

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty-second Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1925

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Published by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature  
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# PROCLAMATIONS

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# PROCLAMATIONS

## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

#### "Law—Not War"

Six years have passed since this Nation entered the conflict that threatened to engulf the civilized world. We took our stand by our valiant allies in a "war to end war." Our resources in men and material were the deciding factors and the countries across the seas acclaimed us as the most powerful nation.

During the difficult days of readjustment with the shadows of threatened conflicts often crossing our path, it has required faith and courage to "carry on" the cause of World Peace. Time however is the great healer and today in every nation groups of earnest men and women are organizing to promote enduring international friendship.

The recognition of the brotherhood of nations is in no sense a sacrifice of national spirit. Each nation well may take pride in its history and achievements. Each should have its aspirations for the future, but these should be grounded in an abiding respect for the rights and aspirations of others.

Peace is the greatest of causes and war is doomed to be out-lawed. May the great influence of this nation be as effective in bringing about World Peace as it was in terminating the World War.

July 29th the ninth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, is to be observed as "Law—Not War" Day in 28 states of this Union and 18 foreign countries, and it is fitting that the attention of the people of Maine be called to this day for the sacrifices of war are still fresh in our memories.

Nations as well as individuals should and can be governed by law, and the time is not far distant when civilized nations will settle their difficulties without resort to arms.

I call upon all good citizens to promote the cause of World Peace by insisting that those in high places do their utmost to remove the causes of war and establish the rule of law among nations.

I urge the clergymen of this State to present this greatest issue to their people so that right thinking citizens may give it their unanimous support.

Especially do I appeal to the Women of Maine, for I believe that where man for eighteen centuries of the Christian era has failed to achieve

World Peace, woman is destined to be responsible for its realization. Above all, this is Woman's cause and for that reason is destined to win.

[Seal]                      Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Twenty-third Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine, the One Hundred and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
Citizens' Training Camp

To the Young Men of Maine:—

On behalf of the United States Government I offer 80 young men of Maine a 30 days' period of physical and mental training for which they will be under no expense or obligation. The Citizens' Military Training Camp at Devens, Mass., is conducted by military men, and its purpose is to make citizens, not soldiers. The officers in charge are men of wide experience and eager to do something for the rising generation. The military training will not be overemphasized. Special attention will be given to the physical training which is in charge of expert instructors.

Young men from 17 to 24 are eligible and will be received at Camp until Saturday noon, August 4 next. There are 80 places open to Maine men. The only formality required is to write or telegraph me at Augusta for the necessary blanks, and transportation either will be furnished or a refund for it will be made to those who pay their own way to Devens.

I do not favor universal, compulsory, military training, and the Citizens' Military Training Camp is not established for the purpose of building up a great army. If it were I should not advocate it, for great armies, in my opinion, foster war and are not conducive to peace. The Federal Government is trying an experiment in citizenship with the young men of the Nation, and this year the experiment is to be put to the test.

I have been in conference with the officers in charge of the Camp, and believe that they are conscientiously interested to improve the citizenship of this country. Certain features of military life will be adopted, such as drill and company formation, for large numbers of men can be handled more easily in this way than otherwise. The camp will be a great school

of democracy where every young man is on an equal footing with his associates and much will be learned that will be helpful in later years.

It is worth 30 days of any young man's life to try this experiment and see what the Government can do for him. The young men who attend will be developed both physically and mentally, and will be under no obligations other than to obey the rules of the Camp. My only regret is that I am not 20 years younger so that I myself might try this interesting experiment.

If I should call for 10,000 young men of Maine to go to war the quota would be filled in 48 hours. I now call for 80 volunteers for a healthful, beneficial and instructive 30 days' period of training. I hope I shall not call in vain.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta,  
and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this  
Thirtieth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord  
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three,  
and of the State of Maine the One Hundred  
and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Day of Mourning

To the People of Maine:

A God-fearing, upright man, the chosen leader of a great nation has gone from us and the People mourn. Warren G. Harding sacrificed his life in the unselfish service of his country. It is wonderful beyond measure to have been President of these United States and nothing is finer and nobler, than, like our late Chief Executive, to have been animated by a desire to devote one's God-given talents in promoting the highest welfare of 110,000,000 people.

The State of Maine is grief-stricken and its people desire to pay respectful tribute to the memory of the Nation's departed President.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

**Friday, August Tenth, 1923**

as a

**Day of Mourning in this State.**

I order all public buildings closed and all public business and public works suspended on that day, and I urge the proprietors of all places of business and amusement to follow the example set by the State. I request that all clergymen of the State hold appropriate services in their churches at Noon Standard Time, and that public transportation companies, beginning at that hour, halt the movements of their trains and vessels for a period of five minutes.

Our Government is of the people, and I ask every citizen and resident of this State during the five-minute period herein prescribed to pause and offer a prayer to God that this Nation may be worthy to continue to receive His blessing, and that the man whom the Almighty has placed in charge of our affairs may be endowed with strength and wisdom righteously to lead in the present crisis of the world.

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Fifth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

[Seal]

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

**Calling Upon the People of the State of Maine to Aid Stricken Japan**

A great calamity has come upon a friendly nation. Two of the most beautiful and prosperous cities of Asia have been ravaged by fire, flood and earthquake.

Hundreds of thousands of peaceful, industrious citizens of Tokio and Yokohama and surrounding territory have perished, while many more have become destitute and homeless.

The people of the State of Maine can now show that sympathy is world

wide and that human suffering knows no international boundaries, no differences of race or creed.

Japan is bleeding and we can help.

I call upon the citizens of Maine to respond generously and promptly to this appeal. I request the churches of all denominations to take special collections on Sunday, September 9th.

I urge each and every individual within our State, adults and children, and all fraternal and social organizations to come to the relief of our neighbors across the Pacific.

Contributions may be sent either to Treasurer of State, Augusta, Maine: The New England Division American Red Cross, 73 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., to any local Red Cross Chapter or through any channels the donor wishes. Every day's delay means continued suffering of human brothers.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta,  
and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of  
Maine, this fifth day of September in the Year  
of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and  
Twenty-three and of the State of Maine the One  
Hundred and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
Forest Fires—Warning to Hunters

The forests of Maine are unusually dry and there is imminent danger of fire. On Tuesday, October 16th the Maine Big Game Hunting Season opens and hundreds of men then will be going into our woods.

Most forest fires are preventable and many are started by careless hunters, who have no regard for the property of others and who do not appreciate the hunting privileges given them by this State.

If dry weather continues and if forest fires start after the hunting season opens, I immediately shall issue a proclamation suspending the open season until after a heavy rain. I realize that this will cause hardship, both to law-abiding hunters and to owners of sporting camps. The innocent many will suffer for the transgressions of the few.



This warning is issued in advance so that each hunter will feel a personal responsibility to do everything in his power to prevent forest fires within our State.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Tenth Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Education Week, November 18-24, 1923

Education is the foundation of Progress. Without it Man is hampered by ignorance and superstition; with it he can press forward to boundless achievement.

Many of the public spirited organizations of this country, notably the American Legion and the National Education Association, have united in a Nation-wide movement to further education, and their efforts deserve earnest and unanimous support.

All good citizens will gladly cooperate in this movement to promote better education facilities for our children, for this means better citizenship and better Americans in the years to come.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine do hereby proclaim

The Week of November 18-24, 1923, as  
Education Week in the State of Maine.

I urge clergymen of all denominations, teachers in our schools and colleges, parents in our homes, and all civic, patriotic, and fraternal organizations to observe the week with appropriate exercises, so that every

person in our State will be made to realize that illiteracy is to be abolished in Maine, and that our State is to lead in the great cause of education.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Seventeenth Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
EDGAR C. SMITH,  
Deputy Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
Armistice Day, 1923

Armistice Day has been observed in Maine annually since that memorable Eleventh of November when the guns ceased to roar and the message of peace flew up and down the battle lines of Europe.

For five years many of our citizens have joined with our ex-service men in recalling their deeds of valor and in paying tribute to the memory of those who went forth never to return.

On March Sixteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three, the Eighty-first Legislature passed, and on that date I approved, an Act establishing Armistice Day as a legal holiday in Maine. Hereafter there will be a general State-wide observance of this day and it is fitting that this be so.

As the years pass by our people will awaken to an ever deepening appreciation of the services of the men of Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen and Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

Sunday, November 11, 1923, as

Armistice Day in the State of Maine.

As Armistice Day, 1923, falls upon Sunday, I desire that it generally be observed on Monday the 12th, and request our people to close their places of business on the latter day, and to postpone until then such exercises and gatherings as cannot properly be held on the Sabbath.

I urge all citizens throughout the State, both adults and children, reverently to observe the anniversary of one of the greatest events in the history of Mankind.

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Eleventh Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

[Seal]

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1923

The People of Maine have reason to be thankful for the general material prosperity that abounds within our State. What is of far greater importance, the great body of our citizens are law-abiding men and women. For that and for the fact that there is an ever growing sentiment for law observance and respect for law, we have reason to be especially thankful.

Maine with its background of noble traditions, with its high type of citizenship, should not rest content until there is a further moral awakening that will drive the lawbreaker, no matter how powerful he be, from our midst, and will show those to whom he panders that their patronage of crime is undermining the foundations of the State whose protection they enjoy and whose blessings they share.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine do hereby proclaim

Thursday, November 29, 1923

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer in the State of Maine.

We all have been blessed in a measure far beyond our deserts. Let us pray that we may be humble and worthy to receive the Divine approval. Let our people give thanks to the Almighty for the countless favors he

has bestowed upon us and let us resolve that hereafter Maine shall be the premier State in the observance of the laws of God and Man.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Nineteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR  
Harding Memorial Week

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, died in the service of his country. He exhausted himself in efforts to solve the post-war problems that beset all civilization, and wore himself out in performing the onerous and ever multiplying duties that have fallen to the lot of our presidents.

An Association of citizens of the United States, including the President and his entire cabinet, has been incorporated for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to our late President.

The threefold purpose of this Association is to erect and maintain in perpetuity a mausoleum wherein to place the remains of the late President, to acquire his home in Marion, Ohio, for conversion into a shrine wherein all his personal effects, books, speeches, mementos and belongings, together with a roll of the names of all those who contribute to the fund for the purposes, may be preserved in affectionate memory and understanding; and to endow a Warren Gamaliel Harding Chair of Diplomacy and the Functions of Government in connection with some existing University.

Whereas I am confident that it is the desire of all good citizens of this State to assist in perpetuating the memory of the man who has held the high office of President of the United States and commanded so universally the affection and respect of those for whom he labored and laid down his life,

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim for this purpose the week of

December 9 to December 16

**Harding Memorial Week**

and further urge all religious, business, social, fraternal and civic bodies to commemorate our late President in a fitting manner at one of their regular or special services or meetings, and to contribute to this memorial according to their means and inclination.

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this First Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fourth.

[Seal]

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR**

**Bird Day and Be Kind to Animals Week**

We people of Maine have an unusual opportunity to enjoy the beautiful and useful things God has placed here for us; the forests, hills, lakes, rivers, seacoast and other wonderful objects of nature.

He also has given the animals and birds as our companions. They are constantly with us, work for, depend upon and are devoted to us. On our part we always should care for them, protect them against neglect and cruelty, and do everything in our power to right their wrongs. These friends of ours have their joys and sorrows, suffer from cold and hunger as we do, and when in trouble need our help.

I especially urge the teachers in our schools to instruct their children about animals and birds, and I want the children to learn about and love them.

Kindness toward human beings who can speak, and toward birds and

animals who cannot, is the finest of virtues, and once it is implanted in our hearts we cannot fail to be kind to every living creature. Nothing is more noble than kindness, nothing as mean as cruelty.

In Maine many people are thoughtless and indifferent to the suffering of animals, while some are deliberately cruel. Cruel motion pictures, cruel animal acts in theatres, cruel treatment of domestic animals and cruel trapping devices all should be abolished. In many sections of our State public sentiment in favor of fair and humane treatment of animals needs to be aroused. I hope the day may come when it truthfully can be said that birds and animals are always well cared for in Maine. God loves all His creatures and we should follow His example.

It is fitting that the Governor of Maine should set aside a special day for the birds, and a special week for the animals, and therefore I hereby proclaim

**April 11, 1924, as Bird Day**

**and**

**April 6 to 12, 1924, as Be Kind to Animals Week**

**In the State of Maine.**

I urge our people, particularly our children, to pause and think of the duty they owe to our animal and bird friends. Let the boys and girls of Maine resolve that they never will abuse a living creature nor allow anyone else to do so, and that they will protect and be kind to them all.

When Kindness is the universal rule in Maine our State will be the finest in all the world.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Arbor Day, May 9, 1924

The tree is one of the most beautiful objects of nature and although there are those who would give this distinction to the river, mountain, lake or waterfall, the tree always has been my preference both from a sentimental and practical viewpoint. To me it outranks all of nature's creations. Whether it be the tree standing alone in graceful outline, offering shade to man or beast and a place of abode for the birds of the air, or the grove or forest teeming with wild life, I hold that the trees of Maine are its proudest possession.

Trees clothe the barren earth and make it fruitful and habitable for man and beast.

"I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree;  
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing breasts;  
A tree that looks at God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;  
A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair;  
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain.  
Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree."

The tree is indispensable to modern life. The products of our forests are used daily by all citizens, and we seldom appreciate the extent to which these products enter into the life of the home, and into the prosperity of the industrial and commercial interests of the nation.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, hereby proclaim

Friday, May 9, 1924

Arbor Day in the State of Maine

and I urge our people to give it appropriate observance.

It is of vital importance for the State of Maine to have a continuing and dependable supply of timber, and it is of equal importance for the trees of Maine to be preserved for their esthetic and sentimental value.

I urge citizens to plant trees about their homes, and officers of our municipalities and counties to plant trees along the highways. Nothing would contribute more to the beauty of our State than to have our roads lined with the stately pine, spruce, elm and maple.

The State itself should lead in forestry work, and should acquire exten-

sive areas of low priced timberland to be used for park purposes, for game sanctuaries, and for experimental reforestation and silvaculture.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth, and the year of the State of Maine the one hundred and fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Good Will Day, May 19, 1924

Ten years ago the World was shocked by the outbreak of a great war. A proud nation sought to control the destinies of mankind. Civilization not only stopped, it took a backward step.

For over four years the tempest raged, and although since then six more years have passed, the physical and moral wounds of the conflict still remain unhealed.

The World gradually is learning that enduring peace cannot come from military victories; that it can be achieved only if based on the mutual respect of Nations.

No one people possess all the virtues, nor should any nation boast of its superiority, its wealth, courage or attainments. The history of all is filled with heroic, noble and self-sacrificing deeds.

The day approaches, and we can hasten its coming, when Good Will founded on The Golden Rule will prevail among civilized peoples. This ideal should constantly be kept before us for its realization is possible and inevitable.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

Monday, May 19, 1924, as

Good Will Day in the State of Maine



I urge the teachers in our schools to teach their children that the boys and girls of other lands are children like themselves; that different tongues, strange costumes and customs are but superficial; that God loves the boys and girls of Europe, Asia, Africa equally as he does those of the Americans; that racial animosities are the product of jealousy and selfishness; and that to exalt our country at the expense of others is false patriotism.

Let our children be taught that no unbridgeable gulf separates them from their brothers and sisters across the seas.

Let the seeds of world-wide children's friendships be implanted in all youthful hearts, so that hatreds and strife gradually will be no more.

In some future day there is destined to be a great League of Nations established by the children of today and of tomorrow, and founded upon the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by." The children are the hope of the World.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth, and the year of the State of Maine the one hundred and fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,

Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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## STATE OF MAINE

### A WARNING BY THE GOVERNOR

#### To Motorists, Campers and Fishermen

The recent forest fires in Maine have destroyed more than 30,000 acres of timberlands. From reliable information, I find that these fires were due to carelessness.

This useless waste of valuable property is deplorable. The citizens of Maine, as well as those from beyond our borders who come here to enjoy our forests and out-of-doors, in the future must exercise greater care than in the past. When camp fires are built they must be entirely extinguished before they are abandoned. Smokers, especially those who use cigar-

ettes, while walking or traveling in motor cars must not throw burning stubs or matches upon the ground.

The people of Maine and those from other states have certain rights in our forest areas, but these rights are limited and must not be abused. The owners of the forests also have rights, and their property is entitled to protection.

For the time being, forest fires have been checked but should they break out again I shall exercise the authority conferred upon me by law and close the woods of Maine to campers, motorists, fishermen and all other persons who endanger our forests through the reckless use of fire.

Throughout the remainder of the 1924 season the greatest care must be exercised by all persons who go into the wooded districts of this State.

Given at the Executive Office in Augusta this eleventh day of July Nineteen Hundred Twenty-four.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

[Seal]

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

On the Recount of the Ballots Cast in the Republican Primary of

June 16, 1924.

On June 16, 1924, a state-wide Republican Primary was held. An official tabulation of the returns from the cities, towns and plantations gave Frank G. Farrington 47,678 votes and Ralph O. Brewster 47,358 votes. This gave the former a majority of 320 and proper notice thereof was sent him by the Secretary of State.

A recount was asked for by Ralph O. Brewster, in accordance with the provisions of law, and as required by the Statutes of the State, the same has been conducted in "open session" by the Governor and Executive Councilors. In making the recount certain situations arose for which the Governor and Council could find no precedents or statutory provisions to guide them and therefore in accordance with the Constitution of the State, the Governor propounded a series of questions to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. The answers of the Justices to these questions

have been received, and the Governor and Council have followed, and propose to follow in every detail the opinion of the majority of the Justices, as expressed in said answers.

The recount has been completed, and if it were not for the votes cast in St. Agatha, Aroostook County and Ward four in the City of Portland, the final result now could be definitely announced. If the votes of St. Agatha and Ward Four, Portland, are added into the total Republican vote of the State as returned by the local election officials and later canvassed in the returns by the Governor and Council, it would appear that Frank G. Farrington has 47,620 votes and Ralph O. Brewster 47,326, a majority for the former of 294 votes. These figures, however, are not final, because, under the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the total vote of St. Agatha, amounting to 252 votes for Farrington and none for Brewster, is to be thrown aside and is not to be counted. This is due to the fact that no election booths were provided or used in that town. This accordingly reduces the majority of Frank G. Farrington, with the votes of Portland, Ward Four, yet to be decided upon, to 42.

The majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court advise that the Ward Four, Portland, votes be held apart and in suspense, first; until an investigation of the fraud, if any, is made by the Governor and Council, and second; until an opportunity is given the voters of that Ward to inform the Governor and Council as to how and for whom they voted on Primary Day. The Governor and Council, regardless of their own opinions as to their power to conduct an investigation into the Ward Four situation, and as to their right to disregard the official returns from said Ward have formally voted to follow the advice of the majority of the said Justices.

The Governor and Council, from evidence already presented to them, are of the opinion that fraud actually was committed in Ward Four, Portland. The majority of the Justices hold that such being the case it now becomes the duty of the Governor and Council to prove "by other legal evidence" in so far as it is possible to do so, what the lawful vote of that Ward was. It, of course, is impossible for the Governor and Council from the records now in their possession to determine the actual number of "spurious ballots," if any, that were used in said Ward.

The Governor and Council after notifying every voter in the Ward who is recorded as having voted on Primary Day, will proceed to Portland and hold a hearing at two o'clock in the afternoon, Daylight Time, Wednesday, August 6, 1924, at the Council Chamber, City Hall.

Every voter of Ward Four checked as having voted in the Primary will receive a printed notice of said Hearing, or the same will be left at his recorded voting residence, and will be given an opportunity to testify for whom he voted. To quote from the majority opinion: "No elector is obliged to give such testimony. If the voter prefers to keep his choice

a secret he can do so. Those electors who do not care to disclose the facts will lose their votes, but this method will permit the counting of ballots actually cast so far as they are proved."

It is apparent from the above that the decision as to who was nominated as the Republican Candidate for Governor now rests with the electors in Ward Four, Portland. A great responsibility rests upon these citizens. As Governor of this State I urge every elector who voted in Ward Four, Portland, on Primary Day, June 16, 1924, to come to the City Hall on August 6th and 7th the days herein designated, and there under oath inform the Governor and Council for whom he or she voted. Under the opinions of the majority of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State no vote will be counted for either candidate unless the voter who claims to have cast the same appears in person before the Governor and Council and satisfies them that he or she voted for such candidate on Primary Day.

The date of the Hearing is set for Wednesday, August 6th, from 2 to 5 P. M. It will continue through Wednesday evening from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. and Thursday forenoon from 8.30 A. M. to 12 noon, Daylight time. The Hearing cannot be held previous to Wednesday as the notices to electors must be printed on Sunday and served personally on 988 persons on Monday and Tuesday.

#### Copy of Notice Served on Voters of Ward Four, Portland

##### "NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD FOUR, CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

"To—

"The Governor and Council having found that fraud was committed in the Primary election held in Ward 4 in the City of Portland, on June 16, 1924, and in accordance with an opinion rendered them by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine are advised to determine in so far as it is possible to do so the number of votes that were lawfully cast for the Republican candidates for Governor in said Ward.

"The method that has been adopted by the Governor and Council in following out the suggestions of the majority of the said Justices is as follows:

"You were checked on the voting list of said Ward by the Ward Officials as having voted at said Primary election and you now are given the opportunity to appear at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Portland, on Wednesday, August 6th, between 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. or between 7 P. M. and 10 P. M. or on Thursday, August 7th, between 8.30 A. M. and 12 noon, all Daylight Time, then and there under oath to inform the Governor and

Council as to whether or not you cast your ballot, and for whom you voted at said election.

"The Governor and Council herein state that the votes that shall appear at said Hearing to have been lawfully cast in Ward Four for the Republican nominee for Governor will decide who the said nominee is to be.

"As Governor of said State, I hereby request and urge you as a voter of said Ward to appear before the Governor and Council at the time and place aforesaid and give what evidence you have relating to the vote which you are alleged to have cast.

"Under the opinions of the said majority of the Justices no vote will be counted for either candidate unless the voter who claims to have cast the same appears in person before the Governor and Council and in open meeting satisfies them that he or she voted for said candidate on said Primary Day.

"Dated at Augusta, this 2nd day of August, 1924.

"PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine."

"A true copy,

"Attest:

"FRANK W. BALL,

"Secretary of State.

"RANSFORD W. SHAW,

"Attorney General."

Given under my hand and sealed with the great seal of the State of Maine this Second Day of August, A. D. 1924.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

Attest: FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

[Seal]

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Announcing the Result of the Recount of the Votes Cast for the Republican  
Nominee for Governor at the Primary Held June 16, 1924

In accordance with the advice given by a majority of the Justices of  
our Supreme Judicial Court the Councilors and myself conducted an in-

vestigation into the check lists and methods of voting used in Ward Four, Portland, in the Primary held June 16, last.

Of the 275 voters who voluntarily appeared before us and who were checked on the lists as having voted, 111 testified under oath that they did not go to the polls on Primary Day. This conclusively demonstrated to us that gross fraud was perpetrated in said Ward and we are shocked to learn that such conditions could exist in the State of Maine. The perpetrators of these crimes have struck a blow at the foundation of popular government and those voters who neglected to go to the polls and exercise their right of suffrage now find that evil men conspired to take advantage of their absence. This teaches a lesson to the citizens who through indifference makes possible the commission of wholesale crime.

The majority of our Justices advised the procedure that we have followed, believing that it would enable us to determine the number of votes lawfully cast in Ward Four. Of the 988 voters on whom notices to appear were served, 275 or 27 per cent came before us. 164 or 16 per cent of this total of 988, testified that they voted at the Primaries; 53 for Frank G. Farrington and 111 for Ralph O. Brewster. From the testimony of so small a percentage of the voters of the Ward we are unable to determine or even to approximate what in fact was the lawful vote of the Ward in question.

The justices ask us to decide, on very incomplete and unsatisfactory evidence, who is the chosen Republican candidate for Governor. The task is difficult and the result cannot satisfactorily be determined. From the testimony of the above 16 per cent who admitted that they voted in the Primaries we are unable to form a fair opinion as to how the honest vote of the Ward was divided between the Republican candidates.

The Councilors and myself have considered throwing out the entire vote of the Ward because of the extreme fraud that was committed there. In some ways this would appear to be the proper course to pursue especially as the entire vote of the Town of St. Agatha, at the suggestion of the Justices, was thrown out not for fraud but because of the lack of voting booths; an omission unintentional and innocent. However, we have followed the advice of the Justices up to this point and shall continue so to do. In deference to the opinion of the four Justices who constituted a majority at the time of their conference, and regardless of our own convictions we shall consider Ward Four, Portland, as having cast 53 lawful ballots for Mr. Farrington although there were 717 ballots marked for him, and 111 lawful ballots for Mr. Brewster although there were 153 marked in his favor. This makes a total Primary vote for the State, St. Agatha not being included and Ward Four, Portland, being counted as the four Justices advise, of 47,284 for Mr. Brewster and 46,703 for Mr. Farrington; a majority of 581 for the former.

In closing we go on record to say that Mr. Brewster and Mr. Farrington

equally are absolved from any connection with, or knowledge of the frauds that were perpetrated. Each has assisted the Governor and Council in every way to unearth these frauds and locate the criminals.

These proceedings have been long and tedious. Without doubt the startling disclosures that have been made will arouse to action the law abiding citizens of Maine. We hope that as a result of our investigation that hereafter both our Primaries and our Elections will be conducted honestly and openly and in strict compliance with law. If this shall prove to be the case we shall feel that our time has been well spent and that our efforts will prove to have been for the best interests of the State.

Given under my hand and sealed with the Great Seal of the State this ninth day of August, A. D. 1924.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

[Seal]

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

#### Opposing the Observance of "Mobilization" or "Defense Day."

I have been requested by the War Department to assist in a "mobilization demonstration" that is to embrace "continental United States." I am told that the purpose of this day is to "enable our people to visualize the initial processes necessary to muster forces for National Defense" and that it will serve as a "test of the workability of mobilization plans." The day selected is to be called "Mobilization" or "National Defense Day" and is set for September 12th.

There is an ever-growing demand among thoughtful and patriotic people of this and other nations that military armaments gradually and mutually be reduced. Certainly the tendency is in that direction and the outlook is hopeful. In view of this I question the wisdom and am opposed to the observance of any such "Day." This is no time for us to emphasize the military power of the United States.

Our nation should lead in the movement to settle our differences with other nations through the proposed World Court, instead of by resort to war. A national mobilization of the armed forces of this country, in my opinion, will be regarded by other nations as a threat. It will affront them and will afford them, should they seek it, an excuse for similar

mobilizations. The race for military supremacy will be begun anew, with the prospect of another and far more terrible war as its result.

Against whom do we arm? Against whom are we to "mobilize" and "defend" ourselves? The United States is complying with the terms of the naval reduction treaty, and the best authorities say that other nations are doing likewise. Great Britain has made a considerable sacrifice by curtailing the building of war vessels and by giving up her Singapore base project. Japan voluntarily has reduced her military forces and, in addition, has been crippled by serious disaster. Both these nations are friendly, as also are France and Italy. There is no "defense" problem involved in our relations with any of them. Russia and Germany, today, as military factors, do not concern us. In fact as long as we treat other nations as we ourselves would be treated, we have little to fear from any of them.

With conditions as they are I believe it unworthy of our noblest traditions to make a show of our military power even though it be done under the specious plea of "defense." If we fall into this error we shall be placed in a false position and will cause our neighbors to distrust us.

I believe in reasonable preparations for defense; have built up and encouraged the Maine National Guard; have consistently supported the Citizens' Military Training Camp and personally have attended the annual encampments of both these organizations. I fully realize the value of the training in better citizenship that is derived from them. Good citizenship includes the ability and willingness to defend one's country in time of need. I, however, do not believe in parading our strength to the world, or in calling attention to the fact that the United States is the richest and most powerful nation.

The United States should take the lead in establishing world peace. By example and precept we should show that we do not base our leadership on military power, but rather on our willingness to treat other nations fairly and justly. We should show the world that we intend to discard old methods, and should be careful not to "rattle the sabre" or have great military "goosestep days" as did Germany before the war. Such things became out of date when the World War closed on November 11, 1918. It well may be that some other nations have not advanced to our high standard of international morality, but it is for us to maintain that standard for ultimately it is bound to win.

It is true that in the past we have taken part in righteous wars, and we may be called upon again to do so in the future. Meanwhile, however, everything possible must be done to cultivate a "will to peace," and establish the Golden Rule among nations.

I would not disarm unless all the other leading nations do likewise nor would I leave this country without adequate defense. I am not in accord with the extreme "pacifist" propaganda that tells our youth that war never



is justifiable, and that they never should fight to defend their own country or to right the wrongs of others. The deeds of our soldiers and sailors ever will inspire us to nobler and more unselfish effort. The doctrines of the extreme militarist, however, are quite as dangerous as are those of the extreme pacifist.

Instead of calling out our young men fully armed for war and making a display of military strength under the pretense of "defense," would it not be more helpful to the cause of World Peace to have a "day" on which the whole nation would rise up and demand that the Senate adopt President Coolidge's World Court: a "day" on which the Country would show that it will back our President in another limitation of Armament Conference, if he deems it advisable to call one? Such a "day" would be well worth while and would inspire confidence among all our neighbors.

If the "day" ever arises when mobilization becomes necessary, let all the power of this country be mobilized for National Defense. Let the banker, capitalist, merchant and manufacturer, the householder and the laborer, the women as well as the men come together and offer themselves and their property in the country's cause. The young men must not bear all the burdens while others enjoy the large profits that always are incident to war. Eliminate these profits and do away with the emoluments of those who hold high military positions the world over, and wars soon will be no more.

A few days ago (May, 1924) Secretary Hughes stated that the only definite assurance of international peace is the cultivation of international good will, the development of an international sense of justice and a national respect for the feelings of other nations.

Our Secretary of State is quoted as having said "so far as we can see into the future, we are safe from the slightest danger of aggression. We know that in no power or possible combination of power lies any menace to our security. There is no occasion to vindicate our proper authority, for no one challenges it. There is no reason to demonstrate our ability to take care of ourselves for no one doubts it." Secretary Hughes also said that with the solution of the reparations problem would come further opportunity to limit armaments. For the above reasons I fail to see the wisdom or need of observing "Defense Day."

In taking this position I do not question the patriotism or loyalty of those with whom I differ. We all are working toward the same end, but along different lines. Moreover, it has been my privilege, personally, to know many United States Army officers, and without exception they are public spirited men of the highest type, worthy representatives of our nation. In the case in point an honest difference of opinion, freely expressed, may be proluctive of good results.

If the day ever comes when it again is necessary to defend this country every redblooded citizen ought to and will respond to the call and the

State of Maine that sent 72,000 men into the Civil War, 2,000 into the Spanish War and 32,000 into the World War will not be found wanting.

[Seal]

Given under my hand and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of Maine, this First Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, and of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

**Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, 1924**

The fire losses that each year occur in the United States are appalling. Most fires are the result of carelessness and neglect, and such being the case the waste of life and property caused by them is wholly inexcusable.

Public officials, business men and householders all over the country gradually are realizing the need of concerted action toward the elimination of our great annual fire waste. For several years the President and the Governors of most of the States have proclaimed a Fire Prevention Week. This publicity has been helpful and already good has resulted therefrom.

In order to bring this vital matter to the attention of our citizens, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim.

**October 5-11, 1924**

**Fire Prevention Week in the State of Maine**

I urge all the men, women and children in Maine to take this to heart and to do everything in their power to prevent fire in our State. Every year should see a material lessening of our fire losses, and I ask the

generous cooperation of all citizens in a worthy cause in which we all should help.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this First Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and the Year of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Education Week, November 17-23, 1924

Education is the foundation of true progress. The horizon of the illiterate man is narrow and limited, while that of the educated is almost boundless. Broad fields of enjoyment and usefulness, which widen as one acquires further knowledge, are open to those who have acquired knowledge.

The greatest cause of all, that of World Peace, is inseparably connected with that of education. When the people of different nations learn of the environment, history and aspirations of others and when they come to an understanding of them, most of the points of friction that produce conflict will have been eliminated. War thrives on ignorance and jealousy; peace comes from knowledge.

As for our own State of Maine we have made great progress in education in the past four years. In that period the total value of school property has increased from \$13,620,000 to over \$20,000,000; the annual school support from \$6,400,000 to \$10,300,000; more than 500 school buildings have been constructed or reconstructed and made modern; the salary of teachers has increased on an average of more than 50 per cent; and the number of students in our Normal Schools has grown from 600 to 1100. These figures represent but a small part of what has been accomplished.

Maine does not intend to be second to any State in the Union in the educational advantages it offers to the rising generation, and its record of achievement for the past four years speaks for itself.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

November 17-23, 1924

**Education Week in the State of Maine**

I urge our citizens to give proper consideration to the needs of our schools, their teachers and children, and to support them liberally and cheerfully. No finer or more enduring monuments can be built by a community than schools of modern type with modern equipment and competent teachers.

The American Legion and the National Education Association join with us to help this great cause. These public spirited organizations, in conjunction with our State Department of Education, have inaugurated a nation and state-wide movement for better educational facilities, for the promotion of Americanism, for better citizenship and for World Peace.

I call upon the people of the State of Maine to help carry out the program for education week, and especially do I urge our people to cultivate a spirit of tolerance and understanding of others, especially of the Peoples of foreign nations. Only if we do this shall we fulfill our destiny as the greatest Christian Nation.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this First Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and the Year of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR**

**Armistice Day, 1924**

For the second time since the World War, Armistice Day is to be observed as a legal holiday in Maine. The principal event of the day will be the dedication of the first memorial the State ever has erected to its

sailors and soldiers. This will be an occasion of State-wide interest, and one long to be remembered.

It is six years since the close of the War. Throughout that period the nations of the world have striven to rehabilitate themselves. Discouragements have been many, set backs frequent, but better days are ahead, and the light is breaking through the clouds of despair and distrust.

Armistice Day, 1924, is a day of hope and promise. It is not a day for the glorification of War, but for the commemoration of Peace. On it we should recall the deeds and sacrifices of the men and women who served their country so faithfully and unselfishly, and should pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to aid and promote the greatest of all causes, that of World Wide Peace and Good Will.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

November 11, 1924

Armistice Day in the State of Maine

and I call on all the men, women and children of this State to remember the significance of the day and give it appropriate observance.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Eighth Day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and the Year of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Thanksgiving, 1924

There is no State in the Union whose citizens are more patriotic and loyal to their country than are those of Maine. Our people, whether they descended from the early Puritans or from ancestors who in more recent years came to our shores, are law abiding and appreciate the freedom of speech, of worship, and of conscience that is theirs without question. They realize that only through the character and sacrifices of those who preceded us were these blessings gained, and these they are determined to safeguard for coming generations.

On Thanksgiving Day, of all days in the year, it is well for us to recall the debt we owe to the devoted men and women of the past who had the vision, the patience and the courage to lay the foundations of the enduring government we now enjoy.

This year of 1924 has brought unusual blessings to the people of America in prosperity and industrial peace. What is of even greater importance, it has been marked by genuine progress toward the realization of that long hoped-for and long-deferred era of World Peace and Good-Will. The outlook for international cooperation has never been as promising.

It is fitting that we People of Maine should thank the Almighty for the guiding hand extended to us throughout these years, and should resolve anew that we will earnestly strive to be worthy to receive a continuance of His favors.

Now, therefore, I, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby proclaim

November 27, 1924

Thanksgiving Day in the State of Maine

I call upon all the citizens of this State, regardless of race or religion, to pause in their daily tasks and give thoughtful consideration to the purposes and lessons of this day.

I call upon them to make it more than an occasion of feasting and games, for such an observance is unworthy of the memory of the founders of the Republic.

I urge them to make the day one of patriotic devotion and in order to emphasize this, let the flag of our country be displayed as never before from the homes, schools, churches, places of business and public buildings of our people.

Let the national emblem be flown from Kittery Point eastward to Quoddy Head, and thence northward to far away Fort Kent, so that all

may see and know that the heart of Maine is true and that its people are loyal to the flag and that for which it stands.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Twenty-first Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and the Year of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:  
FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

New Year's Day, January 1, 1925

To the People of Maine:

We stand on the threshold of a New Year. Our people never faced a more encouraging prospect. Peace at home and better understandings abroad bring assurance of widening prosperity. The future of our industry is assured, and agriculture, after several years of depression, is hopeful.

Maine men and women are God-fearing, contented, and law-abiding people; they believe in the gospel of hard work and practice their belief. This is no place for drones.

The State's affairs are in excellent condition. We have been spared public scandals and calamities, and have been free from civil disorder. Our hospitals and charities are properly caring for the State's dependents and wards, and our Departments and Institutions are rendering efficient service.

During the past four years I have striven to do my part in laying the foundations for the moral and material advancement of our people. Special emphasis has been given to the education and care of children, the safe-guarding of the public schools and the reading of the Bible therein, the humane treatment of dumb animals who are dependent upon us for their care and protection, the cultivation of Peace and Good Will among

neighbors and nations, the dangers of Federal encroachment and domination and the threatened loss of State Sovereignty, the safe-guarding for the benefit of our people of the State's natural resources, the better understanding of and an awakened interest in public affairs on the part of our citizens, the practice of economy in public and private administration, the proper care and treatment of those who have erred or are sick, the respect for and obedience to law, the doctrine of "public money for public purposes only," the right and duty of women to share equally the burdens and responsibility of government, the protection of the rights of the people in the Direct Primary, and the ever present need of maintaining high moral standards both in public and private life.

I hope to have made some genuine contribution to the causes with which I have been identified.

The future of our State is in our own hands; it is we who shall make or mar it. Faith, determination, courage, independence and hard work will bring us the happiness, usefulness, and prosperity that I am confident is in store for us.

I extend to all the citizens of Maine my Good Wishes for the year 1925.

[Seal]

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta, and sealed with the Great Seal of Maine, this Twenty-ninth Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth, and the Year of the State of Maine the One Hundred and Fifth.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,  
Governor of Maine.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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## STATE OF MAINE

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Friday, May Eighth, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-five

#### Arbor Day in the State of Maine

Upon this day citizens interested in the welfare and the beauty of our



State may wisely give attention to the contribution and cooperation that nature is ready to proffer in the growing season that is at hand. Every tree and shrub that is planted or husbanded is an enduring contribution to the attractions of the State of Maine.

Patriotic citizens may also give thought and assistance to all measures that shall improve our natural charms. Our highways and our hedges are not legal or aesthetic abiding places for the advertising signs. Every agency and individual that enlists for their removal will contribute very materially to the attractiveness of our State.

Myriad ways will suggest themselves in which civic agencies may enlist for this work. United efforts will inspire each helper and for the coming season Maine may reap rich dividends from the seeds that have been sown.

Given at the Office of the Governor at Augusta,  
and sealed with the Great Seal of the State of  
Maine, this Seventeenth Day of April, in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred  
and Twenty-five, and of the Government of the  
State of Maine the One Hundred and Sixth.

RALPH O. BREWSTER,

[Seal]

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.