someone else. We have been willing to place the power in the hands of organized minorities, and we have seen this organization and that organization and that organization formed, labor, business, and a lot of organizations that had no business but they have all had some pet legislative measure, and by log-rolling and other methods have succeeded for the most part in getting them all on the Statute books.

I do not know how many sections you have in your Code, but I know that the Federal Code contains 1700 double column pages. I know the Code of my native state carries 14,000 sections and the General Assembly is in session now, and I don't know how many there will be. (Laughter) I do know that half of what is there is utterly useless and befogging. We have been told by the man who saved the nation that this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. If it is to be that, then all our people must take an interest in proposed legislation not only with a view to accomplishing a certain result, but as to the means of accomplishing that result.

At the same time, the thing which goes hand in hand with all this is the matter of welfare measures. There has been no lobbying in any of our General Assemblies for welfare measures. No one there used to urge their adequate support. Well, the answer to the question "Am I my brother's keeper" is "Yes," whether we like it or not, and civilized society today is responsible for the protection of the unfortunate product of modern civilization.

Now, then, it is absolutely unnecessary to speak of the fourth duty of citizenship in this country or in this state—political and military loyalty. Here we are in our 153rd year as a nation. That is not long as we count the age of nations. We are living in an age in which it is a privilege to belong, and in which it is an adventure to

live; but the thing which has marked our people since the very beginning has been a determined faith in representative government. Are we keeping the faith? Are we succeeding in the experiment? There are some people who have been quiet heretofore who are saying that we are failing in the experiment, who are whispering behind their hands,— and I don't mean campaign whispers either—that we are failing. There are at least 210 organizations that I could stand here and name if I had the time that are casting reflections upon this method of governing a people, and it has not been so many months ago that the president of a great organization in this country stood up in the city of Washington, D. C., of all places, and said that what this nation needed was a dictator. Nonsense! Had he forgotten that this nation entered the World War in order to destroy an autocracy, that as a result of that war three autocracies were destroyed, the Romanoffs in Russia, the Hapsburgs in Austria and the Hohenzollerns in Germany? Had he forgotten that there had grown up three dictators, one in Portugal, one in Spain and the one who has been aptly called a combined Lydia E. Pinkham and Henry Ford in Italy? A dictatorship is just as foreign to representative government as autocracy ever thought of being. And the simple fact is that today nothing is wrong with American institutions, but the fault is with our people who must labor tirelessly to protect them and keep this a land where all are kings and no man wears a crown. Now these same persons, together with some who are honest and well-meaning, and some who are not, are seeking at the same time to destroy the military loyalty of our people, going among the youth of our land and seeking to decry the need of an adequate Army and Navy in this country of ours. They say they are leading us on the road to permanent peace. They say that the millennium is just around the corner. Well, let me tell you something, that there is no organization in this world, religious or otherwise, any more deeply or sincerely interested in permanent inter-

national peace than the American Legion. (Applause) It started out with that in mind when it put in the preamble to make Right the master of Might and to promote peace and good will on earth, and it has worked in that way. Out of the fire and flame of the World War there has been born an organization of men who served in the allied armies during the War. These are the men who have worked hand in hand for a better understanding between nations. Now you can't tell me that these men who served shoulder to shoulder in the common cause and faced a common danger are going to allow nations to go to war over any trival matter. They are bound together by a tie of comradeship, a tie which grows stronger with the years, a tie which they do not forget; but in carrying out this program of peace, the American Legion has recognized certain definite principles and they are these; first, a permanent peace must be peace with honor and security. Second, a permanent peace must be based on justice to all people. Third, a better method than war must be found for settling, international disputes; and fourth, until such a method is found and accepted by all of the nations, this nation must provide an adequate national defense (loud applause).

But it is equally important that defense must be based on equal service from all and special privilege for none. I don't care what you call that, whether you call it universal graft or universal service. We do know that the principle is sound. There has been a lot of foolish propaganda spread among our people by those who oppose the Legion in this respect. It has been said that organized labor is not unitedly in our favor. I will say to you that seven weeks ago in the city of New Orleans I spoke to the National Convention of the American Federation on the universal draft. I talked to them as straight from the shoulder as I knew how to talk and I never had a more enthusiastic or responsive audience. They believe in principle as we believe. There is a bill pending in the Congress of the United States today on the universal draft. We are not trying to shove that down

arbitrarily. We are asking for the adoption of a resolution putting the power in the President of the United States to appoint a commission consisting of certain Senators and Representatives, certain representatives of industry, labor and of the professions to sit down and consider the matter—all of the elements involved—in order that they may make an act which will be acceptable to all who are concerned. That principle is sound. The burden of war does not belong alone on the back of the man who carries a gun but on labor and on capital as well, and may I remind you that the American Legion has never failed in a single piece of national legislation which it has supported, and it is going to stay with that principle of universal service until that principle is enacted into law of this land. It belongs there. It is a piece of legislative preparedness which should be there.

At the same time the American Legion has been urging upon our people a practical method of protecting ourselves,—and I want to just say briefly, to make a few remarks briefly, concerning two things which have been much on your minds recently. One is the Multilateral Treaty and the other the Cruiser bill.

The Multilateral Treaty went to the people of this country with two salient facts outstanding. The first is that the Multilateral Treaty is and can be nothing but a friendly gesture; and the second is that every war in the last century and a half has involved the violation of one or more treaties. A treaty cannot save a people. A treaty cannot protect its property nor can a treaty protect its national institutions. Need I call your attention to Belgium! A treaty did not save Belgium, a treaty has never saved a nation. Of course they are worth while supporting. Any friendly gesture is worth supporting, but if we are to make the gesture, let's give it some substance. May I illustrate the position of the United States of America today by a homely statement? If a puny weakling were to stand up here and say "I renounce fighting as an instrument for settling my disputes with you gentlemen," you

would laugh behind your hands and tell him that he had better renounce fighting; but if a two fisted individual were to stand up and say "I renounce fighting as an instrument for settling disputes," you would applaud him for his moral courage. The ratification of the Multilateral Treaty does not mean a thing unless there is strength in the right arm of the United States of America, and therefore we have asked for the passage of the Cruiser bill, which is supported by the distinguished son of this State, Senator Hale, for several reasons. First, that bill only provides for ships which will replace obsolete vessels. Second, that the coast lines of the United States of America are longer than those of any other nation; that the sea lanes are longer than those of any other nation; that the sea-borne trade of the United States is greater than that of any other nation. You have heard many statements made about these things recently but the facts are these: That the sea-borne trade of the United States of America amounts to twenty-four billion a year, while its nearest rival, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, amounts to fifteen billion a year. These ships are needed to protect our coast lines, sea lanes and sea-borne traffic.

Now another thing! The President-elect of the United States of America has just returned from a trip to the Latin Americas, a trip designed to increase our friendly relations with those republics, a thing which should have been done years ago, a trip designed incidentally to increase our commercial relations, of course, with those republics. You have heard a lot of words coming from their mouths down there that were put into them by some other nations. You have heard a lot of remarks concerning the Monroe Doctrine, from them, and if one is to examine not only the actions but the public statements of those who have visions of leadership there, one must inevitably come to the conclusion that they can hear a gun further than they can hear anything else on the face of the globe, and they are likely to give their commerce

to the nation which can adequately protect that commerce.

Now, there is another important aspect of the Cruiser bill, namely, its diplomatic aspect. You know what happened at the close of the World War when we were a naval power second to none. We called the naval powers of the world together, and invited them to sit down at the table and debate a sound, sensible naval limitation program. They came and we urged the adoption of a ration between the recognized naval powers. We were able to obtain the ratio 5-5-3, 5 for Great Britain, 5 for the United States and 3 for Japan, as it applied to capital ships; but France refused to put a limitation on submarines and Great Britain refused to place a limitation on cruisers because it said that France refused to limit the submarines, but the spirit of the Conference was there. We gave up more than any other nation appearing there at the Conference, and the United States of America is the only nation which has kept not only the letter but the spirit of that agreement. The other nations have kept the letter but not the spirit. Therefore we woke up a few months later to find out that Great Britain either had built or was building 53 cruisers, Japan 29, and the United States had built and was building 18, and that the ratio as to modern cruisers was not 5-5-3, but 5-3-2; 5 for Great Britain, 3 for Japan and 2 for the United States. Undaunted, still trusting, we asked for the Geneva Conference in an effort to obtain the same limitation for all categories of ships. You know what happened there! We failed utterly and miserably. Why! We accomplished something in the Washington Disarmament Conference because we went into that Conference a power. We accomplished nothing at Geneva because we went into that Conference a supplicant, and the role of a supplicant is not the role for the United States of America at this day and date. (Applause).

What we ought to procure today is the thing which we let slip through our fingers at Versailles, the thing which has actually caused conflict many times. It did in

1812. It might have gotten us into the World War long before we went into it. That is, for us to assure not only to ourselves but to the rest of the world, the freedom of the seas. One nation for three centuries has claimed to be the mistress of the seas; but as long as this nation pretends to be a neutral, then this nation has a right to have its ships go any place upon the seas and the time has come for us to procure that right, and to say to Great Britain that the United States of America, and not Great Britain, will be the master of this Nation's destiny in the future. (Applause)

Now this is not swashbuckling or militarism; it is simply an effort to have our people be practical in protecting the things which we hold dear. There has been too much of the paid propagandist in this country of late and the American Legion has simply tried to go to our people with a simple, definite, unselfish method as to the needs of the nation in regard to national defense. We feel that we have a right to speak of it. We want no more war because the members of this organization have seen war and a little of it goes a long ways. At the Minneapolis Convention of the American Legion we set out in a resolution a definite military policy, and the National Defense Act which came the next year follows, paragraph by paragraph, the resolution of the Minneapolis Convention. It calls for a regular army sufficient to perform the tasks assigned to it. We have not built it up to that place yet. The most of our divisional personnel are school teachers today and we haven't enough divisional personnel to perform the fatigue work. It calls for building the National Corps to at least 250,000 because there is the second line of defense; because the National Corps distinguished itself by its service during the World War, because the National Corps can and does perform a worthwhile service, not only for the State but also for the Nation. It has called for the training of 40,000 C. M. T. C., for the training of 26,000 in the organized reserve, and for the enlargement of the national reserve units in the colleges. Why? Because in the event of a national emergency, the burden falls upon the citizen soldier, and there is no reason why he should not be train-

ed to perform his recognized duty of citizenship. Here is the fact which we have been carrying home that in all the wars in which this nation has participated since the Revolution, over one-half of our battle casualties have been due to our failure to prepare in time of peace. It fills one with profound emotion when one stands before the monuments which grateful Governments have erected to the Unknown Soldier, or when one stands before our beautiful monument in Arlington, or the one at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, or the magnificent memorial to the Unknown Soldier in Strassburg, or the one in Brussels, or the one in Westminster Abbey, but it is not anything like the emotion that overcomes you when you stand before the row upon row of white crosses, each of which bears this inscription: "Here rests in Eternal Glory an American Soldier, known but to God", and realizes that half of those men are there because of the policy which this nation has pursued in the past.

We seek peace, but all the sentiment in the world does not buy back the lives of men lost by reason of such a policy. They tell us that we ought to assume a place of moral leadership in the world. We have that. Any program for adequate national defense will not mislead any of the rest of the world. They know our position, they know it full well, and know that we can go ahead and maintain our moral leadership while we pray for the day when Mars will fade into the darkness of the night and in its stead will shine a star to guide the men of all nations,—the Star of Bethlehem. But they say that we misunderstand, that the millennium is at hand. I had to debate the editor of the New Republic on the Naval Bill a few weeks ago in New York, and after we had gotten all through and he had given us great visions of hope, I came to the conclusion that the question which we were discussing was "Do you believe in Santa Claus", and his answer was "yes" and my answer was "No"; that as long as there is hate and lust and greed and murder and envy in the heart of man, you are going to find the same things reflected in the actions of nations; and as long as they are reflected in the action of nations, God-fearing, self-respecting peo-



ple must give some thought to their own protection.

You have been generous and many of you have started to wish that you did have a calendar on the wall. It has been fine to be here and I appreciate the courtesy which you have extended to me. One cannot tell the program of the American Legion in any short time. Here is one organization in which all men stand on an equal level. We do not ask any question as to the origin of the man or what he is today. We only ask him two questions: Did you serve with honor in the World War, and were you an American citizen when you did it, and if his answer is yes, he belongs with us, marching in the American pageant of progress down the center of the road toward the dawn of a better day. They call this super patriotism. Nothing super about it! But the members of the organization are patriots, willing to give all that they are and all that they have to the nation without thought of any reward save the accomplishment of a high purpose—and we have a high purpose. We set it out in the preamble in order that all might know it, in order that we might carry it on our hearts forever, and it is this: "We stand for God and country". No purpose is higher than that. (Prolonged applause the audience rising.)

At the conclusion of the address Col. Paul V. McNutt, accompanied by the Governor and suite, retired, amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Chairman declared the same dissolved, and the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber, amid applause, the audience rising.

IN THE HOUSE  
(Speaker Hale in the Chair)

Papers from the Senate received out of order and disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that 150 copies of the Legislative Record be printed in pamphlet form from day to day, in addition to the 350 copies now being printed, for distribution to members of the Legislature and the Departments, under the direction of the Document Clerk.

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of the Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society for the State stipend for 1928 (S. P. 45)

In the Senate referred to the committee on Claims.

In the House, referred to the committee on Claims in concurrence, and on motion by Mr. Blodgett of Bucksport, 500 copies ordered printed.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: Is there anything under Orders of the Day? If not, the Chair will take occasion again to urge the members to impress upon their constituents the importance of getting legislation ready for introduction. It is gratifying to be able to state that the Legislature is considerably ahead in volume of bills introduced at the previous sessions. This conduces immensely to the prompt and orderly dispatch of public business by which the efficiency of a legislative body is judged.

On motion by Mr. Rogers of Greenville,

Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, January 29, at 4 P. M.