

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-First Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1923

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

## HOUSE

Wednesday, January 10, 1923.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that all committees are hereby directed to report to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs all appropriations of money recommended by them and any acts or resolves requiring an appropriation of money.

The committee on appropriations and financial affairs is hereby directed to **make record of said reports, and forthwith** submit the same to the Legislature without changes therein. No act or resolve involving an appropriation of money shall be engrossed without having endorsed thereon, in addition to the usual endorsements of the officers of the Senate and House, the following, viz:

"Examined and recorded by the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

..... Chairman."  
In the House, on motion by Mr. Phillips of Orrington, tabled pending further consideration.

From the Senate: On motion by Mr. Adams of Kennebec, it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that the salaries paid for clerks, stenographers and messengers to the several committees of the Legislature be fixed by the Governor and Council.

In the Senate, sent down for concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, tabled pending further consideration.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that the superintendent of public buildings is hereby given charge of all assignments of rooms for hearings in the Capitol building, and that all applications for rooms for hearings must be made to him in writing 48 hours previous to the time when said rooms are to be used for that purpose.

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

### Orders

On motion by Mr. Moody of York, it was

Ordered, that the Librarian be re-

quested to furnish each member and officer of the House with one copy of the Laws of 1921.

Mr. Rounds of Portland presented the following order:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that a committee be appointed, consisting of three on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to make a contract for the purchase of a picture of the late Governor Parkhurst, to be hung in the State House, the cost of same to be charged to legislative expense.

The order was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

### Orders of the Day

Mr. Douglas of Lamoine presented the following joint resolution:

Whereas, a bequest has been recently made to the Federal Government of an estate in the state of Maryland, to be used as the summer residence of the Chief Executive of this Nation;

And whereas, a Congressional committee is now considering the acceptance of this bequest;

Now, therefore, we, the Eighty-first Legislature of the State of Maine, request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to appear before said Congressional committee and present to them the great natural advantages that the State of Maine possesses as a summer residence for our presidents, and to notify the Eighty-first Legislature when the time is opportune for them to be heard; and the State Senators and State Representatives are urged to use every proper means to have the president's permanent summer residence located within the limits of the State of Maine.

It is requested that the Governor affix his approval to this joint resolution and transmit it forthwith to the members of our Congressional delegation.

Thereupon the resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER: Under the orders of the day, the Chair will now read the committee assignments for the House:

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

#### On Ways and Means

Phillips of Orrington  
Foss of South Berwick  
Sparrow of Pittston  
Teague of Waldoboro  
Hayford of Mechanic Falls  
Owens of Madison  
Gilmour of Westbrook

**On Leave of Absence**

Nickerson of Swanville  
Burns of Eagle Lake  
Hobbs of Hope  
Ray of Old Town  
Bradbury of Newport  
Palmer of Island Falls  
Wills of Salem

**On Rules and Business of the House**

(Speaker Holley, ex-officio)  
Weeks of Fairfield  
Maher of Augusta  
Ludgate of Patten

**On Bills in Third Reading**

Beckett of Calais  
Chalmers of Bangor  
Plummer of Bridgton  
Ludgate of Patten  
Blaisdell of Sullivan  
Thomas of Leeds  
Rowell of South Thomaston

**On Engrossed Bills**

Clarke of Stonington  
Bartlett of Waterville  
Blaisdell of Sullivan  
Baker of Steuben  
Gagne of Frenchville  
Stitham of Pittsfield  
Sayward of Alfred

**On Elections**

Chalmers of Bangor  
Hamilton of Caribou  
Jones of South Portland  
Benoit of Brunswick  
Barwise of Bangor  
Bartlett of Hanover  
Winslow of Raymond

**On County Estimates**

Brett of Otisfield  
Story of Washburn  
Reed of Harmony  
Conant of Buckfield  
Greenleaf of Auburn  
Wills of Salem  
Brown of Bar Harbor  
Stratton of Albion  
Rogers of Rockland  
Gamage of South Bristol  
Leathers of Hermon  
Crafts of Greenville  
Tarr of Arrowsic  
Keene of Belfast  
Baker of Steuben  
Lord of Wells

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES****On Agriculture**

**Senators**  
Wilson of Aroostook  
Morison of Penobscot  
Bemis of Somerset  
**Representatives**  
Conant of Buckfield  
Hayes of Gorham  
Gile of Fayette  
Leland of Sangerville  
Gillespie of Meddybemps  
Gordon of Dayton  
Sturgis of Auburn

**On Appropriations and Financial Affairs**

**Senators**  
Eaton of Oxford  
Wadsworth of Kennebec  
Morison of Penobscot

**Representatives**

Phillips of Orrington  
Houghton of Fort Fairfield  
Sanders of Portland  
Johnson of Brownville  
White of Bowdoinham  
Boulter of Kittery  
Bisbee of Damariscotta

**On Banks and Banking**

**Senators**  
Eaton of Oxford  
Putnam of Washington  
Elliot of Knox

**Representatives**

Plummer of Bridgton  
Bartlett of Waterville  
Tilden of Hallowell  
Brewster of Dexter  
Hayford of Mechanic Falls  
Foss of South Berwick  
Atwood of Portland

**On Claims**

**Senators**  
Emery of Washington  
Adams of Kennebec  
Cram of Cumberland

**Representatives**

Rounds of Portland  
Newcomb of Carmel  
Hamilton of Caribou  
Bickford of Brownfield  
Tarr of Arrowsic  
Macomber of Jay  
Sayward of Alfred

**On Commerce**

**Senators**  
Phillips of Hancock  
Bemis of Somerset  
Kirschner of Androscoggin

**Representatives**

Thomas of Chesterville  
Knight of Turner  
Jacobs of Skowhegan  
Cummings of Portland  
McDonald of East Machias  
Gauvin of Lewiston  
Hallett of Ashland

**On Counties**

**Senators**  
Clark of Lincoln  
Morison of Penobscot  
Morneau of Androscoggin

**Representatives**

Adams of Liberty  
McIlheron of Lewiston  
Benoit of Brunswick  
Dunbar of Orland  
Ranney of Winn  
Sayward of Alfred  
Gagnon of Frenchville

**On Education**

**Senators**  
Allen of York  
Emery of Washington  
Speirs of Cumberland  
**Representatives**  
Barwise of Bangor  
Wood of Bluehill  
Mrs. Pinkham of Fort Kent  
Dudley of Woodstock  
Pierce of Sanford  
Hutchinson of Brunswick  
Brewster of Dexter

**On Federal Relations**

Senators  
 Adams of Kennebec  
 Allen of York  
 Morneau of Androscoggin  
 Representatives  
 Gagne of Lewiston  
 Gagnon of Frenchville  
 Belliveau of Waterville  
 Overlock of Washington  
 Ray of Old Town  
 Storm of Westmanland Pl.  
 Cates of Machiasport

**On Indian Affairs**

Senators  
 Emery of Washington  
 Croxford of Penobscot  
 Elliot of Knox  
 Representatives  
 Jacobs of Skowhegan  
 Sparrow of Pittston  
 Williams of Falmouth  
 McIlheron of Lewiston  
 Finnell of Biddeford  
 Leathers of Hermon  
 Hayes of Chelsea

**On Inland Fisheries and Game**

Senators  
 Putnam of Washington  
 Wilson of Aroostook  
 Clark of Lincoln  
 Representatives  
 Crafts of Greenville  
 Perkins of Orono  
 O'Connell of Millinocket  
 Lord of Wells  
 Lord of South Portland  
 Kitchen of Presque Isle  
 Adams of Litchfield

**On Insane Hospitals**

Senators  
 Wadsworth of Kennebec  
 Phillips of Hancock  
 Powers of Aroostook  
 Representatives  
 Dain of Bath  
 Adams of Liberty  
 Chalmers of Bangor  
 Cummings of Portland  
 McDonald of East Machias  
 Farley of Bridgewater  
 Cates of Machiasport

**On Interior Waters**

Senators  
 Putnam of Washington  
 Bailey of Penobscot  
 Carlton of Sagadahoc  
 Representatives  
 Piper of Jackman  
 Greenleaf of Auburn  
 Douglas of Lamoine  
 Chalmers of Bangor  
 Gilmour of Westbrook  
 Crafts of Greenville  
 Small of Standish

**On Judiciary**

Senators  
 Buzzell of Waldo  
 Hinkley of Cumberland  
 Hussey of Aroostook  
 Representatives  
 Maher of Augusta  
 Wing of Auburn  
 Gardiner of Gardiner

Weeks of Fairfield  
 Archibald of Houlton  
 Nichols of Portland  
 Saunders of Lubec

**On Labor**

Senators  
 Smith of Somerset  
 Ryder of Piscataquis  
 Clark of Lincoln  
 Representatives  
 O'Connell of Millinocket  
 Rogers of Rockland  
 Williams of Falmouth  
 Kitchen of Presque Isle  
 Towne of Norway  
 Stitham of Pittsfield  
 Ayer of Lincoln

**On Legal Affairs**

Senators  
 Brewster of Cumberland  
 Powers of Aroostook  
 Cram of Cumberland  
 Representatives  
 Hale of Portland  
 Morrison of Phillips  
 Martin of Augusta  
 Clarke of Stonington  
 Siddall of Sanford  
 Oakes of Portland  
 Holmes of Lewiston

**On Public Health**

Senators  
 Croxford of Penobscot  
 Allen of York  
 Phillips of Hancock  
 Representatives  
 Pierce of Sanford  
 Fickett of Naples  
 Mrs. Pinkham of Fort Kent  
 Brown of Bar Harbor  
 Ray of Old Town  
 Reed of Harmony  
 Bradbury of Newport

**On Public Utilities**

Senators  
 Bailey of Penobscot  
 Spencer of York  
 Carlton of Sagadahoc  
 Representatives  
 Hodgkins of Bangor  
 Heal of Weston  
 Blaisdell of Sullivan  
 Ludgate of Patten  
 Beckett of Calais  
 Morse of Greene  
 Bartlett of Waterville

**On Reference of Bills**

Senators  
 President Farrington (ex-officio)  
 Hinkley of Cumberland  
 Representatives  
 Speaker Holley (ex-officio)  
 Wing of Auburn  
 Maher of Augusta

**On Salaries and Fees**

Senators  
 Hinkley of Cumberland  
 Ryder of Piscataquis  
 Phillips of Hancock  
 Representatives  
 Beckett of Calais  
 Rounds of Portland  
 Hodgkins of Bangor  
 Moody of York  
 Hamilton of Caribou

Stratton of Albion  
Edwards of Bethel

**On School for Feeble Minded**

Senators

Sargent of Hancock  
Speirs of Cumberland  
Croxford of Penobscot

Representatives

Dain of Bath  
Downing of Bangor  
Smith of Ludlow  
Nevins of Pownal  
Whitney of Corinth  
Hobbs of Hope  
Gagne of Lewiston

**On Sea and Shore Fisheries**

Senators

Stevens of York  
Emery of Washington  
Sargent of Hancock

Representatives

Baker of Steuben  
Jordan of Cape Elizabeth  
Gamage of South Bristol  
Lamson of South Portland  
Littlefield of Kennebunk  
Boman of Vinalhaven  
Goldthwaite of Biddeford

**On State Lands and Forest  
Preservation**

Senators

Phillips of Hancock  
Putnam of Washington  
Buzzell of Waldo

Representatives

Curtis of Brewer  
Granville of Parsonsfield  
Piper of Jackman  
Hammond of Van Buren  
Plummer of Bridgton  
Wills of Salem  
Melcher of Rumford

**On Library**

Senators

Sargent of Hancock  
Spencer of York  
Morneau of Androscoggin

Representatives

Moody of York  
Ranney of Winn  
Stevens of Belgrade  
Brown of Bar Harbor  
Jordan of Westbrook  
Brett of Otisfield  
Wills of Salem

**On Manufactures**

Senators

Wadsworth of Kennebec  
Smith of Somerset  
Wilson of Aroostook

Representatives

Newcomb of Carmel  
Palmer of Island Falls  
Bisbee of Damariscotta  
Curtis of Brewer  
Finnell of Biddeford  
Melcher of Rumford  
Nadeau of Biddeford

**On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance**

Senators

Speirs of Cumberland  
Wilson of Aroostook  
Morneau of Androscoggin

Representatives

Drake of Bath  
Jones of South Portland  
Fendleton of Islesboro

Hallett of Ashland  
Ludgate of Patten  
Johnson of Brownville  
Jewett of North Vassalboro

**On Military Affairs**

Senators

Bailey of Penobscot  
Brewster of Cumberland  
Stevens of York

Representatives

Atwood of Portland  
Gardiner of Gardiner  
Hale of Portland  
Weeks of Fairfield  
Perry of Saco  
Morse of Bath  
Nadeau of Biddeford

**On Mines and Mining**

Senators

Stevens of York  
Speirs of Cumberland  
Elliot of Knox

Representatives

Belliveau of Waterville  
Gauvin of Lewiston  
Palmer of Island Falls  
Owens of Madison  
Edwards of Bethel  
Crowley of Lewiston  
Hayes of Chelsea

**On Pensions**

Senators

Ryder of Piscataquis  
Hussey of Aroostook  
Speirs of Cumberland

Representatives

Newcomb of Carmel  
Nevins of Pownal  
Bickford of Brownfield  
Crowley of Lewiston  
Leathers of Hermon  
Wood of Bluehill  
Winn of Lisbon Falls

**On Public Buildings and Grounds**

Senators

Smith of Somerset  
Powers of Aroostook  
Kirschner of Androscoggin

Representatives

Hodgkins of Bangor  
Bradbury of Newport  
Jones of South Portland  
Farley of Bridgewater  
Macomber of Jay  
Ayer of Lincoln  
Winslow of Raymond

**On State Prison**

Senators

Clark of Lincoln  
Bailey of Penobscot  
Elliot of Knox

Representatives

Tilden of Hallowell  
Knight of Turner  
Storm of Westmanland Pl.  
Staples of Oxford  
Palmer of Island Falls  
Owens of Madison  
Overlock of Washington

**On State Sanatoriums**

Senators

Wilson of Aroostook  
Hussey of Aroostook  
Croxford of Penobscot

Representatives

Reed of Harmony

Plummer of Bridgton  
Heal of Weston  
Thomas of Leeds  
Whitney of Corinth  
Hayes of Chelsea  
Morse of Bath

**On State School for Boys, State  
School for Girls and State Re-  
formatories**

Senators  
Bemis of Somerset  
Ryder of Piscataquis  
Kirschner of Androscoggin

Representatives  
Tilden of Hallowell  
Teague of Waldoboro  
Dilling of Easton  
Brett of Otisfield  
Jacobs of Skowhegan  
Staples of Oxford  
Jordan of Westbrook  
**On Taxation**

Senators  
Allen of York  
Adams of Kennebec  
Bemis of Somerset

Representatives  
Cherry of Eastport  
Thomas of Chesterville  
Nickerson of Swanville  
Douglas of Lamoine  
Downing of Bangor  
Sanders of Portland  
Towne of Norway

**On Temperance**

Senators  
Clark of Lincoln  
Sargent of Hancock  
Spencer of York

Representatives  
Thomas of Chesterville  
Dilling of Easton  
Wills of Salem  
Small of Standish  
Cummings of Portland  
Sparrow of Pittston  
Perry of Saco

**On Towns**

Senators  
Spencer of York  
Eaton of Oxford  
Adams of Kennebec

Representatives  
Smith of Ludlow  
Stevens of Belgrade  
Ranney of Winn  
Winslow of Raymond  
Atwood of Portland  
Ramsdell of Milo  
Rowell of South Thomaston

**On Ways and Bridges**

Senators  
Adams of Kennebec  
Stevens of York  
Smith of Somerset

Representatives  
Granville of Parsonsfield

Story of Washburn  
Drake of Bath  
Dunbar of Orland  
Keene of Belfast  
Keef of Vanceboro  
Dunn of North Yarmouth

At this point there was escorted into the House of Representatives by Representatives Wing of Auburn and Bartlett of Waterville, Chief Justice William R. Riddell of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, who was received with prolonged applause, the House rising.

The SPEAKER: Not being an attorney, perhaps it is almost impossible for me to realize the honor which is coming to us this morning; but I am not unconscious of the fact that the members of this House are deeply appreciative of the opportunity and privilege now given to them; and it is with pleasure that I introduce to you the Honorable Mr. Justice Riddell of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario. (Great applause.)

CHIEF JUSTICE RIDDELL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of this Sovereign State of Maine: When I left Toronto on Monday morning, in order to attend the meeting of the Maine State Bar Association, I little thought that I should be asked to address such important bodies as this and the Senate, before whom I have had the honor of appearing a few moments ago. Indeed, it was not until a very short time ago that I was told that I should be privileged in being permitted to see you and to say a word or two to you. I feel that it is indeed a very great honor to thus address you. I come to you from Canada, your neighbor to the north—your nearest neighbor—and I hope your best-behaved neighbor—a neighbor who has been a good neighbor, I venture to think, as you have been to us for over one hundred years; but I do not come to you as a stranger in any sense. Two months of every year I spend in the State of Maine, and have done so for more than fifteen years, not very far from this place, where I come in the summer for a rest and change; and, if I may be allowed to spring on you the old chestnut, when I leave, the waiters have the change and the landlord has the rest. But at all events, I feel amply repaid—more than repaid. It is a delight for me to visit this State, and have a sniff of the

salt water again with which my ancestors were so familiarly acquainted; and I am still less a stranger in that I am an English-speaking Canadian, born upon this continent, proud of being a North American, proud of being—while a Canadian in every sense and a Britisher to the last drop of my blood—proud of having been born and raised upon this continent. Therefore, while I am not an American, I am America, and I realize that your people and mine are the same at heart, have the same views, the same objects, and are influenced by the same sentiments. We worship the same God, very much under the same forms and in the same language; and peoples who are of that kind can never really be anything other than intimate, beloved friends.

I have had the pleasure of speaking to your Senate. I am not accustomed to Senates. While we have a Senate in Ottawa for the Dominion, corresponding to your Senate in Washington for the United States, our Legislature in the province of Ontario, and in every other province except two, is composed of only one House—the House of Representatives—such as you are; and I feel more at home, I must say, in the House of Representatives than in the Higher House, the Senate. We found that it was hard enough work for the people to keep track of one Legislature without having to keep their eyes upon two (Laughter and applause); and while it is said that one House is likely to correct the errors of the other, it is sometimes forgotten that an error in two houses is worse than an error in one, and less easily gotten rid of. (Laughter and applause.) I do not know whether you are aware how it came about that there are two Houses in the State of Maine. It is a magnificent illustration of the fact, which is so often forgotten, that the institutions of the United States, as are the institutions of Canada, are derived literally from the free institutions of England across the sea. The only reason why there were two Houses originally in England was that the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey was too small to hold all the barons and earls and knights and burgesses; and, consequently, it had to be divided into two rooms, and it was thought wise that those who were elected should gather in one room, and those who were not elected, but who occupied a place in Parlia-

ment by reason of their birth or position, should occupy another room, and it very naturally followed, from the very essence of things, that Parliament should consist of two houses. This is the reason why there are two Houses in this State of Maine Legislature, as there are two Houses, I suppose, in all the American States of the Union—two Houses in Washington, two Houses in Ottawa, and two Houses in Westminster. Whether you look upon yourselves as inferior, I do not know. I cannot enter into your minds; but there is one thing that you are called upon to exercise for the great State of Maine, an exceedingly important function, a function which free men are proud to exercise. There is often a sneer and a jeer among those who ought to know better against the politician. A politician is a man or woman who takes interest in the administration of the affairs of his or her country, who desires to see it well governed—who ought to desire to see it well governed. The only difference that I know of between a politician and a statesman is that the politician is still alive and the statesman is dead. (Laughter.) There is no great man of the past who took an interest in public affairs who did not receive the utmost castigation through his lifetime. George Washington was accused of stealing five thousand dollars of public money; George Washington, the idol of his people! John Jay, the first chief justice of this great American Union, of whom it was said later on that when the mantle of justice touched his shoulders, it touched nothing less spotless than itself, was cursed from one end of this nation to the other in 1794. He was burned in effigy and he lost the presidency of the United States, which was the great object of his existence, because it was said that he, John Jay, a man of that standing, had sold himself, had sold his country to Britain. Everybody knows how Abraham Lincoln was castigated; and so with all the great statesmen of the past. It ought to be a matter of pride for a person to be a legislator; it ought to be a matter of pride for a person to be a politician of that class, the politician who grows into the statesman.

But I did not come here to lecture, but rather to speak of the common interests which we people have. Some years ago there was formed under the



auspices of President Taft, he becoming the first honorary president, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the object of which was to put an end to war, and to determine broad international relationships by means of arbitration if diplomacy failed. I had the honor of being an early member of that association. We had many meetings, and we were called upon in matters of international relations between the United States on the one hand and Britain on the other. Except for the deplorable war of 1812, since 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Britain, there have never been any serious disputes between these great nations. There may have been quarrels, as there are family disputes and quarrels, with which nobody else has had anything to do, and which we settled on proper terms, except, as I say, the unnecessary and useless war of 1812. Twenty-three matters have been determined by arbitration between the United States on the one hand and Canada or Britain on the other, three of them involving the boundary of Maine. In the Senate, a few moments ago, I told them about three arbitrations whereby the northeastern and northern boundaries of Maine were determined by peaceable means, any one of which might have caused war between these two great peoples.

There are only two theories of international relationship. One is the theory of the autocrat, and Woodrow Wilson never said a truer word than that autocracy cannot be trusted to keep the faith. One is the method of the autocrat, that "might is right. I can; therefore, I will." The other is the method of the democrat—"right is right," to be followed in the light of wisdom, as your people and mine have followed from the beginning.

Now, then, members of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, Britain occupies one-fourth of the world's surface, and has more than one-fourth of all the inhabitants of the world; and when I say Britain, I mean, not England, but the British Commonwealth, composed of a number of free nations, of which mine is one. She herself keeps peace over one-fourth of the world. The United States has somewhat less territory. The United States is keeping peace throughout the whole length and

breadth of this magnificent center of the North American continent from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence. These two nations together are keeping peace in at least one-third of the whole surface of the world—among one-third of the inhabitants of the world. It is their function to keep peace for the rest of the world. It is idle to look to any other nation. France cannot do it. France is watching the Rhine constantly. Italy cannot do it, the northern nations cannot do it, neither can Greece or Austria. The smaller nations of Europe are of no account in this respect. Germany cannot be trusted for generations to take the lead in civilization because her viewpoint is not ours, her idea of peace being the peace of force. The peace we English-speaking people look forward to is the peace of persuasion, the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. The civilization of the world rests upon the English-speaking people today, and they are the only people who can heal the world, and the civilization which we together offer is the only thing worth living for. Those Maine farmers who stood in the embattled line at Concord, a line uneven indeed, owing to the drill sergeant, but whose strong and valiant hearts fired the shot that was heard around the world, stood there not only for the thirteen Colonies, not only for the thirteen States which were to follow the Colonies, and the forty-nine States which were to succeed them, but for Canada and Australia and New Zealand and South Africa, nay, for England herself, and all that makes the British Empire, the British Commonwealth worth while. Self government, freedom, liberty to govern ourselves according to our own way—that is our civilization, and that civilization depends upon two people's, English-speaking people, the people of the greatest realm the world ever saw, the people of my country, the British Commonwealth, the like of which the world has never seen. Of course mistakes have been made through the centuries, but on the whole they have been centuries of glory and pride to those of us who live under the British flag; and upon you people of the United States as well as ourselves the future depends. You have given us a splendid example of what can be done by justice and righteousness, and it only remains for you to extend into inter-

national fields that sense of justice, that sense of democracy, that sense of right, which you have exhibited in your own internal affairs, to go far toward insuring the peace of the world.

I have talked altogether too long, but my heart is full of this subject. The world depends upon the American people, and I for one, knowing you as I do—I know very many Americans, living three months of the year in some part of the United States, and knowing something of American history—I have no fear that the world can look with confidence upon the United States, taking the actual leadership which is hers in democracy, justice and peace. I thank you. (Prolonged applause, the House rising.)

Mr. Justice RIDDELL: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I trust to meet you again.

Thereupon the Chief Justice retired, amid the applause of the House, the members standing.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents out of order a message from the Governor, as follows:

January 10, 1923.

To the Honorable Senate and House of the Eighty-first Legislature:

The committee appointed by House Order dated February 9, 1921, "to investigate all existing legislative enactments relating to the expenditure of money by the various departments of the State and collate such expenditures \* \* \* and report to the Governor and Council," has rendered its report, and in accordance with the request contained in said House Order I am transmitting it to you.

The report of the committee consists of 373 typewritten pages, the first 58 pages of which comprise the committee's recommendations, the balance of 315 pages being collections and tabulations of statistics relating to the State departments and other activities of our State government. In order that the Legislature may have the committee's report promptly I have arranged with the superintendent of public printing to have the first 58 pages printed and distributed. In my opinion the collections and tabulations will prove of value to the various legislative committees that are to consider the recommendations submitted to you. As

it would cost approximately \$1200.00 to print the 315 pages, I have not arranged for this to be done, as this is a matter that rests in the discretion of the Legislature. I suggest that these 315 pages be placed on file with the State librarian, where they will be readily accessible to the members of the Legislature.

The legislative committee has made a careful examination of the various departments of State and I ask you to give serious consideration to its recommendations. It would not be advisable for the Chief Executive to go into the details of the report, for doubtless the several committees of the Legislature will take up the subjects that are referred to therein. It is proper, however, for me to say that if the Legislature sees fit to adopt the committee's recommendations, the State Government will be placed upon a more secure and more economical financial basis than it is at present. Of all the matters that will be presented to this Legislature I doubt if any have greater possibilities for efficiency and economy than have the recommendations attached hereto. An opportunity is now presented to the Eighty-first Legislature to take a step in advance, and although it will be necessary to set aside some of the traditions and customs of the past, I hope you will not hesitate to do so if you believe that the State will gain thereby. Almost without exception I endorse the committee's recommendations, and hope they will be adopted.

I shall be glad to confer with the several committees of the Legislature at any time on any public matters, including those outlined in the report of the legislative committee, for perhaps the knowledge acquired by two years of service as Chief Executive will prove helpful.

Respectfully submitted,

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER,

Governor of Maine.

On motion by Mr. Phillips of Orrington, the message was tabled, pending disposition of the subject matter.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House at this time, out of order, under suspension of the rules, six bills and resolves, unless there be objection.

The Chair hearing no objection, the rules are suspended, and the Chair presents

An Act to amend paragraph 40 of Section 6 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 105 of the Public Laws of 1919, as further amended by Chapter 119 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to exemption from taxation of the estates of war veterans.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Fairfield this bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The SPEAKER: Resolve in favor of the town of Fairfield, to reimburse said town for money expended for the care of the family of Robert Packard.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Fairfield, this resolve was referred to the committee on claims.

The SPEAKER: An Act to amend Section four of Chapter 129 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917, entitled An Act to amend the charter of the York Beach Village Corporation.

On motion by Mr. Moody of York this bill was referred to the committee on legal affairs, and 200 copies ordered printed.

The SPEAKER: An Act to amend Chapter 37 of the Public and Special Laws of 1917, relating to a police commission for the city of Lewiston.

On motion by Mr. Holmes of Lewiston, this bill was referred to the committee on legal affairs.

The SPEAKER: An Act to amend Chapter 128 of the Private and Special Laws of 1921, relating to clerk hire in the Lewiston Municipal Court.

On motion by Mr. Holmes of Lewiston, the bill was referred to the committee on salaries and fees.

The SPEAKER: Resolve in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the employment of women and children in industry more than forty-eight hours in the week.

On motion by Mr. Holmes of Lewiston, this bill was referred to the committee on labor.

On motion by Mr. McIlheron of Lewiston,

Adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.