

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Acts and Resolves

As Passed by the

Seventy-Ninth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1919

Published by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature
approved June 28, 1820, March 18, 1840, and March 16, 1842.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL CO.
AUGUSTA, MAINE
1919

6939

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS

LIST OF PARDONS, ETC., 1917-1918

STATE OF MAINE

To the Honorable President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the Constitution of the State, I herewith communicate to the Seventy-ninth Legislature each case of reprieve, remission of penalty, commutation or pardon granted during the years 1917 and 1918, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, remission, commutation or pardon, and the conditions, if any, upon which the same were granted.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,

Governor.

Dated at the Executive Chamber,
January 7, 1919.

State Prison

D. Leroy Hutchinson of Brooksville, Hancock County, convicted second Tuesday of April, 1916, of breaking, entering and larceny, and sentenced for not less than three years and not more than five years. Pardon granted March 8, 1917, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Walter E. Batchelder of Garland, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of September, 1913, of burning a building, and sentenced a maximum of ten years, minimum of five years and the Court recommended ten years. Pardon granted October 31, 1917, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Augustus Otto of Pittsfield, Somerset County, convicted fourth Tuesday of January, 1916, of assault with intent to ravish and sentenced for not less than two years nor more than four years. Pardon granted December 13, 1917, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Tsi Linn, otherwise known as Tse Cheng Linn of Orono, Penobscot County, convicted second Tuesday of August, 1911, of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to fifteen years. Pardon granted August 1, 1918, conditioned that he be delivered by the warden of our State Prison into the custody of a United States officer authorized to arrest him upon complaint made before United States Commissioner Arthur Chapman of Portland in the District of Maine, alleging that said Linn is a Chinese subject

unlawfully within the territory of the United States and liable to deportation for such reason, and upon condition that if, after hearing on the complaint aforesaid, said Linn be not deported from the United States by the Federal authorities, or if after deportation said Linn shall at any time return to the United States of America, then this pardon shall be null and void.

Ignazio Albanese, otherwise known as Joe Bill of Rumford, Oxford County, convicted second Tuesday of October, 1911, of murder, and sentenced for term of his natural life. Pardon granted December 27, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Sadie Newbert of Thomaston, Knox County, convicted first Tuesday of January, 1910, of murder, and sentenced for her natural life. Pardon granted December 27, 1918, conditioned that she shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Willis J. Paige of Bangor, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of May, 1917, of adultery, and sentenced for not more than five years and not less than one-half year. Pardon granted December 27, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State, and that he shall live with and support his family during the remainder of the maximum term for which he was sentenced.

County Jails

John B. Dority of Brewer, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of September, 1916, of forgery, and sentenced to one year. A full and free pardon granted March 8, 1917.

Jens Jensen of Kittery, York County, convicted August 7, 1917, of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Pardon granted September 12, 1917, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Fred Johnson, commorant at Dover, Piscataquis County, convicted second Tuesday of March, 1917, of forgery and sentenced to one year. A full and free pardon granted October 31, 1917.

Forestern Palmer of East Machias, Washington County, convicted second Tuesday of October, 1917, of malicious mischief and sentenced to four months. Pardon granted December 27, 1917, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Michael Corey of Bangor, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of February, 1918, of single sale of intoxicating liquor and sentenced to fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution and in addition thereto to confinement of thirty days. A full and free pardon granted March 27, 1918.

Valmore L. Roberts of Dexter, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of September, 1917, of adultery and sentenced to one year. Pardon

granted May 10, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State and that he shall live with his wife and support his wife and family.

Selina Kelley of Bangor, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of February, 1918, of illegally depositing and having in her possession intoxicating liquors with intent to sell, and sentenced to a fine of \$100.00 and sixty days in jail. Pardon granted June 7, 1918, conditioned that she shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Arthur L. Hackett of Windham, Cumberland County, convicted fourth day of May, 1918, of larceny, and sentenced to ninety days. Pardon granted June 7, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State, that he shall refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, support his family and report to Councillor Norton each month for a period of one year.

Elmer G. Cronk of Lewiston, Androscoggin County, convicted first Tuesday of May, 1918, of larceny and sentenced to three months. Pardon granted June 28, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

Caberna Levineski of Bangor, Penobscot County, convicted first Tuesday of September, 1918, of illegally depositing and keeping intoxicating liquors intended for sale in this State, and sentenced to sixty days and a fine of \$100.00 and costs of prosecution and in default of payment of fine to six months additional. A pardon and remittance of fine and costs granted October 30, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

William A. Withee of Bangor, Penobscot County, convicted second Tuesday of February, 1917, of illegally depositing and keeping intoxicating liquors intended for sale in this State and sentenced to sixty days and a fine of \$100.00 and costs of prosecution and in default of payment of fine sixty days additional. A pardon and remittance of fine and costs granted October 30, 1918, conditioned that he shall not be guilty of violating any of the criminal statutes of the State.

IN MEMORY OF WALKER BLAINE BEALE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Immediately upon the organization of the Committee on Public Safety, in March, 1917, Walker Blaine Beale, telephoning from his college dormitory, placed at the disposition of the committee the house which had been the home of his distinguished grandfather. He did this without reserve, and with all the ardor of his high spirit. His heart, if not his home, had ever been in Maine, and he gave this expression of the love

he bore her, and of the obligation imposed by birth, by the blood that Maine had honored, and which by illustrious service had honored Maine.

He was not to live to see the full execution of his filial and patriotic purpose by the uses to which this house was dedicated, and to which, though the committee no longer exists, it continues to be dedicated in his memory by his mother.

From it the food production of the State was stimulated—a valuable adjunct to the navy was created, unique among the States—our people aroused and united as never before in unselfish effort. And in the appalling epidemic which swept the State, it was from here that the emergency committee directed the fight against it, and heroic messengers of mercy were sent forth to our stricken communities.

Today, it is the repository of the faithful records of the Exemption Boards—the records of those who served and who were ready to serve, alike with the records of the few who failed in this great test of men.

This benefaction to the State was the least gift the author of it was to give to the great cause in which his whole heart was enlisted. He volunteered, he died in action. No nobler eulogy can any man have than this!

There have been many heroes in this war, and heroines, too, far from the battle line. But in the words of that great American whom a nation has just been called upon to mourn, "The torches whose flame was brightest were borne by the gallant men at the front, and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers, were at the front."

On the roll of eternal honor of those who will never come back, no name shall rank another!

For all made equal sacrifice. Among them there is in our hearts no room for invidious comparison, nor can there be in theirs. Recruited from college, factory and from farm, they lived over there as they left us here: in affectionate comradeship, the grandest democratic army the world has ever seen!

Not, therefore, to him alone, but to all our youth, whose exemplar he was, by virtue of his manly and endearing qualities, do I refer, when I call your attention for appropriate action to the memory of Walker Blaine Beale, in the name of all those who fell—in the name of our sorrowing womanhood, whose sorrows can never equal the pride and joy those sorrows give them the right to feel.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,

Governor.

Dated at the Executive Chamber,
January 21, 1919.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

It is necessary to lay before you frankly and in some detail a situation which is delaying the preparation of the Budget and threatens to prevent the formulation of any orderly financial program and to interfere seriously with constructive legislation in general.

This condition arises out of a controversy as to whether the so-called equalization fund, or special aid by the State, to towns for road construction, shall continue to be distributed by the State Highway Commission as provided in the existing law or whether any money available for that purpose shall be apportioned by the committee on ways and bridges during the legislative session with no opportunity to foresee the road emergencies that may arise in the various towns during the next two years and with no chance even to inspect any particular road while the snow is on the ground. Another matter in controversy is the question whether the committee on ways and bridges shall distribute appropriations for special bridge projects in view of the fact that the general bridge law passed some years ago specifies the proportion which the State shall contribute to bridge construction. It is well to note that the matters in dispute do not include ferries, toll bridges, international bridges nor interstate bridges as none of these are within the scope of the act mentioned. Note also that the controversy does not include the Portsmouth-Kittery project relating to an interstate toll bridge.

I have told the committee that I cannot approve special resolves for roads in view of the large expenditures for the general road program and the fact that the equalization fund is provided by law to take care of the emergencies which these special resolves seek to relieve, also that I cannot approve special resolves for bridges which are within the scope of the general bridge act.

The committee has nevertheless proceeded with its hearings and the members have notified me that they are seeking sufficient support to assure the passage in spite of an executive veto of such appropriations as the committee may see fit to approve. The House chairman who has been canvassing this subject since the very opening of the session is reported as feeling assured of a two-thirds vote.

How many of the total number of special resolves now before that committee would be included in this program, I am not informed. If it includes them all, the amount directly involved would be up towards a million dollars in addition to the program already provided by law. In this connection it is well to note that the law already authorizes joint expenditures by the State, the Federal Government and the cities and towns of about five million dollars for road and bridge purposes in 1919-1920, in addition to the large amounts now raised by the cities and towns

themselves for those purposes, and with the further prospect that within the years 1919-1920 the State may have to find additional funds to match on a fifty-fifty basis appropriations by the Federal Government amounting to \$1,924,925 for road purposes.

As soon as it becomes evident what form the Federal bill is to take, I shall probably have to request you to consider proposing to the people of Maine, a constitutional amendment authorizing a considerable increase in the limit of bonds that may be issued for road and bridge purposes, in order that sufficient bonds may be issued to meet the Federal appropriation. It is proper also to note in this connection that the terms of the new Federal bill will be so liberal that this large joint expenditure of nearly four million dollars can be added to our present road building program and distributed widely over the State, not concentrated along comparatively few routes as at present. I have gone into this matter in some detail in order to make it plain that the probable proposed joint construction and maintenance program of the Federal Government, the State and the towns will total about nine million dollars, reaching into every city and town in the State. The resolves proposed by the committee would be in addition to this amount.

The effect of the committee's proposal by directly increasing appropriations for roads, is, however, the least serious financial aspect of the situation. The total requests for appropriations amount to a staggering sum, beyond the utmost limit reached in any previous session. If all the projects now being urged should be approved and provided for by direct taxation, the increase in State tax for the various counties of the State for 1919-1920 over 1917-1918 would not be less than the following sums:

Androscoggin	\$716,982 60
Aroostook	826,998 54
Cumberland	1,802,476 71
Franklin	241,419 44
Hancock	349,830 50
Kennebec	623,756 55
Knox	245,584 16
Lincoln	155,640 90
Oxford	415,182 55
Penobscot	990,930 61
Piscataquis	366,296 10
Sagadahoc	260,163 76
Somerset	509,190 84
Waldo	185,022 48
Washington	305,656 83
York	748,385 02

The increase for the classes of towns represented by the House members of the Committee on Ways and Bridges would be:

Lisbon, represented by Mr. Clason,	\$51,478 92
Gray, New Gloucester and Raymond, represented by Mr. Jordan,	31,102 42
Boothbay, Alna, Edgecomb, Newcastle, Southport and Westport, represented by Mr. Love,	41,156 21
Dixfield, Hartford, Canton, Peru, Buckfield and Sumner, represented by Mr. Stanley,	42,805 38
Harmony, St. Albans, Ripley, Hartland, Cambridge and Canaan, represented by Mr. Pattee,	31,993 02
Perry, Pembroke, Meddybemps, Cooper, Alexander, Robbinston and Charlotte, represented by Mr. Washburn,	16,575 34
Wells and York, represented by Mr. Williams,	83,755 66

Nobody supposes, of course, that all these projects would be approved by the Legislature but the serious point to consider is that any such program as that proposed by the committee must of necessity involve various trades of the time-honored give-and-take variety. In other words it is the entering wedge for an old-fashioned log-rolling program. The total result of which would be somewhere inside the figures mentioned above, but how far inside no one could now foresee.

While such a program is in progress, careful consideration of important general legislation is difficult, if not impossible, and such projects if considered at all are sure to stand or fall, not on their own merits but according to the relation which they chance to bear towards various private and special resolves carrying appropriations.

I am slow to believe that the impulse expressed in promises made by members of the Legislature in advance of opportunity for full study of the facts will finally represent their mature judgment, but if the program of the committee is sanctioned by you, and that committee, with the assent of a sufficient number of members, has assumed the task of proposing the financial program of the State for the next two years, then it is manifestly superfluous and a waste of time for myself and the Budget Committee, in consultation with other committees who have to do with appropriations, to continue the intricate and laborious task of trying to frame a budget which will meet the most urgent necessities of the various departments and institutions

without unduly increasing the tax rate. I shall therefore defer presentation of any budget proposal until it becomes apparent whether the Legislature definitely wishes to return to the old method of making appropriations. In the latter event, there would of course be no purpose in presenting the budget at all, except later in the session as a matter of form to comply with the statute. It would then become my duty merely to fulfill my constitutional responsibility of approving or disapproving every individual proposal as circumstances seem to indicate, and I should be compelled to confine myself to the strict necessities of government and decline to approve appropriations not strictly necessary, no matter how meritorious they might be.

This course would be plainly imposed upon me by a due regard for the public treasury, in view of the possible total of appropriations secured by the process which the committee proposes to follow.

The unfortunate result of this procedure would be the failure of most of the new proposals involving the health and welfare of the people, the condition of workers, better care of dependents and unfortunates, progress in education, and relief of crowded conditions at State institutions. Most of these projects require money beyond the actual minimum upon which the business of the State could be run. The various committees concerned have devoted a great deal of time to the study of the problem of meeting as many of these needs as possible within a reasonable tax rate, but it is impossible to approve in advance those not actually indispensable without some assurance regarding the total amount of appropriations likely to be authorized. Without the budget, no such advance estimate is possible.

In short, gentlemen, the plain fact is that the pork barrel and the budget cannot live together in the same legislative program. Whether you wish to continue the budget method or return to the old haphazard way of making appropriations, is for you to determine. I shall do my best to adjust myself to either plan you see fit to select, but I see no advantage in proceeding with any budget-making plan while there is any uncertainty about your wishes, especially in the face of the avowed purpose of the Ways and Bridges Committee to abolish the budget in advance of its presentation.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,

Governor.

Executive Chambers,
February 7, 1919.

ANNOUNCING DONATION TO THE STATE OF THE BLAINE MANSION

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I recently called to your attention a notable service which the late Lieutenant Walker Blaine Beale rendered to the State of Maine by placing at our disposal for unrestricted use during the war the home of his distinguished grandfather, Hon. James G. Blaine. I also informed you that Lieutenant Beale's mother had generously decided to allow the State to continue to occupy the Blaine mansion during the session of the Legislature.

It is now my very pleasant privilege to transmit to you the accompanying letter and deed by which Mrs. Beale has advised me of her intention to give the Blaine mansion to the State of Maine in memory of her son and in his name. The letter reads as follows:

Augusta, Maine, March 10, 1919.

His Excellency Carl E. Milliken,
Governor of Maine.

Dear Governor Milliken:

I deliver to you for the State with this letter the deed in trust of my father's home in memory of my son, Walker Blaine Beale.

There are two things which I desire to provide for but which I did not think necessary to incorporate in the deed because this letter will be sufficient.

I would like the privilege of placing in the near future, at my own expense, in an appropriate place in the front hall a bronze tablet with this inscription:

"This house and the land on which it stands was the home of James G. Blaine and was given to the State of Maine in the name of his grandson, Walker Blaine Beale, First Lieutenant 310th Infantry, 78th Division, who was born here March 22, 1896, and who fell in France in the St. Mihiel Drive, September 18th, 1918.

'Laetus sorte mea.'"

It may be deemed best, in making changes referred to in the deed, to remove some of the present fixtures or parts of the rooms. If so, members of my family or I may desire to have them. I therefore would reserve this privilege and would ask the State to give us due notice and opportunity to take them if we desire.

Your respectfully,

(Signed) HARRIET BLAINE BEALE.

The language of the deed is as follows:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Harriet Blaine Beale, of Augusta, Maine, in memory of my son Walker Blaine Beale, who fell fighting in France on the eighteenth day of September, 1918, and in his name, do hereby give and grant to the State of Maine, in trust, the former home of my father, James G. Blaine, being the lot of land with the buildings thereon situated at the corner of State and Capitol Streets in said Augusta, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the west line of said State Street and the north line of said Capitol Street and thence running westerly along said Capitol Street nineteen (19) rods to the west boundary line of the lot of land conveyed by Thomas Wadsworth to Minerva A. and Otis G. Turner by deed dated July 17, 1843, which deed was recorded in the Kennebec County Registry of Deeds in Book 133, page 304; thence northerly in the westerly boundary line of said last described lot seven (7) rods; thence easterly parallel with said Capitol Street three (3) rods to the west boundary line of the lot conveyed by said Thomas Wadsworth to Gilman Turner by deed dated July 13, 1837, and recorded in said Registry in Book 106, page 406; thence northerly in the westerly boundary line of said lot last described fifty-four (54) feet to the southerly boundary line of the land conveyed by James Child to Aaron Clark by deed dated July 16, 1835, and recorded in said Registry, Book 91, page 338; thence easterly in said southerly boundary line last described to the westerly boundary line of the lot of land formerly owned by James L. Child and later by Joseph A. Homan; thence southerly in the west boundary line last described to the dividing line between the land hereby conveyed and land formerly of the estate of said Joseph A. Homan, which boundary line was established by agreement and conveyance between James Hall and James L. Child, dated November 16, 1833, recorded in said Registry in Book 80, page 417; thence easterly in said divisional line, last described, to the westerly boundary line of said State Street; thence southerly by said State Street to the point of beginning.

My son, upon his twenty-first birthday, March 22, 1917, became the owner of five-eighths (5-8) of this property by a deed recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 559, page 528, I then owning the other three-eighths (3-8).

Upon my son's death his interest descended to his father, Truxtun Beale, and to me. His father conveyed his share to me by deed dated October 26, 1918, recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 574, page 26.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforegranted premises, with all the privileges

and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said State of Maine, forever, in trust, to fulfill the following desires and directions.

First. My first and strongest desire is that the house, which has been a home for so many years and in which my son was born, shall be used and maintained as the official residence for the Governor of Maine, and I therefore direct that it be so used as long as possible. I recognize the probable need of changes to make it more convenient and better adapted to such purpose. But I trust that the greatest care and deliberation will be used in making such changes and that the present details of the house, both exterior and interior, will be retained as closely as possible in order that its present character and individuality may be preserved. I am confident that this will meet the approval of the State.

Second. If in the future, for reasons not now apparent, the Legislature should deem the preceding use of the house to be no longer wise or feasible, I desire and direct that it be used thereafter for some purpose or purposes connected with the military life of the State, present or past, such as offices for the Adjutant General's Department or as a repository for war relics and memorials.

Third. If, however, the house in the judgment of the Legislature cannot wisely or feasibly be used for any of the purposes specified in items first and second, the State may use it for such other appropriate and dignified purposes as the Legislature may determine.

Fourth. If after mature and wise deliberation and keeping faith with my desire to preserve the house as long as possible the Legislature may deem best that it be replaced by some other building devoted to State purposes then I direct that the house be torn down and under no circumstances either be removed from the lot or its structure be erected or used elsewhere. I reserve the right in such case to and for any and all of the issue of my father, then living, to take, before the house is dismantled, whatever part or parts of the building they may desire, excepting of course any fixtures which the State may have added to the building. I request that the State, before destroying the house, use due diligence in ascertaining the names and residences of such issue for this purpose and in giving them severally notice of this reservation.

In the main hall of any building which may be erected by the State, I request that a simple bronze tablet be placed bearing this inscription:

"The land on which this building stands and upon which formerly stood the home of James G. Blaine was given to the State of Maine in the name of his grandson, First Lieutenant Walker Blaine Beale, 310th Infantry, 78th Division, who was born here March 22, 1896, and who fell in France in the St. Mihiel Drive September 18, 1918."

Fifth. I have no desire with reference to the cottage or the stable and the State may dispose of them or make whatever use of them it may determine. The present tenant of the cottage shall have the right to continue in possession until July 1, 1919.

Sixth. The State may make such use of the remainder of the lot as it desires. I trust, however, that the use to which it may be devoted and the design and location of any structure which may be erected thereupon, shall be determined with the greatest care so that it may properly harmonize with the house and its surroundings.

I have endeavored to make the conditions of this deed reasonable and practicable, studiously refraining from hampering details and earnestly desiring to benefit the State as much as possible while seeking to perpetuate the sentiment which prompts the gift. I know these conditions would meet the approval of my dear son who devotedly loved this home, Augusta and his native State. I leave the fulfillment of this trust to the good faith of the State for whose honor my son with many others gave his life.

And I do covenant with the said State of Maine that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises and that I have good right to convey the same to hold in trust as aforesaid, and that I and my heirs will warrant and defend the same to the said State of Maine in trust as aforesaid, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I, the said Harriet Blaine Beale, have hereunto set my hand and seal on this tenth day of March, 1919.

HARRIET BLAINE BEALE.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
NORMAN L. BASSETT.

State of Maine,
Kennebec ss.

March 10th, 1919.

Personally appeared the above named Harriet Blaine Beale and acknowledged the above instrument to be her free act and deed.

Before me,

NORMAN L. BASSETT,
Justice of the Peace.

I suggest appropriate legislative action authorizing acceptance of this noble and generous gift with a suitable expression of the gratitude and appreciation of our people. I also suggest that authority be granted for carrying out with scrupulous care all the desires expressed in the letter and the deed in order that the Blaine mansion may remain a landmark recalling the great career of one of Maine's most distinguished sons and

may also become a fitting memorial to the brave and gallant youth whose patriotic zeal and dauntless heroism so splendidly fulfilled the traditions of his family and his native State.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,

Governor.

Dated at the Executive Chamber,
March 11, 1919.

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Gentlemen of the Seventy-ninth Legislature:

At the very time when the victory of national prohibition is being celebrated and Maine is rightly hailed as the pioneer in this great human welfare movement, we are in grave danger of stumbling into a pitfall which will bring us into unenviable notoriety throughout the country.

For lack of precise definition regarding the percentage of alcohol in non-malt alcoholic beverages, our courts have held the question whether such a beverage was intoxicating to be in each instance a question of fact. In the case of non-malt liquors containing less than three per cent of alcohol proof of actual intoxication has been required in order to show the beverage to be intoxicating liquor. In practice such evidence is always extremely difficult to secure especially in search and seizure cases and the result has been immunity for purveyors of various "near-beers" containing less than three per cent of alcohol.

The places where such beverages are sold are often centers for distribution of stronger intoxicants whenever these can be smuggled into the State. The sale of such beverages, even if confined strictly within the ostensible limits of "near-beer" tends to create the appetite for alcohol among boys and young men who would not otherwise acquire it.

So far as I know, Maine is now the only "dry" state which permits the sale of beverages containing so large a per cent of alcohol. In my address at the opening of the session I confidently appealed to you to take action which would make the definition of intoxicating liquors in this respect harmonize with that of other dry states and the Federal Government. The New Hampshire Legislature has just refused to legalize the sale of beer containing as much as two and three-quarters per cent alcohol. You have had before you a bill defining the percentage of alcohol in intoxicating liquors. I hope that the unfavorable action taken on this bill in both branches may be reconsidered and the standard of our Maine law be brought up to that of our neighboring State of New Hampshire.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,

Governor.

Dated at the Executive Chambers,
March 28, 1919.

**PEOPLE'S FERRY COMPANY—STATE AID IN CONSTRUCTION
OF ARMORIES**

Gentlemen of the Seventy-ninth Legislature:

I have before me for consideration and still unsigned, two acts, Senate Document 263, "An Act to Acquire the Property of the People's Ferry Company and to Provide for the Operation by the State of a Ferry between Bath and Woolwich on the Kennebec River," and Senate Document 240, "An Act to Enable Towns or Cities to Procure State Aid in the Construction of Armories."

The first of these acts would require the expenditure of an amount probably exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the second creates a liability of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars during 1919 and 1920.

I have no objection to either of these acts if you provide sufficient revenue to meet the authorized expenditures but the tax act now on its way through the Legislature does not provide sufficient revenue.

The tax act in its present form carries the rate named in the budget, that is, seven mills for each year and in addition thereto the amount estimated to be needed for payments to dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Since the budget was made out you have enacted no legislation which will increase the indirect revenue estimated in the budget. On the other hand, because of what seemed an emergency I have approved an act which when in full operation will reduce the indirect revenue by about one hundred thousand dollars annually.

You have appropriated amounts somewhat exceeding the totals estimated in the budget. The balance on hand is too small to furnish adequate margin of safety for variations of revenue and emergencies.

If, therefore, you see fit to increase the rate in the pending tax act to a point which will provide for both these measures, I shall be glad to approve them. Otherwise I cannot sign them.

(Signed) CARL E. MILLIKEN,
Governor.

Dated at the Executive Chambers,
April 4, 1919.

Note: Governor Milliken's Budget Message with appendix will be found in full in the Legislative Record.