

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

# LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

## Seventy-Ninth Legislature

OF THE

### STATE OF MAINE

---

1919

---

AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1919

HOUSE

Tuesday, April 1, 1919

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Phalen of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Communication from the Secretary of State transmitting the public acts which have been approved by the Governor.

Comes from the Senate ordered placed on file. In the House ordered placed on file in concurrence.

From the Senate: Majority report of the committee on sea and shore fisheries on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sea and shore fisheries, and prohibiting the transportation of lobsters beyond the limits of the State except by common carrier, until a permit for said purpose is issued by the commission of sea and shore fisheries, reporting ought to pass.

(Signed) Messrs. PEACOCK  
STEVENS  
JORDAN  
STACEY  
HOLT  
WYMAN  
CLEMENT

Mr. STEVENS of Old Orchard: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. STEVENS: Through some mistake, Mr. Speaker, I signed the report which I did not intend to sign. I intended to sign the report ought not to pass; and I would like the privilege of changing, if the House will give me that privilege.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to give the gentleman from Old Orchard, Mr. Stevens, the right to correct the error in signing the report, his name appearing on the majority report, by reason of his statement that it was error and that

he wished to sign the report ought not to pass?

Thereupon the House voted that the gentleman from Old Orchard, Mr. Stevens, may make the change according to his statement.

Minority report of same committee, on same subject matter, reporting ought not to pass.

(Signed) Messrs. COLE  
PERKINS  
FULLER

The SPEAKER: Notwithstanding the addition of the name of Mr. Stevens to the minority report, it is still a minority report.

This comes from the Senate majority report accepted, bill read twice and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Stevens of Old Orchard, by a viva voce vote, the House voted to accept the minority report on this bill, ought not to pass in non-concurrence with the Senate.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs reporting ought to pass on bill, An Act relating to appropriations for the Department of Labor and Industry.

The SPEAKER: In these matters, if there is no objection, the Chair will entertain the motion that the rules be suspended and that these bills be given their readings at this time.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the rules were suspended and Senate Document 286, bill, An Act relating to appropriations for the Department of Labor and Industry, was given its three several readings, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Report of the committee on education, on bill, An Act to provide Americanization education for persons engaged in industrial occupations, reporting same in a new draft, under title of An Act to provide part-time and evening school classes for persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years employed in industrial establishments who have not completed the elementary school, and that it ought to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Pike of Eastport, the rules were suspended and

the bill was given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Report of the committee on legal affairs, on bill, An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 303, Public Laws of 1917, relating to the farm lands loan commissioners of Maine, reporting same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Pike of Eastport, the rules were suspended and the bill was given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Report of committee on legal affairs reporting ought to pass on bill an Act relating to inspection and recount of ballots cast at primary elections.

This bill has already been passed to be engrossed in the House, and it comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate amendment A, which is as follows:

(Senate amendment A read.)

A viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed by the House without amendment. The House thereupon adopted in concurrence with the Senate, by a viva voce vote, Senate amendment A, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate amendment A, in concurrence.

Mr. Baxter assumes the Chair.) (Applause).

#### Senate Bills on First Reading

Senate 292: An Act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the regulation as to the use of streets by street railroads. (On motion by Mr. Alden of Gorham, the rules were suspended, and the bill given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Senate 287: An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the salaries of stenographers of Cumberland and Kennebec Superior Courts, as amended by Chapter 249 of the Public Laws of 1917. (On motion by Mr. Rowell of South Thomaston the rules were sus-

pending, and the bill given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Senate 285: Resolve in favor of the Bank Commissioner for the administration and enforcement of Sections 11 to 23, inclusive, of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes. (On motion by Mr. O'Leary of Bangor the rules were suspended and the resolve given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Senate 293: Resolve amending Article IX of the Constitution as amended by Article XXXV of the Constitution, increasing the State debt limit. (On motion by Mr. Weatherbee of Lincoln, the rules were suspended and the resolve given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Senate 290: Resolve repealing Chapter 109 of the Resolves of 1917, relating to lists of automobile registrations. (On motion by Mr. Weatherbee of Lincoln, the rules were suspended and the resolve given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Senate 185: An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, to provide for inventory of exempt livestock.

This comes from the Senate amended by Senate amendment A. This bill was passed to be engrossed in the House on March 17.

On motion by Mr. Murchie of Calais, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Senate amendment A has been printed as Senate Document No. 282; and, unless there is objection, the Chair will not read the amendment.

On motion by Mr. Murchie of Calais, it was voted to adopt Senate amendment A in concurrence with the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Is it the pleasure of the House that it be passed to be engrossed as amended?

On motion by Mr. Bean of Minot the bill was temporarily tabled.

Senate 169: Resolve for indexing the documents filed by the Legislature of Maine since 1820, now in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House March 13, and finally passed in the House March 21. It comes from the Senate with Senate amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Clason of Lisbon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was finally passed; and on further motion by the same gentleman the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was passed to be engrossed.

(The Speaker pro tem then read Senate amendment A.)

Thereupon the House voted to adopt Senate amendment A in concurrence, and the resolve as amended by Senate amendment A was passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Bean of Minot, it was voted to take from the table Senate Document 282, being Senate amendment A to Senate Document 185; and on further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate amendment A in concurrence with the Senate.

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. Murchie, from the committee on judiciary, to which was referred bill entitled An Act to provide for the pensioning of firemen in the city of Lewiston who have served for thirty years or more, have had the same under consideration and report it in a new draft under title of an Act to amend the Charter of the City of Lewiston providing for firemen's pension, and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Williams of Auburn, the rules were suspended and the bill given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed, without printing.

Same gentleman, from same committee, to which was referred the bill entitled an Act to prohibit experiments upon living dogs, have had the

same under consideration and ask leave to report in new draft under title of An Act to prevent cruelty to animals, and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted; and on motion by Mr. Murchie of Calais the rules were suspended and the bill given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed.

#### Passed to Be Engrossed

Senate 259: An Act appropriating money to defray the necessary expenses of an assessors' convention.

Senate 260: An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes relating to appropriations for the Maine State Library.

Senate 261: An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of the commissioner of agriculture.

Senate 262: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the duties of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

Senate 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.

Senate 264: An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 148 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment of a State pension agent.

Senate 265: An Act to amend Section 29 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appropriation for the industrial accident commission.

Senate 266: An Act to amend Paragraph 2 of Section 17 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the employment of clerks and necessary assistants by the superintendent of public printing.

Senate 267: An Act to amend Section 41 of Chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the analysis of feeding stuffs, commercial fertilizers, etc.

Senate 268: An Act to amend Chapter 215 of the Public Laws of 1917 to provide for payment of a bounty on bears killed in the State.

Senate 269: An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 270 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the amount to be expended by the insurance commissioner in investigating fires.

Senate 270: An Act to amend Section 72 of Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 283 of the Public Laws of 1917, increasing the annual appropriation for the attorney general's department.

Senate 272: An Act to provide an equalization fund for secondary schools.

Senate 274: An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes relating to exceptions in civil and criminal cases.

Senate 275: An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to compensation of judge upon retirement.

Senate 276: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 104 of the Public Laws of 1899, as amended by Chapter 158 of the Public Laws of 1901, relating to the salary of judge of the Bath municipal court.

Senate 277: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 516 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897 as amended by Chapter 330 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903 relating to the salary of the recorder of the Bath municipal court.

Senate 278: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 444 of the private and Special Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 20 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, relating to an increase in the amount allowed as clerk hire for the Lewiston municipal court.

Senate 283: An Act additional to Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes relating to the commitment, observation and care of insane persons.

Senate 273: Resolve making an appropriation in aid of navigation on Sebago lake, Songo river, Bay of Naples, Chutes river and Long lake in Cumberland county.

House 505: An Act to amend Section 6 and 7 of Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapters 219 and 244 of the public

Laws of 1917, relating to providing dams with fishways.

#### Passed to be Enacted

An Act granting Bradbury Smith the right to establish and maintain a ferry between the towns of Sullivan and Hancock.

An Act to amend Chapter 154 of the Public Laws of 1917 entitled An Act to provide State aid for the construction of highways extending continuously through three or more towns.

An Act to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States of America and of this State, and of any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield, authorized by law, and to make uniform the law relating thereto.

An Act additional to Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes relating to the State sealer of weights and measures.

An Act to amend Sections 6, 10 and 33 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes relating to primary elections and the filing of nomination papers by independent candidates.

An Act to amend Sections 12 and 23 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to the duties of the bank commissioner in registering dealers in securities.

An Act to amend Chapter 319 of the Public Laws of 1915 providing for State and county aid in the construction of highway bridges.

An Act to amend Chapter 298 of the Public Laws of 1917 relating to small loan agencies.

An Act amendatory and additional to Section 121 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Public health.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter six of the Revised Statutes, relating to penalty for violation of provisions in regard to conduct of primary elections.

An Act to provide for the acceptance by the State of gifts of land and for the establishment of a State park and forest within the State of Maine.

An Act authorizing the Penobscot Development Company to construct and maintain booms and piers in the Aroostook river in the town of Ashland.

An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to probate appeals.

An Act to amend Section 64 of Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 219 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the use of automobiles in hunting wild birds and wild animals.

#### Finally Passed

Resolve, to continue the resolve under Chapter 90 of the resolves of 1917, for the North Yarmouth Academy grant, Township Number One, Range Four, Aroostook county.

Resolve, in favor of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a tax credit.

Resolve, in favor of the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for a tax credit.

Resolve, in favor of the several State Normal schools and the Madawaska Training school for permanent repairs and improvement of buildings.

Resolve, in favor of the Bangor State hospital for purposes herein enumerated for the years 1919 and 1920.

Resolve, making an appropriation to assist, encourage and develop the poultry industry in Maine.

Resolve, providing for the payment of certain deficiencies that accrued prior to January 1, 1918.

(Tabled by Mr. Rowell of So. Thomaston pending final passage.)

Resolve, in favor of the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Resolve, in favor of the commissioners of pharmacy of the State of Maine.

Resolve, in relation to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the admission of Maine into the Union.

(Tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland pending final passage.)

Resolve, in favor of Francois X. Belleau of Lewiston in the county of Androscoggin, for services as clerk of the Superior Court.

Resolve, in favor of Rangeley lake, Mooselucmeguntic Lake, and Cupsuptic Lake, in Franklin and Oxford counties.

Resolve, in favor of the Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis association, Bangor, for the care and treatment of persons affected with tuberculosis.

Resolve, providing for the purchase of 100 copies of the centennial history of Presque Isle.

Resolve authorizing the State librarian to purchase for the State 100 copies of the History of the Town of Norway after same are printed.

Resolve for the maintenance and improvement of the State park in Augusta.

Resolve in favor of the University of Maine.

The SPEAKER pro tem: There are three emergency measures to be acted upon. The first is An Act to provide for the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move that it lie on the table until more members are in their seats. There seem to be quite a lot absent.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The clerk counted the members present, but on motion by the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) these emergency measures will be laid on the table.

Mr. ROUNDS: If the clerk counted enough I am perfectly willing to let them go along.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) withdraws his motion with the consent of the House. I will read the title again. An Act to provide for the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines. This being an emergency measure, it is necessary to have a rising vote. These in favor of the passage of this bill as an emergency measure will rise and stand until counted.

A division of the House being had,

One hundred and one voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The second emergency measure is a Resolve in favor of certain members of the 26th Division. As many as are in favor of

the passage of this resolve as an emergency measure will rise and stand until counted.

A division of the House being had.

One hundred and four voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the resolve was given its final passage.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The third measure is An Act relating to the assessment of the county taxes in the several counties for the year 1919. As many as are in favor of the passage of this resolve as an emergency measure will rise and stand until counted.

A division of the House being had,

One hundred and nine voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

#### Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER pro tem: The House will take the first item on the calendar under tabled and today assigned, House Amendment A to bill, An Act to provide aid for assistance of towns in maintaining town highways, House Document No. 504, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Barnes, pending adoption.

Mr. GRANVILLE of Parsonsfield: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman who tabled this (Mr. Barnes), and the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie, who desired to be here when this was taken up, I move that we lay it on the table temporarily.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair lays before the House, report of committee on judiciary (reporting that the same be placed on file) on joint resolution relating to League of Nations, Senate Document No. 94, tabled by the gentleman from Eastport, Mr. Pike, pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: This is Senate Document No. 94. I desire to read the resolution. "Whereas, the great world war which has just been fought to a victorious conclusion by America and her allies has demonstrated to the people of all nations that it is necessary for civilization to prevent war or perish, and

Whereas, for this purpose it is essential that there should be created some

common force by a general association of nations which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all people; and governments, and which shall afford mutual guaranties of political independence, territorial integrity and permanent peace,

Therefore be it resolved by the people of the State of Maine that in order that the fruits of our victory may not be wasted, and that the awful sacrifices of this great war shall not have been made in vain, there should be a League of Nations, composed of all the free nations of the world possessing responsible governments; which shall provide appropriate machinery for the just and peaceable settlement of international controversies, which shall unite the potential force of all against any nation that attempts to substitute might for right, or settle its disputes by resort to arms, and which shall aim to promote liberty and the orderly development of civilization.

Resolved further that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our senators and representatives in Congress."

Gentlemen of this House, this resolution sounds good to me. In order to disarm any possible suspicion that you may have that politics is involved in this matter, I call your attention to the authorship of this resolution, a very distinguished senator of this legislature. If I gather the sentiment correctly of all parties in this country, that sentiment is in favor of a league of nations. The leaders of both great political parties favor this proposition. There is some disagreement upon the terms of the League of Nations, but not upon this great principle. In that great debate which took place a few weeks ago in the city of Boston between that distinguished Republican senator, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Professor Lowell of Harvard, they were both agreed upon this one proposition, that there should be a League of Nations; but they disagreed upon apparently minor details. I think this resolution is very admirably drawn. Are you willing to go on record to favor the general proposition of the League of Nations? We all realize the terrible war that is now coming to a victorious



conclusion. We all realize the blood and treasure that it has cost this country and the nations of the world. You who have sent your boys into that great war realize more than the rest of us perhaps the necessity of the civilized nations of the world reaching some kind of an agreement whereby wars in the future shall cease. I rescued this resolution when it was on its way to oblivion, having been reported to be placed on file by the committee. It seems to me a very proper resolution, and I ask and urge its adoption at this time.

(The Speaker resumes the chair.)

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: The doings of the 79th Legislature will soon pass on into history. Sent here as the selected men of every section of the State, in a time when the world is in a state of flux, when change is the order of the day, when those tenets which, among the nations we had for a long time recognized as law, and called international law, have by force been placed in abeyance, the members of the Legislature of Maine have been charged with the duties, which since the establishment of the State have been laid upon members of the Legislature of Maine, namely, provision for the welfare of the inhabitants of Maine, and incidentally charged with a broader duty, upon occasion to lay before the world the sentiment and the aspiration of one of the 48 sovereign states which make up our mighty republic. Charged with this duty, we assembled as serious men. We had the confidence of the men who sent us here and we voice, as near as may be, their sentiments as matters arise. During the session of the Legislature it is inevitable that our acts are published throughout the State and it is inevitable that deductions are drawn from our acts as to what were our motives, and rumors gain public attention as well as facts and acts.

Now no well-informed citizen of the Union has passed a day since the peace conference assembled but what he has given at times serious thought to the great problem that the men at Versailles are now discussing and considering. It would be a solemn occasion if we could conceive that a vote taken

by the Legislature of Maine today should determine the results of that conference, and those who have so considered have stood aghast at the far-reaching possibilities of any action of this conference. They have realized that in such a momentous crisis the opinion of an individual which may for a moment thrust itself into prominence, if it is but the opinion of an individual, has slight weight; and yet, gentlemen, we of America are more than all others versed and better skilled in drafting and putting into imperishable writ recommendations for the government of great bodies of men. It is our history, yours and mine, that great state papers, like the constitution of the United States, which prescribe duties and means of affecting them, are the result of deliberation, calm consideration, careful thought, discussion—in America—upon covenants, openly arrived at. I cite you the deliberation of the fathers of this country through months, as to the adoption of that document which was to govern the affairs of 13 puny, warring colonies, attempting to work as a confederation. Today the representatives of the civilized world are preparing—I use it advisedly when I say, today the representatives of the civilized world are preparing—a document which shall provide not only for a little group of thirteen, but for the conduct of a better world. Is today a day for haste? Is today the day for ill-considered action? Is this the day for snap judgment? Is this a time when the opinion of an individual should be set up as insurmountable, unanswerable or necessarily best, or do we as representatives of Maine believe as our fathers believed that upon a question of so grave moment, the time for deliberation, discussion, planning, is upon us? We all want peace. We pray daily for peace, and when on the 11th of November the glad bells rang and the whistles shouted in acclaim that the dove of peace was about to settle down upon those fields that had been sulphurous with the smoke of battle, in every American heart a glad pean was raised that the dawn of a new day was coming. But no one said that

upon November 12th, peace would find itself established throughout the world. No one said that human nature has changed since the last peace conference was held. No one in his heart of hearts thought other than that nearly the same motives would actuate the peace conferees when they were appointed as have heretofore through history, actuated the men who were the instruments of their governments assembled around the peace table to determine the thousand and one complex, intricate and complicate problems that faced them. Immediately, however, the great nations faced their responsibility of selecting the instruments who were to represent them in the preparation of the great document of the ages, for such it will be; and I see in my mind the men of the great nations of the world in secret conference, each for his mother land, selecting this man and that man and the other as best qualified, best trained, best endowed to speak in the peace conference, and understand me, gentlemen, not first, each for his fatherland we hope, but first for the civilized world and for civilization. But incidentally, and so certainly as the human mind is, as the human mind has been since man was endowed with a mind, each nation selecting its conferees chose men charged to see to it that the interests of their fatherland, should have full consideration. America in the field—not as one of the allies, but as an aid to the allies—was confronted with the necessity of selecting the instruments who should frame her will, her ambitions, put into concrete words the vision of America as to the shaping of this imperishable and immortal document. Our constitution provides that before any treaty becomes the law of the land—an international document—that the Senate of the United States shall discuss it, advise concerning it, and in due season approve or disapprove it. I see the men arise as the nation's call for their service is placed upon their shoulders. I see from this ancient monarchy of the old world men selected who have had a life of training along that special line and one by one they answer to

their names and step forth to represent their nation at the peace conference. I see America, with men who have given a third of a life-time serving on the great committee of Congress on foreign relations, men schooled as best America could school them, trained through 20 and more years in this particular line; men who probably did not covet the appointment and the task; but men who knew, as you and I know, that when America has heretofore sat in conference on matters of this sort, that out of the Senate of the United States her representatives were chosen without exception to serve on such commissions, the men who had given a life-time of thought to the problems that are understood when we use the word foreign relations, and America, hoping for peace, praying for peace,—a peace with honor, a just peace,—America awaited the appointment of a commission. Two years ago tomorrow, before the congress of the United States, the president of the United States made a statement that we were to be in war because, speaking of Germany, he said "she has forced us to it,"—a defensive war. Passing over these declarations which are fresh in your mind, following the dictates of the fourteen points presented to Congress on the 26th of February, 1917, the time came for the appointment of a commission to represent America, and in the course of time a self-appointed commission—a commission made up of one man and a number of servants, servants whom that one man apparently does not trust to do business in his absence—sailed for Europe. Prior to the date of that sailing, free men of America sworn to the continuance of the freedom of the press, bear this in mind, the cables connecting the old world with the new had been placed under a censor of the present administration of the United States of America, and since that time for weeks and months with ears strained to hear the truth as it is spoken in Paris and at Versailles, you have been allowed to hear, to read, such versions of the doings and the sayings of the actors at Versailles, as in the judgment

of the present administration of the United States of America, it is meet for you to read. Time passed, and six weeks ago it was heralded throughout America that the chief of the conferees of America was returning to his people with a drafted constitution of the League of Nations which was to be set up,—a finished draft,—and the port of Boston, the gateway of New England, and the queen city of the east, was selected as the place where this ambassador should again step on his native soil, and the old hall that from the days of differences of opinion between a colony and a king have rung with the passionate eloquence of pleaders for reform, were to echo to the expression of a draft of the constitution of the League of Nations; and America was to suspend judgment, to refrain from discussion, to form no opinion until the dictum had been pronounced in Boston, had been taken to Washington, had been transmitted to a favored few about a mahogany table, and was thereafterward to be accepted and to stand as the fit and finished expression of America as to her attitude on the whole question of peace and security thereafterward. So, we were advised, we might proceed. Now Americans—just plain Americans—had long had ideas. When George the Third was confronted by a puny rebellion across three thousand miles of water, when he marshalled his men and mustered his mercenaries, and sent them over to quell a rebellious section of his population, he met not men but ideals. His hosts, his hirelings, could kill the men, could wipe off the stage of action, these troublesome citizens, but the ideals that the Minute Men of Concord gave their blood for, that the impoverished continentals suffered for, and toiled for, and endured for, stand; and George the Third passed off the stage of history.

There were Americans who, through those periods of months from August 1914 to April 1917, suffered in silence as they realized that at the dictum of those who were in power the principles that were born

in them must not even be expressed; and as the war proceeded, America stood aghast at the willful violation of what she has assumed to be international law, realizing that when law is placed in abeyance, right cannot exist. At the speech in Boston addressed to the waiting population, that, through the tremulous nerves of the telegraph and telephone all over this broad land, were listening to the first words, nothing of this League of Nations was said. Later, before the chosen men of Congress, this paper was presented as the draft of the constitution of the League of Nations, and we were advised that we were to accept it as it was; to accept it then, and govern ourselves accordingly. We looked it through. To America, the thought that the unspeakable Turk was to remain in Europe, his government intact, his powers undiminished, his policies unmodified and unchanged, gave us pause. To us in America who for years had been protesting that over the hills and plains of certain sections of what we call the near east, men who dared to worship God as they saw fit were led to the scaffold and the stake, and by thousands the inoffensive of certain sections were slaughtered; to those of us who have in our veins the blood descended from the pilgrims of old Mother Massachusetts, it was, in the first instance, abhorrent that this proposed League of Nations mentioned in no word or syllable or whisper, or by intimation, that the civilized nations of the earth, in convention assembled determined to stand upon the principle of the toleration of religion.

To those of us in America who have followed the history of this country establishing in the western world a new world, maintaining our position without arms, without great navies, by keeping in vital, living force the doctrine enunciated first by President Monroe—to us it was astounding that apparently the Monroe Doctrine might not be included in the constitution of the League of Nations. You have read within two days that, encouraged by the fact that America

may possibly waive the Monroe doctrine, one of the five great powers, lusting for power, seeking for extension of territory, is today indirectly setting her foot on land of the Americas on the western shore of Mexico.

Now the Monroe Doctrine may be wrong. The Monroe Doctrine may have no valid foundation. The Monroe Doctrine may not have behind it compelling reasons, but the Monroe Doctrine as expressed by Monroe, as amplified by the indomitable Cleveland, and as finally last voiced by the great American patriot, Roosevelt, the Monroe Doctrine is as dear as life to hosts of Americans.

A league is set up, 30 to 50 states—San Salvador, Ecuador, America and Great Britain,—and they have equal vote. A council is set up to be of nine members, 5 disclosed, and 4 in the background, and in the council vote each of the nine has equal sway. The chief of our embassy to Europe reporting this said to the convention, "Mr. Chairman, I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by these friends of the formation of the plan for a League of Nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report." And he brings it to us as the document prepared by the sub-committee, on which he sat,—the document which states that the first president of the League of Nations shall be the president of the United States of America. Whether we heard aright or not, all over America we got the impression that this document was prepared by the conference of which the President of the United States was chairman, and that it represented the thought and feeling of the United States, if it were not indeed his dictation; and we were asked to accept it, and, to a man, wisely we said "wait." What is a day when a document of this transcendent importance is being considered? What is a year's time when the whole world is at stake? What is a generation in the life-time of a nation or the world? We said, wait! Are we not today, separately and collectively, thankful that we waited? For it develops that of

the nine of this council, five make a majority, and may be made up of Japan, Italy, France, the United States and Great Britain and four of the dominions or colonies of Great Britain. Ah, in discussing a matter of this importance and speaking of the doings of men who represent the civilized world, men who we are told, are assembling in Versailles with a vision to be crystalized into a rule of conduct for the wide, wide world, you say it is beneath comprehension that the actors on this stage will stoop to such a thing as packing the council and obtaining favorable action for one of its numbers. I leave it there for your consideration, for, keen Yankees that you are, you can never forget that a nation as she grows must have more territory, for the Malthusian Doctrine since the day of civilization is not the solution of the ration of population to area. Keen minds as yours will never forget, even when you are discussing the ethical and spiritual, that nations must have territory so long as they grow, and that one of the principal duties of a nation, as of a citizen, is to prepare economic formulæ that shall guarantee and perpetuate its existence and its growth. But, we said, the draft is full of unreasonable propositions. The draft guarantees the territory or delimitations of all the nations of the earth as they now exist, and you can say that the bed of Procrustes which determined the stature of a man shall now be brought back upon the earth and effect the unchangable limits of the stature of a nation? The draft proposes that once in this union, secession therefrom is impossible, and we, young as we are as a nation, have been through that, and we have agreed, for federations as for families, that only when moral principles, which tend to make one say that one course is right while the other says a diametrically opposite course is right, only then can the question of the indissoluble union be discussed.

And the draft said that the high contracting parties by sufficient guarantees should satisfy the assemblage that they would keep their pledges. No assurance can be sufficient. Times

come in the life of nations when the former pledges, facing the question of continued existence of the country have been disregarded, and they will hereafter be disregarded. America agreed at the Hague conference, over her signature, that the rules of warfare should be maintained, and do you criticize America for dropping bombs from an aeroplane which, by the treaty of the Hague conference, were wholly without the law? We protested when Great Britain seized our ships traveling across the ocean, and dragged them into British ports, but did we go to war with England because with a murderer at her throat, she seized every means to protect her life? So America said, "wait," and over the wires before the week was out, came the statement that France had amendments to offer, Japan had amendments to offer, and, more than all, the draft in my hand is the draft, not of the President of the United States, but the draft of a British statesman. I see again around the peace table those representatives of the nations of the world, statesmen skilled in their craft, statesmen with a program that reaches down into the ages with its service; not men with shifting policies, not men who boarding the train at Washington for a trip into the middle west say we need no navy, and who, swinging the circle of a barnstorming program in the Mississippi valley, wires back the word "We need our navy second to none in the world," not men one day too proud to fight and the next day waving a withered arm and saying, I challenge the combat; but men who look, shall I say, with an eye single to the success of their country, men who are obsessed with the idea that only by the extension of the principles vitalized by their own countries are the policies that are best for the civilized world to be secured. I see men of that type sitting there effecting a compromise. Gentlemen, five weeks ago if a man raised his voice against this draft of the constitution he was hissed at as un-American—a little American—or worse than all it was said that he was anti-Wilson. "On what meat

has this our Caesar fed that he has grown so great?" Washington was maligned and railed at. Lincoln, during four years of torture, was the most abused man in America. Cleveland, presenting his burly front against the despoilers and grafters was democratically damned, and more evil things have been said against the greatest American who has recently died than against any man now living. But all America said Amen, when a judge of American statesmen, policies and politics said in his last sentence, as to the passing of that great American, "So valiant-for-Truth passed over and all the trumpets on the other side sounded a welcome," and the immortal Roosevelt did not approve this constitution of a League of Nations.

Gentlemen of Maine, I may be alone. The resolution before the House is a resolution that we bind Maine to the League of Nations. I say, we are for peace. I say that we, here in the western world, are holding out straining hands for our boys across the water to come back. I say that America does not want to be made the mandatory of the Czecho Slav. I say with the Senator from Missouri that the American army is never to be sent over to Turkey to protect the harem of the Sultan; to quell a rebellion, if you please, in Ireland, or to guarantee to Great Britain peace in her Indian province. I say today that it is the duty of any American anywhere to express his opinion, as God gives him the ability to see, whether or no for himself, or his children, the unalterable tenets of such propaganda as this are to become law. I say, gentlemen, that the original draft of the constitution of the League of Nations is today dead.

We want peace and we do not care to have a League of Nations incorporated in the articles of the peace treaty. We want peace first, and then if your mind allows you to build up a castle in the air which marks the entrance to Utopia where

war shall be no more—we want security from war. But with a third of the world just emerged from barbarism, that Utopia is distant still. We do not submit to be led by any headstrong or wilful men of other nations who made the mistake of the ages when they did not lift the food blockade from Germany, when the armistice was signed, and, sowing to the wind, as they did, today are reaping the whirlwind of Bolshevism, which rises from the gnawings of an empty stomach, and will not down. Nay, let Maine say, in a word, to her Senators who will assemble before the first of June—let Maine say in a word, as to the acceptance of anything that is now written—let Maine say, “We are for peace, and we look to you and demand that every item of a paper drawn to bind the civilized world shall be scrutinized, and that ulterior motives in which America has no sympathy shall not, for this one or that one or the other nation be incorporated therein.” As in 1780, we looked to our representatives in the convention, so now do we look to our Senators, untrammelled, free, bowing to the behest of no man, and no Legislature, to aid in the ushering in of peace, and, so far as is within human power to effect the perpetuation of security against the demon war after the signing of the treaty of peace. (Prolonged applause; the members rising.)

Mr. DOYLE of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I move that when the vote is taken it be by yeas and nays.

Mr. GILMOUR of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, after listening to the eloquent remarks of our brother from Houlton (Mr. Barnes) I cannot sit still in my chair and hear such misrepresentations of fact without replying to them. Now I suppose we could call him the Patrick Henry of this Legislature. Now we look back to 1776 when we saw those representatives of the different colonies—the different states—meeting in Philadelphia, and in all the discussion they had about breaking away from the mother country, did

Patrick Henry say peace, let us have peace? No, he did not say any such thing as that. He said, “I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience,” and he advocated war—the states breaking away from the mother country and forming a league of states. At that early stage there was a league of states formed. Now does he advocate a league of nations at this later day when all humanity has been outraged? Does he uphold the commander in chief of the army—the President of the United States who has placed this country foremost in all nations? Ah, Mr. Speaker, at the present time the Germans and the Austrians have their ear to the ground listening to what they can hear from the United States. All other countries are holding out their hands pleading that the United States will help them to form a League of Nations. that our country has not sacrificed all her soldiers in vain. There cannot be any peace until we have a league of nations. When the nations are bound together to subdue war, then we can get peace. Supposing they should pass a resolve now that we want peace, have we got it? No! At the time of the Revolution they drey up resolutions to break away from the mother country. What did that mean? That meant war, and we had war. The United States was oppressed by the autocracy of Great Britain. At that time, it was England, Scotland and Ireland combined—Great Britain; not England alone. Was there not great men in the Parliament then opposing the action? Read in your school histories of the speech of Burke, of Pitt, of those other great men. There was a riot in London, too, against this civil war at the time; but there was no peace. There was no cry of peace in this country at that time. They did not want peace; they wanted to break away from the old country, and they could not break away and form a united kingdom until they had war. Now we have had war. We sacrificed our men. The President of the United States has placed these United States in the foremost position

in the world. All countries look up to this country, and they are crying for a league of nations. They are crying out, help us! help us with a league of nations! We want no more war. Now if we do not have a league of nations, how long will it be before Germany can control Europe? But a short time ago I heard a professor from Bowdoin college lecture. He was appointed a commissioner to go over to Russia for six months before the war to ascertain the conditions there. He said that in Russia three-quarters of the business was controlled by the Germans. How long is it going to be before they are in position again to do what they have done? But a very few years. Is it not going to give comfort, I ask you, gentlemen, to Germans when they hear that we are in rebellion against our ambassadors that we sent over there and do not want a League of Nations? Is it not going to give them comfort and help? I think it is. Now I am very glad that a year and may vote has been called for, and that those who are interested in a League of Nations can put themselves on record here today. I thank you. (Applause.)

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I desire to take just a few moments of your time as there are a few words I want to say to this House before the vote is taken. The distinguished gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Barnes) has gone over very eloquently, and in a very satisfactory manner, the political situation of this country in connection with the various countries of the world on this matter of the League of Nations. There is another question which it seems to me well to consider very carefully, and that is the economic situation as distinguished from the political situation; because the economic problems are as much a part of this League of Nations as the political problems. Looking back over the past fifty years, I realize, as the large majority of men in this House realize, that the great party which we represent by its policy of protection of home industries built up the greatest nation on the face of the earth. I realize, men, as has been

argued on many occasions, that these great industries have made immense fortunes for individuals. I also realize that on account of this protection, on account of these great industries which have grown by leaps and bounds and made this country great, that the people of this country have risen to a point where they occupy today a position which no other people in the history of the world has ever occupied,—the highest economic position of any country. There never was a country, and is not today a country, where the people lived in as good homes as they do in this country. There is not a country where the people have as good food on their tables as they do in this country today. There never was a time in the history of the world when any people educated their children as well as they do today. There never was a time in the history of the world when any people received so good wages and has as much time in which to enjoy the fruits of their earnings as they do in this country today. I tell you, men, that this proposed League of Nations as now suggested means not only a political leveling of the peoples of the world—and when you level economically the people of the world, the citizens of the United States must go down, because we cannot in this generation lift the people of another country, or of other countries, up to the level of our people today. It has taken generations for us to reach this high standard of living, and this country cannot afford to level itself in order to meet the conditions in other countries, and I say to you, men, that this League of Nations, if it means anything, means free trade with the nations of the world. You cannot take a country, and the products of a country, where the people receive four, five or six dollars a day in manufacturing enterprises, and open the markets of these countries to the markets of a country where they receive fifty cents to a dollar a day, and keep the standard of living in this country up. You cannot open the markets of this country, where the people live in rents for which they are paying,

twenty, twenty-five and thirty dollars a month, with all the modern conveniences—open to the markets of a country where the same class of laboring men live in hovels, and keep the standard of this country up. It will not work out in that way. Now, men, that is what the League of Nations as proposed today, means. I want you to bear in mind when you discuss this League of Nations, when you consider it, that it not only means the political leveling, but it means the economic leveling of this country after what we have accomplished. Oh, yes, men, we are unselfish; we want to be unselfish. We want to help the people of Europe and Asia and Africa and the other countries. We want to help that little band of Romans up in Roumania who are struggling for their liberty; but in this uncertain day and condition I hope we will all agree with the gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Barnes) that at this time we can safely leave this matter to our President, realizing that we have a safety-valve in the United States Senate. (Applause.)

Mr. PERKINS of Boothbay Harbor: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: It is with deep regret that I feel called upon to speak at this time upon this matter. I stand here a member of the minority party in this House, representing at least sixty thousand people of this State. I have sat in this House to my own disgrace and listened to the Chief Magistrate of our Nation referred to as that gentleman "over there." I have sat here this morning and heard him referred to as the Chief of the Conferees. I care not how you and I differ upon this policy of a League of Nations, but I wish at this time to make my own position clear. I stand squarely for the League of Nations. I stand squarely behind the President of these United States, (applause) and I stand squarely behind his Excellency, the Governor of this State, in all of his policies that look to the uplift of our State. I do so as a good American citizen, and I say to you that we are voting here this morning

upon a momentous question. Are you behind the President of the United States or are you not? This resolution was not introduced into this Legislature by a member of the minority party. It simply refers to the endorsement of a League of Nations, and I feel sure that you want to place yourselves squarely behind that great American, William Howard Taft, as he stood upon that platform in New York,—a great ex-President and a great President of these United States, standing arm in arm; and I hope the great majority of this House this morning will stand with the minority and give this resolution a passage, thus standing squarely behind our great President. (Applause.)

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point of inquiry.

Mr. PIKE: Would the proper motion here be to substitute the resolution for the report?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that will be a proper motion.

Mr. PIKE: I make such a motion now.

I have listened, gentlemen of the House to the remarks of the majority leader very carefully—very intently. Much of his address does not touch the subject at all; some of it is misstatement, and some of it is destructive criticism. This government, and the people of this government, if you could gather their sentiment today, stand solidly behind the proposition of a League of Nations. Do not be confused by some of the propositions that have been injected into this debate by the majority leader and by the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Hinckley. There is nothing in the League of Nations that will interfere with the Monroe Doctrine. There is nothing in the League of Nations that will interfere with the internal policies—domestic policies—of this government. There is nothing in this League of Nations,—and I am surprised to hear it from the distinguished gentleman from South



Portland (Mr. Hinckley)—that a League of Nations will interfere with economic policies—nothing of the kind. It is true that this League of Nations is not yet in its final draft. What would the majority leader have had President Wilson do when he came to this country with a tentative draft of this League of Nations? Was it not fitting and proper that he should not publicly discuss it before the people of Boston until he had taken it to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate and submitted it to them first before giving publicity to it? He criticizes our ambassadors to Europe upon this commission, stating that members of the United States Senate should have been upon that commission. I wonder whom he would select? Would he select Representative Mundell, the majority leader of the House? Would he select any of the senators in that Senate who have persistently and consistently opposed any proposition whatever that this government should engage in to prevent future wars in this country?

Now this League of Nations has not been finally drawn. It is only the general proposition that we want to save to this world. It is necessary to discuss it here. It is necessary because it is in the legislature of the states of this Union that we create a public sentiment that goes on to Washington and is felt there. If every Legislature in the states of this Union shall pass resolutions that there shall be no League of Nations to prevent future wars in which this government shall be a part, then you create a public sentiment in the Senate of the United States that these senators must give ear to. This is a republic, and wars and treaties are backed up and created by the public sentiment in this country.

Now, gentlemen, as I said at first, there is nothing in this resolution but the general proposition of a League of Nations. If you do not desire that this country shall engage with the other civilized countries of the world to the end that further wars may be avoided, then take such a position and so vote. For myself, I shall vote for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the exigencies of the situation render it necessary for a member who happens to be of the majority party to say a word even at this juncture. To use an expression that has been used on more than one occasion in this House, such was fact et for my mind. But, as a member of the judiciary committee which voted in accordance with the report, I feel it not amiss in view of my own particular views as to what has been advanced by the gentleman from Eastport, Mr. Pike, as the real question, to say just a word.

In the first place, I consider it an intensely regrettable thing that there had to be injected at this time into this House a discussion of this question under the situation as it exists. I feel that it is not a discussion that is entirely candid, that is entirely frank, that is entirely honest. I feel that this House, in its proper and legitimate function as a representative body of the people of the State of Maine, and in these late hours of the session, and the late hour of this particular session, has other things to do than to discuss academic questions from the standpoint of future politics or future campaigns; and I think it is intensely regrettable that a question that is so vital as this should be put on a plane of party discussion, because I can see that in addressing ourselves to a proposition such as the real crux of this case is it is a time when every Republican and every Democrat becomes simply an American and every American a patriot. (Applause.) I decline to be bound by the implied or overt suggestions that a vote here in favor of the gentleman from Eastport (Mr. Pike) is an endorsement of the great principles of peace, or that a vote in favor of the adoption of the suggestions of the gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Barnes), simply because the one happens to be a Democrat and the other happens to be a distinguished Republican, is an endorsement of a policy opposed to a just and righteous and enduring peace, or that a vote against this resolution shall be interpreted as a rebuke to that man who at present personifies the best there is in Americanism—and I say it

as a Republican—even though he is a Democratic President—Woodrow Wilson. (Applause.) That a vote against this particular subject under discussion is a rebuke to him, openly or implied, I conceive is not the fact.

We are asked to endorse the broad proposition of a League of Nations. Now to the general academic or idealistic proposition of peace, and of peace in perpetuum, of a just and righteous peace, all just and righteous men agree. But what is the concrete proposition? You cannot deal except with legal instruments, and there is not now before the people of this country, nor before the Senate of the United States, nor before this Legislature, any concrete proposition. The original tentative draft which was brought to these shores certainly is not up for approbation or disapprobation, for it has already been rejected—rejected by the conferees at Paris. America, only yesterday, through her representatives at the peace conference, was suggesting amendments which were vital. Japan has not yet suggested her amendments which might be adopted, perchance, by the peace conference, and might not at all meet the approbation of the people who are today vociferously urging the adoption of that which is so ephemeral. With the general proposition of making that peace permanent and righteous, we all agree; but we cannot commit ourselves as intelligent men to an unintelligible, non-existing proposition—to something not yet in form. Now I for one am not prepared to stand back of any one man, or any one clique, or any one coterie; but I believe that as an American we should stand back of the findings of the peace conference, and should stand back of its recommendations, and ratify its recommendations, unless upon examination a specific recommendation is found to be at variance with the basic interests or with the fundamental rights of Americans. But to any intangible proposition found here I do not purpose to bind myself and it is not proper that you should be so bound. I yield to no man in my love for liberty, and I yield to no man in my regard for peace. My forbears came from a race that were not afraid to war in what they be-

lieved to be a righteous cause, and I am not imbued with any generic and vague proposition of self-determination on lines similar to those which induced Lord Salisbury to give Heligoland to Germany for a pittance which proved to be almost England's undoing, and refused self-determination to that other land, that other island larger than Heligoland, that stands between England and these coasts, and which has given us many of our great Americans, from the days of Patrick Henry down to the days of New York's great regiment which has just returned. I do believe in self-determination by small peoples as a real proposition, and I want to see the Peace Conference settle, not only the proposition of religious toleration, not only the proposition of the consideration of the rights of the Jugo Slavs and the Czecho Slavs, but the settlement of the Roumanian boundaries, the Bulgarian boundaries, the Polish boundaries, not to say the rights of Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, Germany, France, and the British Empire including Ireland. I am interested in that, gentlemen, because it is a real question and should be settled. I do not yet forget the days of 1914 when Belgium was ravished and the whole world was quivering and uncertain until that day when Earl Grey sent out the message that put England in the very vanguard and forefront. I do not forget the marvelous record of Great Britain—England, if you will—and her colonies. I do not forget her wonderful record from Mons down to the day that Haig sent out the word that their backs were against the wall and they must hold. And hold they did!

It is not a time for acrimonious discussion or the stirring of opposition here or opposition there upon inconsequential matters. I am perfectly satisfied to entrust the destinies of the world, if you will, and the settlement of these questions to the distinguished men now gathered at Paris. I have confidence in that great representative of Belgium—

Haymens. I have confidence in the wise, far-seeing ability of Sennino of Italy. I have complete confidence in the perspicacity and judgment of those great statesmen from England—Lloyd George and his Confreere Balfour. I have every confidence in the world in that distinguished Frenchman "Tiger" Clemenceau and his associate Pichon. I have every hope for the rights of small peoples in that man who represents the historic civilization of the ages, that man who twenty years ago up in the Balkans laid out in the mountains with a rifle in his arms fighting for civilization, and who back in the early days of this war fought a King and a clique in authority in his own land and overturned it for the rights of small people. Down through the ages Greece brings to us the best there is in civilization in Venizelos. He is the peer of any big man of any big nation, and over and beyond all I have every confidence in the perspicacity, the far-seeing judgment, the wonderful Americanism, the vision, the courage, and the integrity of that man who typifies America today—Woodrow Wilson (Applause). But I do not believe that a Legislature of the State of Maine should presume to bind a Senator of the United States as to how he shall vote upon some proposition which has not yet been put into words; and I hope that for no collateral political effect will it be allowed here in this branch that men who have a view of this as I do will be put in a position where they may be criticized as being opposed to peace, opposed to progress, and opposed to a League of Nations simply because they voted no upon this elusive, intangible, indefinite, ephemeral, visionary, proposition. (Great applause.)

Mr. SAWYER of Fort Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, if in order, I move that further consideration of this resolution be indefinitely postponed—voting upon a subject that is non-existent.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman make the motion seriously?

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: I second the motion.

The SPEAKER: All those who are in favor—

Mr. C'LEARY of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on this question.

The SPEAKER: All those who are in favor of the yeas and nays on the indefinite postponement of this resolution, will rise so that the Chair may count them.

(The Chair has counted only 21 standing.)

The SPEAKER: The Chair is of the opinion that a sufficient number has not arisen.

Mr. GILMOUR of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I do not understand this question. I am in favor of calling for the yeas and nays on this question.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will put the question again. All those who are in favor of the yeas and nays upon the motion of the gentleman from Fort Fairfield, Mr. Sawyer, will rise and stand until counted.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: The motion of indefinite postponement the Chair will state takes precedence over the motion of the gentleman from Eastport, Mr. Pike, that the resolution be substituted for the report. All those who are in favor of the indefinite postponement of the matter will say yes when their names are called; those opposed will say no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Alden, Allan of Portland, Allen of Sanford, Anderson, Austin of Milford, Austin of South Berwick, Barnes, Baxter, Bowie, Bradford, Bragdon, Brewster, Brown, Burns of Madison, Buzzell, Case, Chamberlin of Lebanon, Chamberlain of Winslow, Chellis, Clason, Clifford, Cochrane, Cole, Conary, Cowan, Crabtree, Crane, Cunningham, Dain, Davis of Freeport, Dolloff, Dunning, Eaton, Fagan, Farnsworth, Farrington, Flint, Foss, Forbes, Fowles, Furbish, Garcelon, Granville, Greeley, Grinnell, Hammond, Hinckley, Holley, Houghton, Hussey, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Jordan of New Gloucester, Lanpher, Love, Maher, Marr, Mason, Mathews, McLeary, Miller, Millett, Mitchell, Murchie, Murray, O'Connell, Owen, Pattee, Peabody, Perkins of Orono, Phillips, Plummer, Porter, Putnam, Ricker, Ridlon, Roberts, Rounds, Rowe, Sanborn, Savage, Sawyer, Simons, Small, Smith, Stacey, Stanley, Stevens, Storm, Sullivan, Sweatt, Swift, Thomas of Sout' Portland, Tilden, Var-

ney of Jonesboro, Warren, Washburn, Weatherbee, Williams of Auburn, Williams of Wells, Wilson of Presque Isle, Wilson of Portland, Wyman—103.

NAY—Arthur, Audibert, Bean, Berry, Brann, Burns of Eagle Lake, Carey, Carleton, Cates, Colcord, Corliss, Daigle, Doyle, Dunn, Fuller, Gilmour, Hatch, Jillson, Jones, Langelier, Lausier, Leonard, Morin, Murch, Nelson, O'Leary, Orff, Overlock, Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, Pike, Reed, Ring, Rowell, Thomas of Harpswell—33.

ABSENT—Adams, Brackett, Casey, Chaplin, Coulombe, Davis of Old Town, Dutton, Gray, Hanson, Hisler, Leathers, Mace, Macomber, Mulligan, Varney of Windham—15.

One hundred and three voting in the affirmative and 33 in the negative the motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

Unanimous consent being given, there was taken up out of order bill An Act amending the charter of the People's Ferry Company.

This was passed to be engrossed and passed to be enacted by the House and comes back from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

Senate Amendment A to House Document 459, An Act amending the charter of the People's Ferry Company.

Amend said act by adding the following words at the end of Section 10: "Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or to impair the existing vested rights of any other transportation company."

Mr. WILSON of Portland: I move that that be tabled, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will have to rule that this motion to lay on the table must be decided without debate.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table was lost.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted. On further motion by the same gentleman the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. WILSON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, before that amendment is adopted, I would like to state my

reasons for asking that it be tabled. As I understand it this bill has been slipped through quietly here. Unfortunately, perhaps, I have not been in my seat when it came up for consideration. In its original form, without amendment, this bill provides that there shall not be operated a rival steamboat line which has been running for more than fifty years and has put more than \$300,000 into the steamboat business. At the present time that company has an investment of about \$40,000 on Peak's Island, and the landing which this bill proposes prohibits it absolutely from doing business. This amendment is the result of the objection of the Chief Executive in signing the bill in its original form. If the amendment does what the proponents of this bill say it does, and does not interfere with the vested rights of this other company, I have no objection to it. If it does still interfere with their rights, I should like the opportunity of submitting some different amendment which perhaps would not interfere with their rights. That is the whole object I had in asking that the amendment be tabled. Of course I cannot offhand in a minute from the brief reading of the amendment tell just what its effect it. I understand, Mr. Speaker, the question now is on the adoption of the amendment.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that that is the question.

Mr. WILSON: Is it in order to move that the bill and the amendment lie on the table?

The SPEAKER: The Chair would state that there having been no intervening business since the motion was defeated to lay on the table, that this motion would not be in order.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, this bill has been in here and had two hearings before the committee on legal affairs and has been thoroughly threshed out. The population of Peak's Island came up here, 24 in number and the chairman of the public utilities commission came before that committee and said that he wanted something changed in it to meet his objection. It has had two hearings, and the only one who ap-

peared against it was the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Wilson who has just spoken, and one other who came here and thought it was mandatory that the city of Portland should pay a certain sum of money. But it was not mandatory. If you will refer to House Document 459 you will see that 't is not mandatory; it is just permissible, and the city of Portland wishes it. It being so late in the session, to satisfy the Chief Executive, we have put this amendment to 't. It has passed both houses and has not been railroaded through; and at this late day I see no reason why it should be held up, or why the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Wilson) should have anything more to do with it than anybody else. There are some 800 cottagers, with almost a half million dollars' worth of property that are wanting and demanding protection. We have fixed it up so that the Chief Executive says he is perfectly satisfied. He has told one of the representatives from Portland as well as myself, that he is perfectly satisfied with the bill, and we are perfectly satisfied. Therefore, I see no reason why we should delay this any longer. It should be pushed along so that it can be signed before we adjourn. Therefore, I move that the amendment have a passage.

Mr. WILSON: Mr. Speaker, this matter is simply a fight between two steamboat companies, and that is all it amounts to in plain words. The question of the people from Peak's Island is secondary to either, in my opinion. The facts of the matter are that this corporation, the People's Ferry Company, which appears here today and asks for an amendment of its charter, has not owned a ferry boat for more than eight years; it does not own one today. It has not run a ferry boat since sometime in 1912, except for about a month last summer, if I am correctly informed. It has not been running regular trips to Peak's Island for nearly six months. The company which it proposes to legislate out of business on Peak's Island is the Casco Bay and Harpswell line, successor of the old Casco Bay Steamboat Company, the two companies having been in contin-

uous operation in Portland harbor and parts of Casco bay for approximately sixty years. The Casco Bay Company is the one which has been carrying these Peak's Island people back and forth this winter, and they carried them back and forth last winter, under the exceptional conditions which then prevailed. In 1917 the ferry boat was taken off as early as September, owing to a breakdown. No attempt was made to repair her until about March or April, 1918, when she was repaired and placed upon the route. When the Portland bridge went out of commission last August, she was taken from the Peak's Island route as soon as slips could be repaired, and placed on the run from Portland to South Portland where she still runs.

Now this People's Ferry Company which comes here and asks for this very exclusive right, was excused from paying a franchise tax from 1912 until last July. The reason for that was that during those years this ferry boat Swampscott which ran to Peak's Island, having been bought by the Island Ferry Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of Maine and being simply a steamboat company like any other steamboat company,—this boat has always been owned by the Island Ferry Company, has been run by that company almost entirely, and I believe it is so run today; so that this People's Ferry Company comes in here, and the real object of this bill is to freeze the other fellow out.

Now what is for the best interests of Peak's Island is beyond me to say. It is in the situation that nearly all the island property around Casco bay is in. It has been enjoying a boom season in years back, and both lines of boats were able to run and pay their way satisfactorily to their owners; but for one cause and another the amount of travel has depreciated until it is possible there is not travel enough there in the winter time to warrant both boats running. At any rate, that is the contention.

Now the matter of what service should be furnished to Peak's Island was heard last November by the Public Utilities Commission, and their

decision was made public some time in January, since this Legislature met. That petition was against both the Island Ferry Company and the Casco Bay and Harpswell line, after a full hearing, at which substantially all the evidence was introduced by the petitioners, residents of Peak's Island. The Ferry Company introduced no evidence at all, the Casco Bay Company slight evidence as to the number of trips running and something about its financial affairs. The commission held that the people were receiving all the service they were entitled to, and would not at that time order any further service by either corporation.

Now it seems to me that this is a matter that we had better leave alone. I am free to confess that I cannot tell what is the proper solution of it. Each steamboat corporation or owner feels that he ought to have it all to himself, and that may be all right from his point of view. I submit that probably it is; but what is for the best good of the general public is what we should consider, I believe, and unless we can be shown satisfactorily that this particular bill cures all the trouble, it seems to me we should not pass it. The vital question, of course, if this bill goes through, is whether this amendment will allow the Casco Bay Company to be driven away from this landing without receiving any compensation. I will say that the Constitution provides that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation; and there is a decision of the State court, and other states all hold, that even the taking of leasehold property is within that constitutional provision. Now evidently that is what was in the Governor's mind when the amendment just read was suggested. If he is correct, and this amendment will protect the other company, we have no complaint; but if, as I fear it may be, it will allow the taking of that property without compensation, I submit that it is unfair and should not be passed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wishes to state to the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Wilson, that if his mo-

tion made sometime ago referred to the amendment itself, that it be laid upon the table, the Chair would be obliged to entertain the motion as it is a new piece of business. Did the gentleman refer to the amendment when he made the motion to table?

Mr. WILSON: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Then the Chair will be obliged to put that motion. Of course the matter will have to be decided without debate. Those who are in favor of laying the amendment on the table will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table the amendment failed of passage.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: May I inquire through the Chair of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, whether or not he has assurances from the Governor that the bill, if amended by the amendment suggested by him will be acceptable to the Governor?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, may reply through the Chair.

Mr. ROUNDS: Yes, I will say that it is.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, there is no matter that came before the legal affairs committee that had any more consideration—probably not as much—and so much time devoted to it as this particular matter. It is true there has been a fight between two steamboat lines in Casco Bay. The committee advertised a hearing on this particular bill and a large number of residents of Peak's Island came before it. There was absolutely nobody appeared at that time in opposition in behalf of the Casco Bay and Harpswell Steamboat line. Later, the gentleman from Portland notified the committee that he desired a public hearing on the matter, and he appeared. I assume that the gentleman from Portland does not represent the Casco Bay and Harpswell line. If my assumption is correct, then nobody appeared against this bill from the

time it was put in up to the present time in behalf of this corporation whose interests would be seriously affected by this bill.

Peak's Island is a part of the city of Portland and pays more than \$30,000 taxes into the treasury of the city of Portland every year. Under present circumstances, during the winter months there is absolutely no means of getting coal, or a team, automobile, or any transportation except passenger transportation between the Island and the city, although the Island has a population of several hundred people. It is a disgraceful condition, and this condition was recognized by the Public Utilities Commission. The chairman of the Public Utilities Commission came before our committee and said to us that he was satisfied, and the commission was satisfied, that only one line could be operated between Portland and Peak's Island at a profit. The People's Ferry Company is the only line that has a double-end ferry, and in that way will give service to the people of Peak's Island through the winter by transporting teams and automobiles and carrying their freight back and forth. There was no other solution of the matter that the legal affairs committee could see. The Casco Bay line had never made a suggestion or any intimation that they were going to put a double-end ferry on and relieve the situation.

This bill further provides that a certain amount of money, up to ten thousand dollars can be voted by the city of Portland, if it so wishes, to aid any steamboat line in Casco Bay. The argument was made that if the Casco Bay line lost the rights of this particular landing on Peak's Island, it would seriously injure their business.

I certainly feel, gentlemen, that if this bill is not passed, it will mean that Peak's Island will be practically isolated from the mainland for several months each winter; and it is imperative that this Legislature do something for Peak's Island.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the adoption of Senate Amendment A.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, may we have that part of the bill read that shows what the reference is to one line or any lines?

The SPEAKER: The bill is a short one and the Chair will read it. (Bill read.)

The SPEAKER: The question is on the adoption of Senate Amendment A. All those who are in favor of its adoption will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adopt Senate amendment A in concurrence, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, this is the day when the Legislature does its part to entertain General Edwards, and it will be necessary for the Legislature to be in session this afternoon in order that a joint session may receive our distinguished guest. I am shortly to make a motion to recess until some hour this afternoon, but prior to that time I wish the indulgence of the House in order to introduce an order out of order and to move its passage.

**Unanimous consent being given, a motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, it was**

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that a commission, consisting of two members on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, respectively, shall consider the matter of tax reform and report to the next Legislature, by bill or otherwise, their recommendation of amendment or enactment of law, by fair and just legislation to equalize the burden of taxation and increase the revenues of the state. The members of the commission shall receive reimbursement for expenses of travel and other necessary expenses, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton,

The House recessed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

#### After Recess

The SPEAKER: In accordance with the understanding at the time that we took our recess this morning, it is my pleasure to introduce a man who will speak to you upon the subject of lobsters, a subject very close to the heart and other organs of the members of the 79th Legislature. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Clyde W. Pierce of the Willard, Daggett Company of Portland, who will speak to you a few moments on that subject.

Remarks of Mr. Pierce of Portland:

Mr. Speaker and members of the 79th Legislature: Why should we have a nine inch lobster law, as our sister states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire have, as does also Nova Scotia? Years ago when we had a nine inch law, we had plenty of lobsters at a nominal price. I have sold many of them at seven for a quarter as fast as I could put them into paper bags, and the lobster was still plenty. Now under the present conditions, our nine inch lobsters go to Massachusetts, and we feel that it is not fair for our Massachusetts friends and western friends to have these lobsters when we, as residents of Maine, should at least have a chance to buy them first. If it were a fact that the nine inch lobsters, which are taken by our fishermen on the coast, were liberated, to grow to be legal lobsters, I would not be here today asking you to shorten the measure to nine inches, because I believe in protecting the little lobsters if it can be done, as well as in protecting children, until they grow up. To be conservative, I will say 80 per cent—honestly I believe 90 per cent—of the lobsters between nine and ten and a half inches meet their timely death either by smuggling, in a sunken pot outside of the three mile limit, or in a kettle of hot water over the hot coals, so we do not get them. Of the fishermen themselves,

only about one in 20 is guilty of breaking the law. They are what you call absolutely law abiding citizens to the letter of the law; but when a man today throws his lobsters overboard that he catches, his next door neighbor who does not believe in protection or saving of the nine inch lobster, gathers them in his trap the next day, secretes them in his pot outside the three mile limit and when the Portsmouth or Boston smack comes along and hoists its flag, goes out, pulls up the pot and disposes of them. As one fisherman related to me the other day,—I said, "What do you do with your short lobsters?" He said, "Sell them, of course; what do you think I do?" I said, "I thought you did sell them; but I thought I would ask you." I said, "How many lobsters did you sell last year under length?" "Well," he said, "I do not know; but a good many dollars' worth." I said, "How do you keep them?" He said, "We sink them in a pot or trap outside of the three mile limit and when a smack comes along, we take them up, weigh them and sell them." I said, "How do you do it?" He said, "If the weather is good, we do not lose but very few. I have seen the time when 200 was put in the pot and we took out 100." There were 100 lobsters, gentlemen, that somebody should have had to eat, or they should have been left where they could grow. The other 100 went to Massachusetts. Maine receives no benefit from those lobsters. Now all we ask for is an equality of law the same as our sister states have, that Maine may have the first call on these lobsters. Only a few years ago there were 14 dealers in Portland and 30 smacks running out of there carrying loads of merchandise on their return trip down the coast, delivering it to the fishermen and the merchants. Today we have 2 dealers and 6 smacks. Five of those six smacks do not go east of Matineus, only a short distance from Portland; the other one makes occasional trips to Jonesport. Boston, in the same time, has gone from 8 dealers and 15 smacks to upwards of 30 dealers and 60 smacks. Now there must be something wrong with the



Maine law because the Massachusetts dealers, outside of the very short Nova Scotia season, get his lobsters from Maine, and the lobster dealer in Massachusetts is getting a living where the 12 lobster dealers in Portland could make a living, but have had to get out of the business. They do it with our Maine lobsters. Is that fair? Is not that discriminating against your own people and your own dealers? Furthermore we cannot get into Nova Scotia and buy lobsters, because why? We send our smack down to Nova Scotia to buy some lobsters and the first fisherman met says, no, I cannot sell you any lobsters. He is busy. He cannot go outside and wait for you to go and pick out what you want, when the next day the Massachusetts smack will come along and take them all. The next fellow is a Yankee. He says, yes, I will pick them out for you, but you have got to pay me five cents a pound more for them. The Boston smack comes along and buys under ten and a half down to nine inches for ten cents a pound. He buys the larger lobsters for fifteen cents. He gets his load and goes to Boston. The expense of carrying lobsters from Nova Scotia to Boston is no more than it is in Portland. It is a little longer distance and the shrinkage, especially in undesirable weather, is more; but any way, he arrives in Boston with the 12½-cent lobster plus the freight. Our smack arrives in Portland with a 20-cent lobster plus the freight, and, with the three-eighths of a cent difference in express rates to the western market, what show has the Portland dealer to make a profit on lobsters, or anybody in the State of Maine? For five months in the year, during the Nova Scotia season, we are at their mercy. Now the Boston smack buys its license in Massachusetts. Massachusetts gets that revenue. It pays its tax in Boston, Chelsea or Newburyport, wherever the smack hails from. They buy their lobsters down here in Maine, and put them in the pounds along the shores. They remove them before the next April, and what does the State get out of that part of the lobster industry to pay back the \$55,500 which it costs the commission to maintain that depart-

ment? We should make a law that would benefit the people. Now if we had a nine-inch lobster law, I am satisfied in my mind that lobsters would reach almost every hamlet in the State of Maine during at least the summer months and early fall. Perhaps in the winter time, or during hot weather, there would be times that the price would be so high they would not buy them, for the simple reason they would know there would be a time coming when they would be cheap enough so they could.

We think it would be policy to try this nine-inch law for two years. There is one thing that you have got to do with the fishermen. They must be shown; they can be shown easily. Going back to the lobster meat law, that was very unpopular, when the Legislature here, back 15 or 18 years ago, passed a bill preventing the sale of broken or mutilated lobsters—it only took the dealers and the better thinking fishermen a very short time to educate those fishermen that when they took these little lobsters—and I have seen them pick them out so small that they had to take a crochet hook to get the meat out. They would take everything that crawled into their trap—they were cutting their own throat; and today 99 per cent. of the illegal lobster business in Maine is a thing of the past. I only know of one man in Cumberland county that I think, for any price, would gather you a pound of meat. Now you can take these same fishermen and with very little expense to the State—you can remove your wardens if you want to except possibly your principal shipping point, and leave it to the dealers to be honest with the fishermen—have the dealers encourage and educate the fishermen to be honest with them and the law; to take the little lobsters and throw them back until they grow up and mature; to take the mother lobster that has the eggs on her body and carefully place her back in the water that she may do what nature has taught her. It is an easy matter in my mind to educate the fishermen to do that. As rough as some of them may be, they have got a heart, and if it is explained to them right they will see the folly of

destroying the mother lobster. That is the one thing that should be done. The way the law reads now, if he finds a mother lobster—and most of them weigh from three to five pounds—he takes his mitten and rubs those millions of eggs off, every one of them, because we would not buy the lobster. No dealer would buy it. I do not think any dealer would buy a female lobster with eggs on her body. Why does he do it? Because he wants the two or three dollars that he is going to get. You ask him why he does it and his answer is this: "If I did not take this lobster today, John Jones would tomorrow." That is why he does it. He knows it is wrong. I think it would be one of the greatest things for the State of Maine, and for its people, to try out for two years a nine-inch law. As soon as you do, Massachusetts and New Hampshire will go to the ten and one-half, and we can easily go back to the ten and one-half if we want to. It only took the dealers in Boston a very short time to conceive the idea that if they had a nine-inch law they could come down here and control the lobster business, and it was a very wise move on their part, because they made a lot of money in the lobster business at the expense of the Maine dealers, fishermen and the people of the State, and we are denied today what we should have and what we can have without injuring the industry in the future, and, I believe, without shortening the catch of lobsters for years to come. I thank you, gentlemen. (Applause.)

The SPEAKER: Shall we thank Mr. Pierce for his talk, and also for the lobsters we enjoyed at the noon hour, which I understand were not nine inch. (Applause.)

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, Governor's veto message on bill, An Act to grant additional corporate power to Maine Title and Utility Company, House Document No. 401, tabled by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, pending consideration. The question before the House is, shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor? All those

who are in favor of the bill becoming a law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor will vote yes; and those opposed will vote no. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I think the report of the committee was against the bill, was it not?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recalls it was a unanimous favorable report.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I hope everybody now will vote no.

The SPEAKER: I want the House to understand clearly the question. The question is, shall the bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? All those who are in favor of its becoming a law notwithstanding those objections, will vote yes; those opposed will vote no. The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Jones, Lausier, O'Leary, Perkins of Orono, Reed, Ring, Kowell, Weatherbee—8.

NAY—Alden, Allan of Portland, Allen of Sanford, Anderson, Arthur, Audibert, Austin of Milford, Austin of South Berwick, Barnes, Baxter, Bean, Berry, Bowie, Bradford, Bragdon, Brann, Brewster, Brown, Burns of Eagle Lake, Carey, Carlton, Case, Cates, Chamberlain of Lebanon, Chamberlain of Winslow, Chaplin, Chellis, Clason, Clifford, Colcord, Cole, Conary, Corliss, Cowan, Crabtree, Crane, Cunningham, Daigle, Dain, Davis of Freeport, Dolloff, Dunn, Dunning, Eaton, Fagan, Farnsworth, Foss, Forbes, Fowles, Fuller, Furbish, Gilour, Granville, Greeley, Grinnell, Hammond, Hatch, Hineckley, Holley, Houghton, Hussey, Jillson, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Jordan of New Gloucester, Langelier, Lanpher, Leonard, Love, Macomber, Maher, Marr, Mathews, Miller, Mitchell, Morin, Murchie, Murray, Nelson, O'Connell, Orff, Overlock, Owen, Pattee, Phillips, Plummer, Putnam, Ricker, Ridlon, Roberts, Rounds, Rowe, Sanborn, Savage, Simons, Stacey, Stevens, Storm, Sullivan, Sweat, Swift, Thomas of Harpswell, Thomas of outh Portland, Tilden, Varney of Jonesboro, Warren, Washburn, Williams of Auburn, Williams of Wells, Wilson of Presque Isle, Wilson of Portland, Wyman—12.

ABSENT—Adams, Brackett, Burns of Madison, Buzzell, Casey, Cochrane, Coulombe, Davis of Old Town, Dutton, Flint, Garcelon, Gray, Hanson, Hisler, Leathers, Mace, Mason, McLeary, Millett, Mulligan, Murch, Peabody, Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, Pike, Porter, Sawyer, Small, Smith, Stanley, Varney of Windham—30.

Eight having voted in the affirmative

and 112 in the negative, the House sustained the Governor's veto.

The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to provide for the registration of resident hunters, House Document No. 400, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Clason, pending motion for yeas and nays on passage to be enacted.

Mr. CLASON of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, I move that this be temporarily tabled as one member has gone down to meet General Edwards on the committee, who wishes to be heard when we take up this matter.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to appointments of members of Board of Dental Examiners, House Document No. 461, tabled by the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams, pending its passage to be enacted.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I was asked to learn the exact wording of a certain clause in this bill, and I find it perfectly satisfactory. I therefore move that the bill be passed to be enacted.

The motion prevailed and the bill was passed to be enacted.

The Chair lays before the House An Act relating to the salaries of the board of State assessors and for clerk hire in said office, Senate Document No. 239, tabled by the gentleman from Lagrange, Mr. Fowles, pending concurrence.

Upon motion by Mr. Fowles of Lagrange the bill was retabled until the committee of conference on the general salary bill is reported.

The Chair lays before the House Report of committee on agriculture, ought not to pass, on bill An Act for the prevention of contagious diseases among animals, House Document No. 427, tabled by the gentleman from Harmony, Mr. Pattee, pending acceptance.

Mr. PATTEE of Harmony: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minot, Mr. Bean, on that and the three following.

On motion by Mr. Bean of Minot the report, ought not to pass, was accepted.

The Chair lays before the House Report of committee on agriculture, ought not to pass, on bill An Act relating to the shipment of live stock, tabled by the gentleman from Harmony, Mr. Pattee, pending acceptance.

On motion by Mr. Bean of Minot the report, ought not to pass, was accepted.

The Chair lays before the House, report of the committee on agriculture, ought not to pass, on An Act relating to the live stock commissioner, House Document No. 426, tabled by the gentleman from Harmony, Mr. Pattee, pending acceptance.

On motion by Mr. Bean of Minot, the report ought not to pass, was accepted.

The Chair lays before the House, report of committee on agriculture, ought not to pass, on An Act relating to co-operation between this State and the United States bureau of animal industry, for the purpose of making a tuberculin test of cattle, House Document No. 428, tabled by the gentleman from Harmony, Mr. Pattee, pending acceptance.

Mr. BEAN of Minot: Mr. Speaker, I move that this be re-tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion was lost.

Mr. BEAN: Mr. Speaker, I would move that we substitute the bill for the report, and would like the privilege of speaking upon it.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will rule that it is in order.

Mr. BEAN: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: This is an act to co-operate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, for the purpose of making a tuberculin test of all cattle used for either dairy breeding or beef purposes within the State. This is a question that has engaged the minds of preceding legislatures and has been disposed of in various ways. It is and always has been a very important and far

reaching question. It is not only a question that concerns the farmer as a herdsman or dairy man or a producer of beef products, but the great consuming public who use these products as well. It is not alone the question that concerns the business of agriculture of which it is an important branch, but it is to my mind a question that should interest every citizen of Maine, inasmuch as it vitally affects the health and happiness of all the people.

This question was submitted to the committee on agriculture and they have reported ought not to pass. Why should it not have been committed to the committee on public health? I submit it is more of a question of public health than of agriculture. Let us review briefly the hearing before the committee. At this hearing the question arose as to who was the author of this bill and I there explained that while no less a personage than our own Governor Milliken recommended legislation along this line two years ago, and again urged this present legislature to act and that while previous governors had recommended similar legislation, that this particular bill was drawn by myself at the request of a number of members of this house. I presented this bill to the committee not only as an agriculturalist but as a citizen of Maine who believes it poor economy to continue longer with our present policy of supporting state sanatoriums for tuberculosis patients at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and still have no effective policy to eliminate its chief course.

This bill was endorsed by Mr. Bearce, our present live stock sanitary commissioner and an official who has occupied this position for two whole terms and is still on the job. Mr. Bearce said it was a step in the right direction and the only way that a satisfactory test could be made. When asked why he did not proceed along these lines he said that while he believed it was the only right way to proceed he did not care to undertake the task on

his own initiative. The gentleman from Bangor, Dr. Murch, also endorsed the bill and said that similar means had been used in other states and it was his opinion that the present method of expending from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year would never get us anywhere, that we might so continue to the end of time and conditions would be practically the same.

While the present method held the disease in check to some extent the proposed method would reduce it to a minimum. He spoke of the good effect that the low percentage of diseased animal would have upon those wishing to buy our cattle to take outside the state for breeding and dairy purposes.

The first opposition to this bill before the committee was that of a member of this house and his objection was mainly against the quarantine regulations as provided in the bill. The gentleman represented that he was an extensive dealer in cattle and that it would be a hardship to him to be obliged to keep an animal long enough to ascertain whether it was diseased and the spreader of disease or not. This provision might cause a dealer a little inconvenience for a short time; but gentlemen, if the wheels of progress are to be completely triggered either by one man or set of men who prefer to traffic in cattle that may be diseased rather than to pause long enough to ascertain whether they are diseased or not, then I pause to explain like the one of old, "Oh judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason."

The Live Stock Breeders' Association through their skilled attorney also appeared in opposition to this bill. The arguments presented were that the change contemplated had been defeated in previous attempts to obtain similar legislation and that the matter was being properly and satisfactorily handled at the present time and that if a change should be considered advisable now that there was no means of financing it as it would necessitate an additional ex-

pense for which there was no appropriation.

I might have accepted the arguments without further consideration if their distinguished attorney had not gone out of his way to tell us what honorable and honest set of men he represented and then his clients in turn echoed and re-echoed their virtues when confronted with the proposition that some cattle dealers used tuberculin to plug their cattle with when they ship them to Brighton so they would not react to the test when they got there. This bombastic harangue over their honesty recalled to my mind some advice which I once received to the effect that it was well to look out for the fellow that was preaching honesty as the chances were more than even that such people were rascals.

Now, gentlemen, just what is this Live Stock Breeders' Association composed of as appeared before the committee on agriculture and what was their mission there? Why it became evident at that hearing and I say this without fear of contradiction that this association is composed of the three following classes, owners of show cattle, shippers to the Brighton market and owners of pure-bred cattle.

Let us first consider the first and second of these classes and see if we cannot discover why they were arrayed against this bill. To my mind the owners of breeding and show cattle and the shippers of cattle to the Brighton market composed these two classes and the reason why they are not particularly interested in this bill is because they are all taken care of under our present statutes. Let me read Sections 9 and 12 of Chapter 35:

"When cattle shipped from Maine to the quarantine station at Brighton, Massachusetts, are subjected to the tuberculin test, and respond to such test, and the inspector for the 'Cattle Bureau of Massachusetts' shall find upon post-mortem examination that such cattle were diseased with tuberculosis, and shall so state in writing to the live stock sanitary commissioner within thirty days from shipment from the state, and shall also give in writing a description of

such animal, the name of the owner, the shipper, the date and name of place from which same was shipped, the name of the party of whom it was bought and the fair cash value of such animal when condemned, and shall also comply with any other rule or regulation that the live stock sanitary commissioner may require, the owner shall be entitled to receive a fair market value, not to exceed seventy-five dollars for grade and one hundred dollars for thoroughbred cattle, with a pedigree recorded or recordable; but in no case shall the owner be paid for any animal condemned under the provisions of this section, until he has filed with the live stock sanitary commissioner a claim, stating the name of the owner, the shipper, his post-office address, place and date of shipment, a fair market value for such animal, name of the persons from whom said animal was purchased or consigned and such other information as the live stock sanitary commissioner may require; such claim shall be accompanied in every instance with a 'sale ticket' for such part of the animal as may have been sold, and the amount of such sale shall be deducted from the appraised value due the owner of the condemned animal. Cattle reacting to the tuberculin test may be sent to establishments maintaining a United States government meat inspection service, and be killed under federal government inspection, and be disposed of according to the requirements of the Government Meat Inspection Act."

Section 12 of Chapter 35:

"Cattle used for dairy purposes or for breeding purposes, that are to be shown in competition for prizes, in any state agricultural show, shall be tested with tuberculin, within twelve months of the opening date of the exhibition where they are to be shown. Such test shall be made under the direction of the live stock sanitary commissioner, who shall furnish a certificate of such test, to the owner or owners of such animals. State agricultural associations that receive any aid from the state, shall demand a certificate of test, duly authorized by the live stock sanitary commissioner, from owners of cattle

that are to compete for prizes in accordance with the above, under penalty of forfeiture of such aid; but this provision shall not apply to calves less than one year old."

These people, I say, are not in favor of the state wide test because they are all looked out for in the statutes I have read.

Now what is the third class or the one other than the two already mentioned which is found in the Live Stock Breeders' Association. They are either the breeders or dealers in thoroughbred cattle. Why should they as such oppose this bill? Let me tell you such people are also all taken care of not only by the statutes of the State but by the Federal government as well. Why should they be disturbed about anybody else as long as they themselves are so amply provided for. I will read Chapter 35, Section 17 of the Maine law:

"All persons selling pure blooded cattle, or cattle represented to be pure blooded, for breeding purposes, shall before delivery, make a report to the live stock sanitary commissioner, upon blanks furnished by him upon application, stating the number of cattle sold, the age and sex, and to whom sold; before delivery, such cattle shall be tested with tuberculin under the direction of, and a certificate of health given by, the live stock sanitary commissioner, unless such a test has been carried out under his direction within one year; but this provision shall not apply to calves less than one year old. Such certificate of health shall be delivered to the buyer by the seller. Whoever violates any provision of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, or more than fifty dollars for each offense."

And now I will read a printed agreement which can be entered into between the Federal government and the owners of pure bred cattle.

**"United States Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Animal Industry**  
**AGREEMENT**  
for the  
**TUBERCULIN TESTING OF**  
**HERDS OF PURE-BRED CATTLE**

Whereas, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of improving the pure-bred dairy and beef breeds of cattle in the United States, encouraging recognition of the importance of maintaining herds of such cattle free from tuberculosis; and promoting the interchange of healthy pure-bred cattle, proposes, so far as available funds permit, to cooperate with the breeders of pure-bred cattle by assisting them to eradicate tuberculosis from their herds and maintain them free from that disease.

Now, therefore, in consideration of receiving assistance from the said Bureau of Animal Industry along the lines and for the purposes specified, I, .. .

(Name of owner)

of ....

(Post-office address)

owner of the herd of cattle comprising .....

(Breed and number over six months old)

.....

(Breed and number under six months old)

do hereby agree to cooperate with the said Bureau upon the following terms:

I will permit my entire herd, or any cattle of my herd, to be tuberculin tested or retested at such times as are considered necessary by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will not present any cattle for the tuberculin test which have been injected with tuberculin within two months immediately preceding, or which have at any time reacted to a tuberculin test.

I will present, prior to each test, to the inspector of said Bureau, certificates of registration for each pure-bred and registered animal offered by me to the tuberculin test, such certificates to be accepted as identification of the animal offered. Any grade females maintained in the herd, or associated with animals of the herd, must be identified by a tag or other marking satisfactory to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will report promptly to the said Bureau of Animal Industry every transfer of cattle from my herd, giving the identification of the animal and the name and address of the person to whom transferred.

I will cause all animals which show evidence of tuberculosis of the udder or superficial glands, progressive loss of condition or emaciation, or other visible evidence of tuberculosis, to be promptly slaughtered under the United States meat-inspection regulations, and I will cause the carcasses of said animals to be disposed of according to the meat-inspection regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, based upon the lesions found upon post-mortem inspection.

I will cause all animals which react to the tuberculin test, but which show no other evidence of tuberculosis, to be slaughtered and disposed of as herein provided for animals which show also other evidence of tuberculosis, or I will cause such animals to be removed from the herd and portion of the farm upon which the healthy animals of the herd are maintained to a location approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and I will cause such animals to be maintained in such form of quarantine as may be directed by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

It is agreed that quarantined reacting bulls may be used for breeding, provided they are held upon the staff, their sexual organs properly disinfected, and the cow restrained by some suitable method so as not unnecessarily to be exposed to tuberculosis from the bull or infected premises.

I will not permit the slaughter of any tuberculous animals as indicated by physical examination or tuberculin test, except at a time and place approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

I will cause, in all cases where the milk or milk products from quarantined reacting cows are to be used for any food purposes whatever, the said milk or products to be first submitted to pasteurization at not less than 140 degrees F. for not less than 30 min-

utes, or to the point of active boiling; but I will not sell such milk or products in violation of any State, city, or other legislation.

I will cause the calves from quarantined reacting cows to be removed from their mothers at birth, to be maintained upon premises free from infection with tuberculosis, and to be fed upon the milk of cows which have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test or upon the pasteurized or boiled milk of tuberculin reactors.

I will allow no cattle to be associated with my herd which have not passed a tuberculin test approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will keep all new cattle separated from my herd pending the approval of the tuberculin test or the application of a tuberculin test by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will notify the Bureau of Animal Industry immediately, giving details of the identification characteristics and records of tuberculin tests of any cattle which may be added to my herd.

I will surrender any premises contaminated by tuberculous animals, as indicated by a physical examination or a tuberculin test, to a thorough cleaning and disinfection, at my expense, under the direction or supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the Bureau of Animal Industry. I will comply with all reasonable sanitary measures and other recommendations by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the control of tuberculosis.

Violation of the letter or spirit of this agreement by me shall be considered sufficient cause for the immediate cancellation of this agreement and the withdrawal of cooperation by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In Witness Whereof, I have signed this agreement this ..... day of..... one thousand nine hundred and .....

.....  
Owner of the ..... herd.  
Address .....  
Witness: .....  
.....

Now you can understand just why it is that these owners of pure bred herds are not over anxious just now for the State of Maine to cooperate with the Federal government for the state wide test? Why gentlemen its so plain that he who runs may read. These pure bred cattle men, these members of the Maine Live Stock Breeders' Association are now getting the benefit of a free test through the Federal government so far as available funds permit and if others were enjoying the same privilege as the honorable gentlemen are now enjoying, these funds might become exhausted and they would also be forced to help pay for the testing of the herds of their more unfortunate neighbors who did not happen to have pure bred cattle.

It would seem to me that you gentlemen must now see why my bill was opposed by these men. Their own welfare being amply provided for they are perfectly content to rest at ease, being fearful should the state at large enjoy the same privileges that they now enjoy that they would either lose some of their privileges or possibly be called upon to help pay for the same privileges for others. You gentlemen can call such a state of affairs honest and honorable if you choose but I prefer to call it selfish, narrow and hypocritical to the utmost.

Now as to their argument of there being no available funds. You gentlemen doubtless remember that I tried to have the appropriation held up until definite action was taken in this matter. But I am now aware that invisible forces were at work to railroad that resolve through. And not being fully satisfied to see this matter go down to defeat in such a manner I called upon the Governor and asked him if there was not some way to provide the finances should the act come along. Governor Milliken informed me that he considered the matter of sufficient importance so that if the act was passed that it would by necessity have to be financed and told me that he would so inform the committee. Now I am firmly of the opinion that this is a matter that right-thinking men

should get together on. What is our present policy? Is it progressive? Are we gaining ground? No! The last report shows less herds, less tests made and a greater per cent of animals condemned. Are the diseased cattle being paid for? Some of them are. Many are not. That is, those who are in the ring get their pay if the animals have been tested, and the shipper to the Brighton market if they are found diseased on post-mortem examination but the Maine man who markets at home gets nothing for condemned animals if found diseased on post mortem in the majority of cases. To my mind the present haphazard policy has resulted in a gigantic farce and a failure.

It is unprogressive, unjust and rotten to the core with favoritism. The policy that I suggest is progressive, thorough, effective and will get good results.

Now I have discussed men, groups of men, associations of men, cattle, scrub cattle, pure-bred cattle, show cattle and cattle for market and I have discussed policies and its effect upon the great industry of agriculture. All these are important factors of this subject but in closing I am going back to my first proposition that this is not a matter of agriculture only primarily. This is a matter of health and happiness and the final result is too often a matter of life or death.

Out in my section of the state we have a state institution known as the Hebron Maine Sanatorium. There has been spent in the building and equipment of this institution \$300,000 and the expense of maintaining this institution is something like \$50,000 annually. We have two other similar institutions in the state, one down at Fairfield, another being built in the great Aroostook. There are also other private institutions for our consumptive patients in Lewiston, and I presume in other of our large cities. We have hundreds of people going to these places each year and many never return. We have hundreds of others that never go to these places but sicker and die in our midst. We have a food known as cow's milk and we



have laws governing its sale and fines imposed for selling milk from diseased cows, but we have no law that compels men to ascertain whether their animals are diseased or not. You doubtless remember the speech of the gentleman from Houlton when he objected to any of the butter fat being taken out of the baby's milk. The danger, however, is small indeed compared with the danger of the using of milk from diseased cows.

Let me quote from better authority than myself "Of the dangers the public was thoroughly informed of among which tuberculosis is only one of the many to which it is exposed through the use of impure, dirty and infected milk, the demands for milk of approved purity would rise to a magnitude of a concerted national movement and would sweep all objections and difficulties out of its way. There is an important moral side to the milk question which must not be neglected. We may have a right to neglect the dangers to which we as adults, capable of judgment and acting for ourselves are exposed, but we have absolutely no right to neglect the conditions that cause suffering and death among children. All agree that milk is the most important food in the world as on it rests the welfare of the coming generation and without it 75 per cent. of the newly born children would never reach the age of 6 months."

Is bovine tuberculosis transmissible to the human family? Yes! From the information available it is probable that the adult of the human family seldom contracts tuberculosis from bovines excepting while in a weakened or debilitated condition. The disease is believed to be transmitted to very young children rather frequently by means of infected milk. Statistics collected from various sources tend to show that a considerable percentage of tuberculosis in children, especially those under one year of age, is caused by bovine germs thereby tending to prove that cows' milk was the carrier of the disease.

A message was received from the

Senate, through its secretary, proposing a joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of listening to an address by Major General Clarence R. Edwards, former commanding officer of the Twenty-sixth Division.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, the House voted to concur in the proposition for a joint convention.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the Clerk of the House was charged with a message to the Senate signifying the concurrence of the House in the proposition for a joint convention.

The Clerk of the House subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him.

Mr. BEAN: I wish to say, in this connection, that the milk end of this question is only one thing. We have the meat end. The method in which this test is being conducted, as I have already stated, is rather haphazard. Our commissioner has the right, and proceeds along this line of investigating cases where the disease becomes apparent, and other cases where he is called upon by the statute which I have already read. In other cases, his activities seem to be more along the line where the disease comes to the surface to the extent that it is noticeable. This is a peculiar disease,—a disease that a man can have in his herd for years and not know it, unless a test is made. I will state one case which came to my observation. I have a herd of some 30 or 40 cattle myself, and occasionally I have to go outside to renew this herd from other herds. I went to a very good farm in the town of Minot and bought two dairy cows out of a nice herd. This farmer had been selling his product in the Auburn market for years. I got these cows home and kept them some time, had a test made and they happened to be diseased,—they reacted to the test. Then, as the rule is in these cases, when they

discovered this disease, they traced back to where these cows came from. They made a test of that herd, and nearly all of his cattle were condemned. His cattle had been supplying the Auburn market for years. So you can see what we are up against. What we want to do is to find out. We want a state-wide test made. This bill provides how it can be accomplished. I hope that this bill will be substituted for the report. I do not think that we had a fair hearing before the committee, inasmuch as the principal argument was that there were no funds.

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

#### IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

The Chair appointed Senator Deering of York, Senator Thombs of Penobscot, and Representative Garcelon of Auburn a committee to inform his Excellency, the Governor, that the joint convention was now assembled for the purpose of receiving himself and our distinguished guest, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards.

The committee retired and subsequently reported that they had attended to the duties with which they were charged, and asked leave to report that the Governor, with his Council, and Major-General Clarence R. Edwards and invited guests will attend upon the convention forthwith.

Thereafter the Governor, Council and invited guests came in. (Applause and cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Convention, ladies and gentlemen: His Excellency, Governor Milliken. (Long continued applause, the audience rising.)

GOVERNOR MILLIKEN: Gentlemen of the 79th Legislature, Ladies and Gentlemen: It happened to be my privilege to accompany our distinguished guest, when up here on the hill within sight of these windows he saw for the first time the boys of the 2nd Maine, afterwards to become the 103d Infantry

(applause), whose commander he was to be, who were to render such signal service overseas. He was to be their commander, and the admiration on both sides, the admiration of the commander for the men, and the men for their leader, was apparent at once on their first meeting.

We little knew then the full part they were to play, how important that part was to be, and at how vital a point in the great struggle for the liberalization and freedom of mankind.

Some of those boys gave their lives over there, and some are here with us today and we are delighted to honor them with their commander. We do not know yet and we do not understand yet how great their part was, for history requires perspective to make it complete, but we know already enough about their service, and about his, to recognize in this guest of the State of Maine, whom I have the privilege of presenting to you this afternoon, a gallant soldier, a peerless commander, a warm-hearted, red-blooded man, whose first thought all the time, even in the hell of conflict, was for the welfare of his men. And I say history is not complete and we shall not know until it is complete how much he has had to do with safeguarding the welfare of these boys overseas.

Gentlemen, it is my honor and privilege to present to you Major General Clarence R. Edwards. (Long and continual applause and cheers).

GENERAL EDWARDS: Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of Legislature, His Excellency the Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of these stout-hearted lads whom it was my great good fortune to command, I thank you much for this generous reception. I also congratulate you on the immediate prospect of having back with you in addition to these lads on my left, their fellows of the Yankee Division, and I trust it may be your pleasure, as many of you as can practically do so, to accept the invitation of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and be present—for in no other way will you appreciate the power of the organization that you contributed to the winning of this war. To be sure it will not be 35 miles long, as

it was on the roads of France. You will not have with you their impedimenta, great guns, trench mortars, trucks, ammunition carts, supply trains, water carts and a thousand and one things that not only a civilian but even a soldier of the last Civil War would have no knowledge of or no comprehension of the functions of the various implements that your lads manipulated there. But you will see a lot of men, and you will see your own blood marching by. And as the Governor has said, I will never forget the inspiration, nor the delight that I had when I saw those 2000 men mobilized for the first time on this hill. I have forgotten exactly what I said. I am inclined to think it was: "Give me those men three months and I will lick a bunch of wildcats with them." (Applause.)

They were great big, most of them awkward, and ridiculously modest, self-conscious as is characteristic of the American in his embarrassment when spoken to suddenly. They did not have poise, they lacked the sense of proportion and that capitalization of initiative and dash which was and is the heritage of an American and the factor that I claimed would excel the factors that made that Boche army an army to be feared by every professional soldier there was in the world.

I think I talked to a thousand of them. Your Governor was very patient, and as I recall was a bit amused by the questions I asked them. I said to my staff when they went away, "I expect to see those men top over our own wire and get across no man's land, and you can see in their eye when they are coming that they are going to get ultimately their fingers on a boche throat," and I said, "That is what I am going to tell them about, and I am going to get them keen in bayonet practice and all those things that make men self-confident and independent." And I said to their colonel, "If you don't get these results in a few weeks, we will take some of these fellows in the ranks and displace you," and he said, looking through those magnifying glasses that he wore, "I believe in them just

as much as you, and if they do not do it, why, put me away." Gentlemen, he succeeded. (Applause.)

He was not a trained soldier. He was a bit slow. He was not a bit self-confident, but he was a man who appreciated his deficiencies, and my, how he slaved and studied, every criticism and suggestion that was made to him he smiled and acquiesced and corrected that deficiency so far as he humanly could. But the best thing about him, and the factor that made me hold on to him until he became proficient, was that he had the confidence of the men. He looked out for their kitchens and their feeding. He was assiduous night and day and he gained their respect, and any general who has been in campaigns will weigh those factors very carefully, especially if he realizes as I easily did that I could not have in the doctrine of chances one-tenth the time that I thought was sufficient to give them the perfection of training. I sensed early that we had the material, that the material had the tradition, and if I could put a soul in the whole command from companies up, that although we would be called upon as I was certain we would be before even our six months allotted as a probable training period had elapsed, that I didn't know any better thing to supply than soul and confidence.

So I adopted all kinds of means to that end and I would go along with these lads—none of them knew how to salute, none of them knew how to stand at attention, that is, so few that it was laughable,—and those two little things are the basis of discipline. And so the month that I spent at the British front and the French front, learning their methods, I would compare our raw material with, for instance, a splendid organization like the 51st Highland Division of the English Army who were territorials, and that was as good a fighting division as there was in the British army, and the Irish Division, and then I went to the 10th French Division in the fight and capture of Malmaison, and I was with these different divisions in a lot of what they

called their shows, raids, defense and other serious propositions, I thought them. I came back with this vast problem before me, because I only had ten professional officers, and I said to my chief of staff, "Our men are better than the men in this division. It is up to us to make them into an organization and have all those companies, vast organizations, function and be interdependent upon one another, and we have got to do it by the heart, we haven't time to do it with a club. We have got to forget everything even in our own army that is Prussian, and we have got to capitalize these points of excellence of these men." They were a little bit doubtful about it, and when I came back I found those men had been there a couple of weeks, or a little bit longer, and I don't believe anybody could have been through with more handicaps than did those lads. I had heard about the sturdiness of the Maine lad, the lumbermen and the scouts, and knew you bred red-blooded men up here, men of bone and sinew. I have been in lumber camps, and hunted, but you never probably were glad to get a billet in with a pig or a cow. In fact I used to say that it was the first time I ever was jealous of the habitat of a pig. Many of those chaps have slept next to a grunter and many of them upon haymows. So long as we could get a cover over us we were lucky. I went down to Liffol-le-grand to see this 103rd Infantry. In the morning they would get up in the dark, their shoes would be frozen. They would get out in the dark, most of them had colds. I remember I dedicated a Y. M. C. A. building there, and the greatest tribute I had of the attention they paid, was that they stopped coughing. A Y. M. C. A. chap talked before me, and he really knew how to talk, and you could not hear him speak on account of the uncontrolled inclination to cough. Seventy-five per cent of them were down with bronchitis or that French bug that is typical of La Belle France. The Yankee Division changed that middle name to something that rhymed with it.

They didn't have any transporta-

tion. They had to march about three miles and cut down saplings and take them in their bare hands, that were chilblained, and march back with them and chopped them up to create a smoke, they called it, and I didn't blame them for there was no heat in them. They would stay out all day long training with the French and come back at night. They told me, some of those Y. M. C. A. people that went in and billeted with them, that they adopted early in the morning some very vigorous language when getting up, but as far as complaints went they did not exist. They took what came.

I remember we had a patent shoe that they turned inside out, and the capillary attraction was going the other way. They guessed wrong, and it sucked up all the water there was, and insured by a valve arrangement of the tanning that it never would come out. I would take those men in, a thousand in a battalion, and I would tell them to come around me, after training with the French, and I would tell them what it was to stand at attention, what a salute meant, and then I would describe what I had seen going on there at Liffol-le-Grand, and I would act it and tell them about a salute of this kind (indicating), and this (indicating). I would get them bursting with laughter, and would tell them a story and tell them what I had seen at the British front, and what I had seen at the French front. I would say to them "A salute is nothing on earth but the manifestation of a man's self respect. I know that you lads of sixteen know much more than your fathers. That is characteristic of American tendency, and you are inclined to think that a salute indicates some inferiority. You want to have one idea, and it came from savage times, when they would put up their hands and say 'I have no arms. I am a friend.' And it came back here and it was a symbol of a tradition. Take an empty automobile—take a man you loathe, and salute him with more care than you would anybody else. Every time you do it your own self respect is increased. You can't have anybody take

you to task and humiliate you, and if you get it, why, it is more than half the battle. Don't attempt to jump into a billet or tie your shoe, or say 'The Devil, Bill, here comes the old man.' I will be on to you quick. Take the opportunity when you see me coming or any officer, and let me hear you say that word, 'attention,' and every fellow jump, and shortly you will take pride in it, and I want to see you the best saluting division in France. I haven't got time to teach you all those things, and I haven't time to teach the officers how to return it, except by telling you about it, because I want to teach you how to kill Boches with bayonets, with implements and with bullets. Now play the game and have one idea in the division, look out for the man in the mud, that is the fellow in the front trenches."

Upon my word, I would go back through that village in an hour and the whole character had changed, and you would hear the word "attention," and the men would stand up and I would say "When you salute, salute with the eye, a tribute from your heart, and it has got to come back from the officer. I will smile at you, and I will try awfully hard to make the second lieutenant smile back at you." (Applause.)

I said "There are plenty in the ranks here and I can see them, and if they let me carry on with this division, with the basic education that most of you have, and I can put you under the best tutelage that I know, and that is professor Boche. You have got to learn the rest. I don't believe that I will have more than three months of training. The G. H. Q.—the general headquarters say I shall have six." I said "I know that the Russians are going to break. I predicted that before I left Boston. You will have 46 divisions here to more than increase the great disproportion in favor of the Boches. When you consider what has happened and is happening on the western front, you men have got to feel it and feel it in each one of you."

I took special means with the officers—I have told it so often and

I won't have time to tell it here—but I had them all salute, and I told them to salute, and told them to keep their heads and eyes out of the mud of France, the feet would take care of that, look up to the skies, and I said, "Smile right straight through while you are in France. Here is what I want in the Yankee division. You are going to break, the boches are going to come after you, fifteen to one, and your intelligence is going to say to you, 'Well, nobody but a fool would stay here and die,' and the majority of the division by the very smash that they are going to get are going to give way." And then I said, "This is what is going to come." I used to start right off—if I came to the Maine regiment I said: "It will be ten men from Augusta, fifteen men from Bangor," and I would go on in groups, in shell holes, and one of them said to the other, "Bill, I am going to stick it," and Jim would say, "Right you are," and they would think of Bunker Hill, of Lexington, of the great sustaining power that made these men, the fact of the mobilization of the women and everybody back here behind. And I said, "You have got some tradition, and you have got to look to it that your blood is not attenuated. These chaps that are broken back will see this long line hold and say 'The devil! I am going back.'" And the boys, some of them bad actors, would stand and look up intently, and I finally came back to my staff and said, "All you have got to do with these Yanks is to tell them what you want of them, why you want it, patting them on the back every time they do something good, and touching softly their errors and I believe there is no place that they won't go for you."

About that time they took away five of my best staff officers that I leaned on and they gave me nobody else. They needed them up at headquarters, and they made awfully good choices taking them, because I had picked them first. I said, "Never mind, carry on, that is what bullets will do." And then I would

see these fellows respond. I remember after I had seven days in the hospital myself with pneumonia, I got out, came to Liffol-le-Grand, and I saw what looked like a flock of blackbirds all over the road, and I had a cartoonist with me and I rushed up there and halted them and I yelled to the sergeant to halt the company. Said I, "I never saw such road discipline in my life. Haven't they told you about road discipline?" He said, "No, sir." I said, "Where are your officers?" "Oh," he said, "they always come out after we start to drill and they go back before us." Said I, "They all have canes?" He said, "Yes, sir." "Most of them got on new English trench coats?" Yes, sir," the sergeant said. And I stopped and told those men what road discipline meant. I said, "You have always got to be on the right of the road. You have got to be in such a position that a five-ton truck going sixty miles an hour can get through there at night without any lights and without touching a man. Any time you walk you have got to be way over to the right, and you have got to be in step. Come around me, you men, and let me tell you this thing." And I went down to the commanding officer of that place and said, "Where are your officers?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, where is such and such a company?" "Well, that is drilling out there." "Have you seen them?" "No." "Well, where are the officers, why do they come in before the company?" "Why, I don't know." "Well," I said, "it is your duty to know."

That is one instance, with that regiment. I just said, "Come here, you men, every one of you privates, I want to tell you why this is necessary. Road discipline saved France. Road discipline will kill a million men if it is not properly effective. Now, sergeant, pass this down through the regiment, will you?" In every place I had to stop and talk to them, and naturally the colonels and the majors got my compliments when anything was wrong, and you would see them coming and coming and coming.

There was a soul started in the 26th

Division. You found a pride in the 26th Division. In two months an inspector reported on them and said there wasn't a better saluting division in France. The first day the commander-in-chief came there I joined him and he said that he thought they were the worst. I said, "Let me have them 30 days and see what will happen." It is a great lesson when you realize what these men ultimately became. Now comparisons are invidious. I never say anything about another division. I say this division is typical, I hope, of all the divisions. I know about the 26th Division and therefore I tell about it. But you can be proud of these lads from Maine, that 103d Infantry, that trench mortar battery, and those men that went into the field artillery, and the men that went into the 101st Engineers.

I will tell you one incident that will describe them. They had a reputation of following a barrage, or what these soldiers called "leaning up against it," and they were leaners. For instance, a barrage comes down and then starts forward and in cleared ground at four minutes, 100 meters five minutes, and in the St. Mihiel salient a place where the French had lost 30,000 men and five divisions had been chewed up, and still this salient at St. Mihiel was not captured and the Yankee Division was right along where all this had happened in 1915. There was a mass of wire, an accumulation of four years. No Man's land was pitted with holes from five to 10, to 20 feet deep, there were a few stumps about it, then came the Boche wire, and there it was, rows of what you call accordian wire, which was put together and you would pull it out and then run barbed wire between it, and then these big chevaux de frise with angle irons bent with sharp points, and it was all over No Man's land. We could not register on the Boche wire. Now I mean by that we wanted to make a surprise attack and cut the Boche off here. All the rest of the American troops are coming up like this (indicating); when you have to cut a way through the enemy's wire, a lane, you put a plane over, and put a gallant young fellow like young Sewall in it,

and he tells you where you hit it and you cut it through. We didn't dare do it because we wanted to surprise the Boches, and therefore we had to cut our lanes through by the map. In front of us were about 200 yards of the confoundest wire I have ever seen. I went out in the first trenches and I saw a specially bad place and I picked out a youngster who was commanding a battalion who was one of the unique characters of this war. I haven't time to speak of individuals, as I may have tonight, but I am just picking out this lad as an example of the dash that was in the Maine troops. I said, "Can you get out there with your infantry? Probably we will get the authority to attack about the 12th, which gives about two and a half night."

"Sure, General, we will cut our way easy." That was a youngster called Shumway. (Applause). That lad got out on his knees with his men, and they had these big cutters and they would clip at night for the passage of one man so his knees would not be torn, and they clipped a lot of them. The general, brigadier, came down and told me no men could get through there, that was all there was to it, they had tried it and it was simply impossible, and I laughed.

We went over the top on the morning of the 12th. My barrage table I had changed to six minutes because there was so much wire and such dense woods and foliage. This lad Shumway, just before the H hour—the H hour is the hour that we put in orders and tell at the last moment whether it is five o'clock or half past four o'clock—was walking up and down on the outside of the trench, with a withering shell fire—he used to have one of these jinkes somehow, —and telling his men to LIE down, but to get on to their tiptoes. Now, he said, when that H hour comes, and the artillery is timed to go right along with it, I want to see you lads lean up against that barrage, get a few of you killed if necessary—we have got to get them before they get their heads out. In some unaccountable way—because I walked over there the next day myself when there were no shells coming or very few of them, and spoiled a beautiful pair of

new breeches, and it took me 10 minutes to get along there with nobody shooting at me.

I don't see how they got through, now, but Shumway with that battalion darted his men through there. They spread out in a line of skirmishers, and they leaned up against their own barrage, and it is very dangerous within 40 yards, because the H. E.—high explosives—come down with such a smash that its radius of action is also in the rear, much different than it is with the English shrapnel which bursts forward. The propelling power is forward and the high explosive explodes on impact, and it will go back. The French authorize three per cent. of casualties with their own shell fire. I could not stand for that. I didn't want to lose a man. The first thing I heard was that there was a Boche lieutenant-colonel, a count, and behind him followed an aide and two orderlies, and on this count's shoulder, or rather on his orderly's shoulders, was the luggage of the count. The count was covered with decorations and iron crosses. And this quiet, demure little lad, Shumway, when the barrage lifted from the front line of the Boches' trenches, with one dash these Maine lads stood there with their bayonets and didn't have to jump into the trenches. They passed back to the rear a whole battalion of Boches of greater strength than the attacking battalion, and the lad had but six casualties. (Applause).

With them they had a German band with all its instruments, and they made them serenade down the town when it was raining like fury. (Applause.) They were good troops. I only want to show you the perfection of training and dash there. The 103rd Infantry was typical in that regard. Then you have got here Trench Mortar Battery; I saw them at Boxford. They were taken out of Colonel Valentine's regiment, with a football center, a chap called Greene. (Applause.) That Trench Mortar Battery had more vicissitude; I saw them at Boxford—good, sturdy, fine formed lot of fellows, and I said good-bye to them or au revoir, rather, at Devens the other

day. Very likely you saw a picture of it in the Globe, but I started down and, mind you, they were going home; they were going to be discharged in two or three days. Some of them would like to have said "How do you do" to me. They did not all hate me. Not an eye moved, every man's head up, eyes up in the skies, no chin or nose in the mud,—great, big, splendid looking men. You knew immediately that there were no "pilgrims of the night" on them. Perhaps you do not know what I mean by that? (Laughter.)

Every man had a smile on his face and not an eye moved in the lot. As I walked down by those men I stopped and took one look. Says I, "Good Lord, they look good, don't they?" (Applause.) Every man with that Y. D. on, and thank goodness they did not take them off from them. (I have to wear it on my pajamas), and they broke ranks. Then I had them pass by me and I said goodbye to them. I would ask every other man "What would you give for your experience?" "General, I haven't a cent on earth, but I would not take ten thousand dollars for it." It was wonderful. "Any complaints?" "Nothing." You could see that they adored their captain and the captain swore by them. And here they come back the longest in the line, with a record they were told second to none; and you let them tell how much better than that it is; I must not. They started over there with those little bits of trench mortars, or ones that go only 500 yards, and they wound up with Newtons that I got them, with a range of over 2,000 yards. They were in every show and they would come away with next to no casualties. They were in two or three gas attacks and they certainly did distinguish themselves.

Now about these lads! It only points to what our country with a sense of proportion ought to do to continue this placing of these lads who lived through it. It points—the 26th Division—to the lesson of universal military training. (Applause.) It is a pretty expensive proposition

to have this kind of show to produce the regeneration or betterment that I claim does exist; but if I mistake not I think that you gentlemen will find these lads who come back to you, have reached man's estate; they have learned the sense of proportion, the question of self-government and patience. They have been nearer to their God than they ever have since they left their mothers' knee. They have been up against the iron—these lads of the Yankee Division. They have had no days of rest, and I tell you, gentlemen, that a man under shell fire every day, or approaching a machine gun nest, will do more automatic praying than all the altars on Sunday suggest. (Applause). And they are also going to come back here, and they will not tell you this. They may tell their "buddy", and they may confess it to mother; but they have seen how people in other countries live; they have sized up the Boche and his purpose; they have learned about gas and that gas floats a balloon and they will prick a balloon if he is going to act as a balloon; and what they have found is that there is one enduring thing for an enduring government, and that is religion without creed.

I believe that these men will come back to you, and I believe that they express the greatest hope in aiding you in the solution of these vast problems of reconstruction. They are going to take an interest in this government; they are thinking men. Their action is second to none of any division in France. They are not a National Guard division; they are not a Regular Army division; they are not a National Army division; but they are and were a division of the army of the United States, and there is no better division, and no division that did better work in the English army, in the French army or in the American army. I congratulate you in being kin of their kin and blood of their blood. They are and have been magnificent. I thank you.



(Prolonged applause, the audience rising and cheering).

The Governor, Council, and invited guests then withdrew.

The CHAIRMAN: The purpose for which this joint convention was called having been accomplished, the Senate will retire to the Senate Chamber.

Whereupon the Senate retired. (Applause.)

### IN THE HOUSE

The Speaker in the Chair.

The SPEAKER: The House was considering the act relating to tuberculin tests, and the motion made by the gentleman from Minot, Mr. Bean, was that the bill be substituted for the report.

On motion by Mr. Flint of Monson,

Adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.