

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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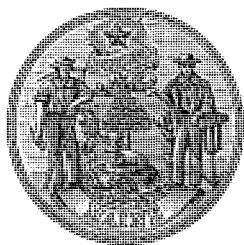
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STATE OF MAINE

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
ON
PUBLIC SAFETY



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Harold M. Sewall, Bath, Chairman
 John E. Bunker, Bar Harbor, Secretary
 William T. Cobb, Rockland
 Rex W. Dodge, Portland
 Halbert P. Gardner, Portland
 Charles F. Johnson, Waterville
 *Added later.

Herbert Payson, Portland
 Hiram W. Ricker, So. Poland
 Donald F. Snow, Bangor
 J. S. P. H. Wilson, Auburn
 *Harry M. Verrill, Portland
 *Kenneth C. M. Sills, Brunswick

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 Morris McDonald, Portland
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Bion Wing, Phillips

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 *George G. Emery, Sanford, Acting Chm.
 Cecil F. Clark, Hollis Ctr. and Biddeford, Sec.
 John Dennett, York
 Edward M. Dearing, Biddeford

Horace Mitchell, Kittery
 Elmer E. Page, Saco
 Lamont A. Stevens, Wells
 Frank Parsons, Kennebunk

*Added later. †Resigned.

GOVERNOR MILLIKEN'S WAR MESSAGE

Gentlemen of the Legislature:

Since you first assembled three months ago, world events have moved swiftly to a fateful climax. I have summoned you in joint convention at the very opening of your session this morning because the moment has come for the State of Maine, acting through her chosen representatives, to begin playing her proper part in world affairs.

For more than thirty months Americans have watched with growing horror and amazement the appalling world catastrophe across the sea. We are a peaceful people committed by ancient tradition to a policy of aloofness from European alliances. This policy we have struggled to maintain. Through all these weary months we have taken no part except that of messenger of succor and relief to the distressed.

But continued isolation from the struggle has become increasingly impossible. Neither the broad expanse of the Atlantic nor the faith of treaties nor the instincts common to humanity have sufficed to protect our peaceful and law-abiding citizens from the assassin. With unbelievable patience and self-restraint, we have seen our flag insulted, our rights insolently invaded, our citizens, even women and children, foully murdered upon the high seas. Our self-respect and honor as a nation forbid further endurance of these intolerable aggressions.

But we are to enter the war at last not only because of the threat against the integrity of our own nation and this hemisphere for which we have some measure of responsibility. This is to be no mere defensive war on our part. We are to strike and strike with all the energy and power at our command because we are at last convinced that the very fate of civilization is at stake.

A ruthless military frenzy is running amuck in the world,

armed, not with bludgeon and spear suited to such a survival of savagery, but with the most frightful engines of destruction that modern science can devise. Our warfare is not against the German people but against the brutal despotism which assumes to govern them,—a belated survival of mankind's age-old enemy, the cruel and arrogant spirit of autocracy, which soon, please God, is utterly to vanish from the earth.

More is concerned in this titanic struggle than the honor or the life of any nation. It has become a world conflict for that freedom of self-governing democracies of which our flag is the supreme token among mankind. The allies are fighting for civilization against despotism. With the battle finally joined upon this issue our flag would droop in the breeze if withheld ingloriously from the conflict.

Last night before a joint convention of Congress, the President asked that a state of war be declared to exist and that our government at once enter upon the conflict upon the side of the Allies with all the energy and power at our command. You have read his calm and patriotic utterance.

Congress will meet again this noon to put into full effect his recommendations. Before that time, let us, by appropriate action, assure the President and Congress of our full and loyal support in this solemn hour of national crisis. No words need be added to his noble statement of the case. The eloquence of deeds can best be ours.

I urge that you provide immediate authority for the issuance of bonds to the amount of one million dollars and give the Governor and Council full authority to spend such portion of this amount as may be necessary for military purposes.

You will also enact such defense measures as may seem to you fitting, giving the constituted authorities powers appropriate for them to use in time of war.

You should also make suitable provision for adequate care of the families and dependents of soldiers. This can best be done in my judgment by granting some discretion to the Governor and Council without attempting to make a fixed rule applicable to all cases.

So much of our duty we may now foresee. Whatever

more our country asks of us will be given with cheerful and unswerving loyalty. You will remain in session for the next few days, even into next week if necessary in order to be ready to take instant action upon matters within the jurisdiction of the State as fast as events shall point the way.

Our little State has a role in the coming conflict far out of proportion to her size. Our rocky shores look out upon the broad Atlantic, once the highway of peaceful commerce, now the possible path of the ruthless invader. When today the leaders of our nation meet in solemn conference, let it be known that Maine is true to her glorious traditions of other days,—that now as always in the past her sons are willing to offer freely the last full measure of devotion when their country calls.

CARL E. MILLIKEN, *Governor*.

April 3, 1917.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE
HUNDRED ON PUBLIC SAFETY

We herewith hand you the report of the Chairman of this Committee, to the Executive Committee, from the beginning of its work. Appended will be found summary of the work of the Naval Affairs Committee, of the County Committees, the Food Committee, and the Four Minute Men Department; also a financial statement to the end of the year, December 31, 1917.

HAROLD M. SEWALL, *Chairman.*

JOHN E. BUNKER, *Secretary.*

STATE OF MAINE
Committee on Public Safety

On the 9th of April last, the Secretary of War sent to all State Governors a letter suggesting the organization in every State of a State Council of Defense similar in nature to the Council of National Defense and created to promote and co-ordinate war activities of the State, and to cooperate with the Federal Government and the Council of National Defense. On March 22, 1917, more than two weeks in advance of this letter, Governor Milliken appointed a Committee of One Hundred on Public Safety, summoning them to the service of their State and Nation. Maine was the second State in the Union to appoint such a Committee, Massachusetts being the first.

The response to the Governor's summons was prompt, full and patriotic. On March 31, every member named who was within the limit of the State, and not detained by sickness or imperative necessity, met in Portland, to the number of 95.

After being called to order by the Chairman, on motion of Mr. Braun of Portland, Mr. Hoegg was chosen temporary secretary.

In calling the Committee to order the Chairman pointed out the limitations under which it was to act; that it had no legal status; that it was to supplement, and not in any way to displace, existing authority; that its duties were necessarily

undefined, and it was generally to do what by common consent should be agreed on to be done, in the emergency which confronted the State.

After being addressed by the Governor, briefly explaining the purposes for which the Committee was created, and by Mr. Weed, Vice-Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, on motion of Dean Kenneth C. M. Sills of Brunswick the following communication was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States:

"Portland, Maine, 27 March, 1917.

To the President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Public Safety of Maine, appointed by the Governor, and representing every section of the State, meeting for the first time in Portland, desires to assure you of the loyal support of the State of Maine in every effort made to defend the honor and safety of our country. We believe that the hour has come when the United States must unsheathe the sword and strike for the right. As free men dwelling by the sea, we hold that American ships are American soil, and that American sailors have the same right to the protection of the government as have citizens in any portion of our land. We believe that the sentiment of this country will no longer allow to continue a situation under which other nations are defending our coasts and fighting our battles. If we are to have the influence that we all hope for when the war is over, we must bear a part of the burden now. To these ends, as citizens of Maine, sharing the glorious traditions of New England and of the country at large, in the words of our forefathers, 'we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'"

Upon motion of Mr. Gardner of Portland, it was resolved: "That the Committee urge Maine Senators and Representatives to act and vote in the next Congress with all possible promptness in declaring that war exists and to aid in using all the powers of this Nation against the German forces."

On motion of ex-Governor Cobb of Rockland, amended

by Capt. Colcord of Searsport, it was voted that the Legislature of Maine be requested to appropriate a million dollars to be used under the direction of the Governor and Council for the purposes of State preparedness and defense.

It was voted to appoint a Legislative Committee of three. On motion of Judge Stearns of Norway, the principle of universal military training was endorsed. On motion of Col. Parkhurst of Bangor, it was voted to advocate before the Legislature the establishment of a State Constabulary, and the creation of legal machinery for the organization of a Home Guard. On motion of Judge Powers of Houlton, it was voted that the Committee consider its first duty to see that the existing official military organization in the State is fully equipped to the last detail for a possible call to service.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler of South Paris, it was voted by acclamation that the Chairman be directed to convey the profound appreciation of the Committee to Mr. Walker Blaine Beale for his timely and patriotic generosity in tendering for the use of the Committee the residence of his distinguished grandfather, the late James G. Blaine.

Senator Hale addressed the Committee.

ORGANIZATION

It was voted that the Counties should organize their own Committees.

The organization was subsequently completed as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED BY THE GOVERNOR

Harold M. Sewall, Bath, Chairman.
John E. Bunker, Bar Harbor, Secretary.
George E. Macomber, Augusta, Treasurer.
William T. Cobb, Rockland.
Rex W. Dodge, Portland.
Halbert P. Gardner, Portland.
Ernest M. Goodall, Sanford.
Charles F. Johnson, Waterville.
Herbert Payson, Portland.
Hiram Ricker, South Poland.
Donald F. Snow, Bangor.

J. S. P. H. Wilson, Auburn.
 Harry M. Verrill, Portland.
 Kenneth C. M. Sills, Brunswick.
 William T. White, Rockland.

| Sub-Committees: | Chairmen: |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Coordination of Aid Societies, | Dean K. C. M. Sills, Brunswick |
| Finance, | Harry M. Verrill, Portland |
| Industrial Survey, | Walter F. Wyman, Augusta |
| Naval Affairs, | William T. White, Rockland |
| Protection of Public Utilities, | Frank E. Boston, Gardiner |
| Steam Transportation, | Morris McDonald, Portland |
| Food Production and Conserva- tion, | Donald F. Snow, Bangor |
| Water Transportation, | Frank C. Wright, Bangor |

The Counties were organized, the Chairman of each organization being the first member of the Committee of One Hundred from each County as follows:

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Androscoggin: | Royce D. Purington, Lewiston |
| Aroostook: | Frederick A. Powers, Houlton |
| Cumberland: | Robert Braun, Portland |
| Franklin: | Elmer E. Richards, Farmington |
| Hancock: | Luere B. Deasy, Bar Harbor |
| Kennebec: | Charles F. Johnson, Waterville |
| Knox: | William T. Cobb, Rockland |
| Lincoln: | B. C. Redonnett, Wiscasset |
| Oxford: | Albert J. Stearns, Norway |
| Penobscot: | Frederick H. Parkhurst, Bangor |
| Piscataquis: | Frank E. Guernsey, Dover |
| Sagadahoc: | Harold M. Sewall, Bath |
| Somerset: | Carleton P. Merrill, Skowhegan |
| Waldo: | Orlando E. Frost, Belfast |
| Washington: | John R. Trimble, Calais |
| York: | Ernest M. Goodall, Sanford |

In April the Executive Committee sent out suggestions to the County Chairmen as to the tentative scope of their work, but each Chairman was left free to direct the work for his own County along the lines which seemed best fitted for that particular section, the requirements for the coast and inland counties necessarily differing in essentials. The County Chair-

men were kept informed as to measures being taken by the National Council of Defense and the Government at Washington. Letters were sent to them suggesting window advertisements for Naval Recruiting; in regard to the scarcity of wood, advising its cutting; giving notice of the appointment of a special agent of the Department of Justice with headquarters at the office of the United States Attorney at Portland. The attention of the municipal officers in each city, town and plantation was called to the act requiring the recording of sales of dynamite, powder and other explosives, also to the act regulating the registration of aliens; also request to the clerk of each city, town and plantation to send copies of the enrollment for that municipality on blanks sent out from the Headquarters for that purpose.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON

On May 2d and 3d, with the Governor the Chairman attended a National Defense Council at Washington. The Governors of eleven States, and representatives from 48 States were present, although not all the States were then organized. The conference was impressively addressed by the President, the Secretary of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of Labor and Commerce; also by the Adjutant General and Judge Advocate General of the Army, and by members of the Advisory Council. The magnitude of the task before the Government was dwelt upon, and the aid that was expected of the State Councils of Defense and Committees of Safety was pointed out.

In closing the conference the Secretary of War, who presided, requested each of the members to feel "That we in Washington want you to reflect for us as accurately as you can the state of the public mind in your communities, and that we want you here to tell us of the problems which present themselves to you in your States, calling on us for aid when it is a thing in which our aid can be given, giving us information when you think we ought to have that information to enable us to make sound judgment on a policy—in other words, if you will feel that you are just a part of us for the time

being, scattered out through the United States—an extension, as it were, of the personality of the Council of Defense, and for the purpose of keeping in touch with the public sentiment, public need, and the condition of public affairs. * * *

“If it be true that we are in for a long siege—and no man can safely express an opinion as to the length of it—but if it be true that our country has not only to bow its back to the burden, but to carry the burden a great distance, then there may be frequent occasions when the Council of National Defense will send out telegraphic requests for you to reassemble; and let us take you into our confidence, and you take us into yours, so that the harmonious relations established by this conference continue, and the efficiency of our cooperation be assured.”

SEED AND FERTILIZERS

Responding to the demand for fertilizers from all over the State, the Committee through its Secretary communicated with all fertilizer manufacturers east of the Mississippi River to ascertain what supplies were available, with the result that thirty carloads were ordered; but owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary ingredients, a part of these orders were cancelled. Seven carloads were received, which were sold through the local Committees or appointed agents at cost, and distributed as widely as possible.

Through the efforts of the Committee nine carloads of Western seed wheat, and one carload of buckwheat were secured, most of it coming by express, freight conditions being so congested at that time as to make it impossible to get shipments to Maine in time for sowing. By direction of Gov. Milliken, this was distributed to farmers at \$4 per bushel, f. o. b. Waterville, which seemed to be the most central distributing point, the state bearing the additional expense.

We have on hand, stored with the Farmers' Union Grain & Supply Company at Waterville, 962 bushels of seed wheat, costing \$3,747.90, and 228 bushels of seed buckwheat, costing \$547.20. This grain is being stored at 5c. per bushel, until seed time in the spring of 1918.

All of the yellow flint corn that could be bought in Ontario through the influence of the Canadian Commission of Agriculture was secured for those desiring to purchase same for their own use.

The Committee sent out blanks to all seed dealers in the State, also advertised in the newspapers in order to reach all growers having good seed for sale, and kept on file at the Headquarters lists of same, acting as an agency to bring the would-be purchaser into contact with parties having seed for sale. By this means hundreds of bushels of beans were transferred from one part of the State to another in quantities varying from a few quarts to a few bushels. Thousands of bushels of potatoes were transferred from one locality to another in quantities varying from a few bushels to carload lots. Large quantities of corn, barley, oats, rye and native-grown buckwheat were through this means, secured by the farmers.

Through the efforts that were made by this Committee and its sub-committee on Food Production and Conservation, whose report is appended, the acreage of the State was increased over 100%, but on account of the very unfavorable weather the 1917 crops were below those of 1916. If the weather had been that of a normal season, the State of Maine would have been blessed with by far the largest crops it ever produced.

From time to time the Committee sent to the leading newspapers matter for publication, especially that urged by the States' Council at Washington and that pertaining to increased crop production.

COAST AND NAVAL ACTIVITIES

So far the field covered by the Committee is similar to the work done by other States, but one field Maine made peculiarly her own. Maine is a maritime state, with its vast indented coastline, its capes, stretching far out into the Atlantic, its bays and rivers forming the most admirable location for submarine bases. The exposed position on the sea tended to bring the defenseless condition of our people more nearly

home than at any time since the Revolution or the Naval War of 1812. For Maine's direct frontage on the sea in a straight line is nearly 250 miles, and multiplied by its sinuosities, makes a salt water frontage of 2500 miles; while at the distance of a three-mile stretch along the shore, lies a chain of outposts of more than 300 islands.

Naturally, it was in the coast counties that the organization of the local Committees of Safety took the first and fullest hold, and the recognition of the dangers to which they were exposed, led the Governor to appoint a larger membership generally, from those counties than from those inland, particularly from Cumberland. In these, the oldest settled parts of the State, Committees on Safety were organized in the very towns and by the descendants of those who had organized Committees of Safety at the outbreak of the Revolution. Never, it seems, had Maine been thrown even in those days more upon her own resources of defense, for, despite the growth of our military and naval establishment, the defense we might offer was inadequate, considering the growth of the state from its early years. Geographically, there seemed to be no State in the Union more exposed to the dangers of the sea. And it was not forgotten that long before the war, the War Board had pointed out that, in event of an invasion of this country, this invasion would be through Chesapeake Bay or New England.

We were on the highway to Canada, a country at war with our common enemy, and already there had been an attempt to blow up the International bridge between the territories. The Kennebec, in the Revolution, had carried the American forces far on their way to Quebec. At Bath was the easternmost shipbuilding plant devoted to naval construction in the United States, while from Portland heavy shipments of horses and grain were being made for the Allies. Halifax lay but a short distance from our boundary, as we were forcibly reminded by the fact that the last German raider in the Atlantic cruised almost within sight of our shores in her attempt to destroy English transports sailing from that port.

Cumberland, which was the first county thoroughly to

organize, having within its limits the forts of Portland Harbor, and keenly alive to its natural position as being on the route that would be chosen in case of an invasion of Canada, took every step to cooperate with the Federal, Military and Naval authorities there, providing food, clothing and supplies to such, extended financial assistance, installed sanitary equipment in barracks and leased extra quarters where there had been danger of overcrowding. Their Committee chartered a boat for coast patrol. It rendered clerical help and kept in close touch with the important and urgent needs of the establishments there which could not immediately be provided for through the Federal channels which were choked with the demands upon them, by the great emergency of war. It gathered statistics of all available supplies. And it did this by itself and without any aid from the State. By paying travelling expenses the Cumberland Committee facilitated the enlistment in the Naval Reserve of young men from the country towns.

Owing to the fact that Bath was selected as one of the five naval bases along the Maine coast, much of the work of the Sagadahoc Public Safety Committee had to do with the office of the local Section-Commander, and data pertaining to various subjects such as docking facilities for war vessels, bituminous coal to be found here in stock and amounts which could be handled by local stevedores, radio operators and owners of wireless sets were furnished the Naval authorities. Upon request, the Committee assisted in closing up all private wireless sets, notifying the police of every city and town along the Kennebec river, even beyond tidewater and far to the eastward. Through its efforts, a complete radio plant, the gift of a public-spirited citizen, was installed at Bath. Arrangements were made for occupancy, during the period of the war, of the Kennebec Yacht Club as a Naval Station for Coast Patrol Service within the section bounded by Seguin Island on the west and Megunticus Rock on the east.

In Knox, headquarters for navy coast patrol being established in Rockland, the local Committee with the State Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs worked with the officers in charge to help them in obtaining suitable quarters, etc.

Due to the confusion at Naval Headquarters in the First Naval District there was serious delay in forwarding to Rockland the pay due enlisted men, also necessary clothing, uniforms and equipment. The Welfare Committee provided meals and whatever equipment was temporarily necessary. The Committee established a local War Camp Y. M. C. A. building, for the exclusive use of the men in the Naval Department.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Governor and Council the authorization, at a cost not to exceed one thousand dollars, of radio plants along the coast under the supervision of W. R. Rush, District Superintendent of Boston Navy Yard; also the authorization of the necessary building for the instalment of electrical machinery at Fort Popham—the funds for this not being immediately available to the Naval authorities.

This, briefly, was the prompt and efficient aid extended the Government by the State, local and county committees. On the 7th of April a sub-committee was named by the State Executive Committee, with W. T. White of Rockland as Chairman. This Committee immediately got in touch with Captain W. R. Rush, Commandant First Naval District, in order to ascertain what the State could do to assist in the unusual emergency which confronted the Navy Department. It was learned that the immediate demand was for patrol boats, and the State was asked to provide through this Committee the nucleus of a fleet. The Executive Committee recommended the expenditure of \$100,000 for the purchase of such boats. The Governor and Council immediately voted this amount. Seven boats were purchased, at a total cost of \$94,500. With the funds at the disposal of the Committee their work was greatly simplified and facilitated for the reason that it gave official recognition to the action of the Committee in asking yacht owners to give their craft or make a lease of them for a nominal amount to the State. By this method the Committee procured fifteen more boats leased for one dollar a year and offered to the Navy Department for its free and unrestricted use. They were all accepted and put into service, manned with navy crews and in charge of the various Section Commanders to whom they were assigned.

Three months subsequently the Navy Department took these boats over officially, fully reimbursing the State for the outlay. The plan of the Committee, therefore, resulted in putting in service without delay, a sufficient fleet to patrol adequately the Maine coast. The naval commandant expressed his appreciation of the work of the Committee in giving such aid as no other state had given, and Chairman White was made, in recognition of this work, a First Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve.

The further activity of the Committee consisted in assisting the Commandant, Chief of Staff and Section Commander in every way within the powers of civilians familiar with the country and people. Every effort was made by the Committee to assist in the provision for the health, comfort and welfare of the men under the Section Commanders, also at the specific request of the Chief of Staff, assistance was rendered in securing authorization, requisition, permits from the superior officers in the Navy Yard as in the judgment of the commanders were essential to the base organizations, and yet were irregular in their time or had been overlooked by the Navy Yard officials in the tremendous rush of business since the declaration of war.

Perhaps no part of the Committee's activities were of more immediate and will be of more lasting service than the part it took in assisting in the establishment of radio stations along the coast of our State. As a result of these activities Mr. Alessandro Fabbri of New York became interested in the work, and manifested his interest in a material way by erecting at Bar Harbor what is probably the best equipped amateur radio plant in the United States. This plant has been offered to and formally accepted by the Navy Department, and is now in its possession.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The testimony that is thus given to the work of the Committees in the coast counties is meant in no disparagement of the work simultaneously pursued on different lines in the other counties. Their reports appended speak for themselves. The

work of the organizations in Penobscot, Androscoggin, Oxford and Piscataquis are particularly to be commended.

The State Committee cooperated as far as possible in the Liberty Loan Campaign, arranging through the County Chairmen for the assistance of those sent through the State in the interest of the same, and providing the names of energetic men in practically every town in the State to assist in this work. Similar aid was extended in the recruiting campaign. The Committee endorsed the passage of the Military Selective Conscription Bill and called upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support it.

During the latter part of May and June, the Secretary was appointed Recruiting Officer for a Transportation Unit for the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., examinations, both physical and technical, being held at Committee's Headquarters, and this unit has now been called into active service.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

The Committee recommended the location of a military training camp at Cape Elizabeth, near Fort Williams, land to be furnished the Government without cost. Later, following several interviews between General Edwards, Commander of the Department of the Northeast, and the Governor with the Chairman, attention was directed to the availability of a site at Sanford Plains for a permanent cantonment in which the drafted men of our State, with others, could be trained. The Chairman of our Military Committee, Mr. Ricker, joined Major Pope in an inspection of this site, on which a favorable recommendation was made, also in an inspection by General Edwards, who endorsed its availability. This was followed by the visit of a sub-committee consisting of Dean Sills, Senator Johnson and the Chairman, to Washington, where with the two Senators from our State and the Representative from the First District, an interview was had with the Secretary of War, to urge its adoption. The Secretary, after hearing the presentation of the case, replied that it had been conclusively determined that there should be but one cantonment established in New England, and that at Ayer, Mass.

FUEL

During the second month of the Committee's existence, an appeal was sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to investigate the report that the ocean-going tugs towing barges with coal for Maine, were to be commandeered by the Government.

Letters have been sent, enclosing request from the New England Fuel Committee, and again urging the cutting of wood. Reports have been obtained monthly from each port of our State at the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, compiling the amount of coal received by water in Maine. Copies sent to the Chamber of Commerce and also to the National Fuel Administration.

On December 20th your Chairman represented the Governor, detained by illness, at a meeting in Washington of the New England Governors on the fuel situation. A conference was held with Mr. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, who promised relief for the situation in New England, and later a conference was held with the Railroad War Board.

MISCELLANEOUS

Our Senators and Representatives were asked to lend their efforts to the establishment by the Federal Government of a minimum price on staple food products as soon as possible.

The Committee approved the recommendations of its subcommittee on Food Production and Conservation that \$250,000 be loaned by the State to the farmers to aid them in crop production. This recommendation of the Committee was not approved by the Governor and Council.

The Committee authorized the publication of a Maine patriotic handbook, the compilation of which is now completed by the State Librarian, Mr. Dunnack—designed to promote state pride, and to stimulate and maintain a spirit among our people, that shall stand behind the purpose of the war.

June 1st the Committee sent out registration buttons designed by the Secretary to every city, town and plantation throughout the State.

At the June meeting it was voted to turn all relief work over to the Red Cross. July 1st, the Secretary took his place upon the Public Utilities Commission, but retained a general oversight of the Committee's correspondence at Headquarters.

In August Professor Paul Nixon of Bowdoin volunteered his services to the Committee, and was appointed Assistant Secretary. After conference with the Governor, it was arranged that branch headquarters should be opened at Bath for the convenience of the Chairman and Prof. Nixon. These offices have now been closed.

At the last meeting in Bath, it was voted that the Executive Committee tender the services of the Public Safety Committees to the Exemption Boards of the State. This was done, but there was no general use made of the aid thus volunteered; though in certain sections of the State information as to exemption was requested by Exemption Boards, and with very satisfactory results.

It was voted as the sense of the Committee that the Act Providing for a State Constabulary should be put in force. This matter has been urgently brought to the Governor's attention orally and by letter. The Governor had a meeting with the sheriffs, who assured him they were able to cope with the situation, but we believe he still has the subject under consideration.

The matter of securing farm labor was left to the Food Committee.

It was voted that the State Committee secure lists by counties of all men in naval and military service, and that these lists should be sent to the County Chairmen. The labor involved in securing these lists has been greater than was anticipated. After waiting until the clerical force in the Adjutant General's office had arranged the names in alphabetical order by counties, it has been necessary for the stenographer at our Headquarters to make pencil copies of the lists, and afterwards put them in type, this being a slow process. The lists have now been completed and forwarded to the County Chairmen.

It was voted to put the Four Minute Men plan into operation. Prof. Nixon was made Chairman and the results are

known to you. It is only fair to state that they have been accomplished solely by his untiring and patriotic devotion. The report on this work is appended.

Circular letters have been sent asking the County Chairman to finance the Food Pledge Campaign; letters offering clerical aid to the Exemption Boards in the work under the draft; letters regarding the second Liberty Loan; one to every Committee Chairman in towns or cities where there was a Chairman of the Liberty Loan Campaign; letters to Public Safety Committees of every coast town or city asking aid in enforcing the President's proclamation forbidding aliens on the water front, also letters to the same enclosing copies of the Seaboard Safety Bulletin, giving instructions as to the lookout and reports to be made on any submarine activities; letters to County Chairmen enclosing copies of an appeal to Governor Milliken for clerical and accounting assistance in the Y. M. C. A. War Work abroad. In response to this appeal Mr. Sawyer, Secretary of the Androscoggin Committee, secured two assistants, the companies with which they were connected offering to continue their salaries. Letters containing press articles were sent to the press at the request of the Commercial Economy Board, also various letters urging the adoption of the Economy Board's suggestions of a central delivery designed to relieve men of unessential employment.

A Conference of States in the eastern half of the United States is to be held in Washington to discuss the curtailment of excessive retail delivery service. Prof. Nixon has been delegated to represent the Committee at this Conference.

In the latter part of August a letter was addressed to the Committee by the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, Washington, asking the Committee to name some one of standing in the State who would command the confidence of all classes, of organizing ability and some acquaintance with the problems of industry and of labor, as a director for Maine of that organization. The United States Public Service Reserve is an official National organization of adult males who desire to find their place for effective service to the country in the war emergency. Accordingly, Mr. Charles

S. Hichborn of Augusta has been named as one who fully measures up to the requirements, and he has been given rooms at our headquarters. He has also been appointed Director of the Federal Employment Service Bureau, and his work will be conducted as a part of the work of our Committee.

On November 23d we were requested to name a representative of this Committee to act with and assist the State Inspector of Explosives, operating under an act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage and use of explosives in times of war, the administration of which is lodged in the Director of the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. Mr. Walter S. Wyman of Augusta has been named as such representative.

CONCLUSION

The Maine Committee of Public Safety is now an integral part of the Councils of Defense and Committees of Safety established throughout the Union.

These are of varying influence and importance. Some issue weekly bulletins of their own and Federal war activities, are equipped with large office staff and generous financial backing. The Massachusetts Committee, the first to organize, is probably the best representative of its class. Although appointed as ours and not created by act of the Legislature, its position has been made the more influential by the fact that, among other extraordinary war powers granted to the Governor by the Legislature, is the power to direct and determine the settlement of disputes arising from industrial conditions growing out of the war, and this power the Governor has delegated to the Executive Secretary of the Committee. Moreover, in Massachusetts both the Fuel and Food Administrations are vested in the executive officers of that Committee.

The position of our Committee, I need not remind you, is very different—its expenditures from the first have been infinitesimal compared to that of larger states, and small whether considered relatively or absolutely, as will be seen by the appended financial statement; and its work latterly confined to carrying out the suggestions of the State Councils

Section at Washington. Some of these suggestions have not been followed, for, as the State Councils Section has itself stated, many activities "desirable in some states would not be desirable in others owing to different local conditions." But even in dealing with those that have commended themselves to us, we have since Mr. Bunker and Prof. Nixon have been withdrawn to other duties, been handicapped by a lack of office force. Twice your Chairman has been before the Governor and Council as the body which created us, and presented the situation in which the Committee finds itself from every angle, and has stated that if the Committee is to do the work that Washington expects of it, we must have a full-time Secretary and an increased staff. Assurances have been given that the wishes of the Committee in this respect when expressed, will be heeded.

Recently the suggestions of the State Councils Section have been of increasing volume; whether these accord with the purposes for which the Committee was created and are to be followed is for the Committee to decide.

In conclusion, this Committee in all its branches met fully the grave emergencies thrust upon our State at the outbreak of the war, which called us into existence. Our zeal for service was heightened and renewed by the consciousness that it was a real service we were called upon to perform, and that we filled a place no other body could. There has been no friction, either between our committees or with the public. Without legal authority, with duties necessarily vague and undefined, and which could not be anticipated, this speaks well for us and for the patriotic cooperation of those we have tried to serve.

In the later months, our Committees have not been so active or their services so conspicuous. The Federal authorities are now able to cope with the situation within their province in our State without our assistance. But undoubtedly the largest factor which has steadily tended to restrain our activities and proportionately to lessen the part we played in the

early part of the war, has been the creation of new committees to take over work which otherwise would have been within our province, and which organizations, most of them created at Washington, have established new committees throughout the State, side by side with our own. But we are all dedicated to a common cause, and our only interest is that that cause be served, whatever the agency.

And in her service to that cause, Maine has measured up to her full stature among the States. Never before within the memory of the living, have the ties that should bind our peoples been so strengthened by common endeavor and common sacrifice. And at the front of this endeavor and sacrifice, have been, where we should expect to find them, the women of our State!

The restrictions and privations imposed upon the comfort of the home, have been cheerfully endured.

Our industries have responded to the work of war,—woolens, and cottons, paper, canvas tents, outfits for lumbermen's units, canned food and adjuncts for aeroplanes. In the crying need for ships, it was natural that the Nation should turn to Maine, and within two years, twelve large steel steamers, two already in operation, will be her contribution,—nine torpedo boat destroyers, one now in European waters, twenty-two wooden vessels for the Emergency Fleet, while keels for other craft beyond what have been stretched for years, revive the glory of yards long since deserted.

Of money, our people have given freely. Maine is not a State of accumulated wealth, and those who gave from scanty means and the returns from daily toil, outvied by far, those who gave from their abundance; \$1,237,500 to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and \$38,000,000 to the Loans for Liberty.

Not to be compared to these contributions—it would be sacrilege to do so—are the contributions of those who have offered their lives. The figures for the Navy we have not, but over 400 of our boys enrolled in the Coast Patrol; and of the Army, it is imperishably recorded, to the honor of our

State, that on August 5th, when the National Guard was called into Federal Service, had we received credit for all our volunteer enlistments, and those in the regular army, Maine would not have been called upon to furnish a man under the first selective draft. In the ratio of enlistment credits to gross quota in that draft, she is the second State in the Union!

But while war lasts, there must be sombre spots here as elsewhere in the land, shadowed by intrigue of the enemy, or selfish and perverted opinion which cares not for the general good, among our own. Conscription has been attacked in the press, as in the days of the Civil War, when these attacks led to events which fixed for all time a stigma upon those responsible for them. Letters, whether written in ignorance or wickedness, which would lull our people to sleep, now that their holiest emotions are aroused, have been given publication unrebuked—advocating peace, when the world now knows that the peace proposed is that which we could accept only as a nation defeated in our high purpose. In sections of our State, happily not numerous—the spirit of the selective draft has broken down. Unworthy claims to exemption have been made, and good citizens, knowing the facts, instead of informing the local or District Boards, have stood by without protest, against the evasion or perjury which passes on to the patriot the duty which the slacker shirks.

The end of this war no man can predict; no member of this Committee, subordinating his hopes to his calm judgment, sees in the prospect of an early peace anything but an illusion. Optimism, which minimizes the gravity of the situation, is only worse than pessimism which permits a doubt of the finality.

As for the duties that lie before our Committee in these days, we have from the terms of our existence—unlike other war agencies—no clear chart, but of one duty there is no doubt. Individually and collectively, we must stand behind the civic lines of this country, as our boys stand in the trenches of Europe. For disintegration of these lines, and the weakening of the morale of our people, would be no less fatal than military disaster. Fortunate indeed, will be our State if the

era of good feeling, of fellow-confidence and mutual helpfulness and unselfish devotion, born of the great cause that unites us, shall remain until that cause is vindicated. Peace without victory—yes, if our enemies so will! But if not, then peace by force of arms which will bring, not only the German rulers, but the German people to their knees. That peace will come, that peace *must* come,—peace that condones not the guilt for instigating this war, nor the unspeakable and unchallenged atrocities that follow it,—peace that demands restitution so far as restitution can be made. And above all, peace that secures for the children and children's children of those who are now fighting our battles on land and sea, freedom to live as they would live, and to live here, in the land for which these fathers are making the greatest sacrifice that man can make.

This is the spirit of Maine. This is the spirit of America.

Feb. 7, 1918

**ABSTRACT FROM REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS, BOATS PURCHASED
AND SECURED BY THE STATE AND TRANSFERRED
TO THE UNITED STATES**

For fuller reports of coast and naval activities, see report of the Chairman. For Agricultural activities, see report of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, to which the reports of the County Committees have been submitted.

The following boats were purchased:

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Shark | \$20,000 |
| Admiral | 7,000 |
| Akbar | 23,000 |
| Dlonra | 8,500 |
| Endion | 18,000 |
| Satilla | 18,000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$94,500 |

In each case the boat and price had the unofficial approval of the Commandant, and has since been taken over by purchase by the Navy Department, so that today the State has been reimbursed for every dollar originally advanced for the purchase of boats.

While the many details, which all transactions with a Department involve, were being taken care of, a thorough canvass of other suitable boats was carried on in an effort to procure as many other boats as possible by gift. In that branch of the work Governor Milliken was of invaluable assistance to the Committee; not only did he lend the force of his official position which was needed to induce yacht owners to turn their valuable crafts over to the Committee, but was most generous with his time, and in several instances personally interviewed owners in New York.

The work in this direction resulted in procuring without cost to the State the following boats:

- Virginia, owned by the State of Maine.
- Pauline, owned by the State of Maine.
- Hobo, owned by J. S. Melcher of New York.
- Wego, owned by R. B. Fuller of New York.

Cherokee, owned by Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, Philadelphia.
Content, owned by Gen. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia.
Ette M. Burns, owned by Gen. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia.
Mist, owned by Gen. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia.
Katrina, owned by Mrs. Ewing, New York.
Wissahickon, owned by Mrs. C. B. Henry, Philadelphia.
Hippocampus, owned by J. S. Porter, Chicago.
Elsie S., owned by Herman Burgi, Springfield.
Empress, owned by J. A. Stanley, Boston.
Dixie, owned by S. F. Houston, Philadelphia.
Trilby, owned by A. M. Fides, Bangor.

The volume of detail necessary to get these boats out of the possession of the State and into the possession of the Navy Department, even as gifts, is almost unbelievable; although much of the Committee's time has been taken by this non-productive effort it seems needless to describe it here.

ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORTS OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEES

ANDROSCOGGIN

Through Walter H. Sawyer, reports a preparedness meeting, the raising of a fund of \$1061, a survey of the county's wood supply, and a survey carried on (until word was received that the National Government did not desire it) of the manufactures and industries, protection of property, extended work of the Committee on Hygiene, Medicine and Transportation, which was of great help to the recruited men, and a general and prompt response to the requests of the State Executive Committee.

AROOSTOOK

Through Frederick A. Powers, reports, "We have done the best we could whenever and wherever we saw an opportunity."

CUMBERLAND

Through Robert Braun, reports \$91,145 pledged to the Committee by 150 subscribers, and in June, after the expenditure of \$7,373, release of 75% of the pledges was made and

the Committee turned over to the Red Cross the care and protection of those in the military and naval service of the country, and to the Chamber of Commerce the care of war matters relating to business and cooperation with the city, State and Federal authorities. They also report, in addition to the work done in assistance of the Army and Naval authorities, set forth elsewhere, extensive activities in increased production of food stuffs.

FRANKLIN

Reports through J. R. Bass, that it appointed sub-committees only when there was something tangible and definite for them to do. They appointed a Committee on Protection of Public Utilities with W. B. Small of Farmington as Chairman; also a Committee on Food Production and Conservation, with Mr. A. K. Gardner of Farmington as Chairman. This Committee is practically the only one that has done much work, but it has been very efficient in what it has done.

HANCOCK

The reports from this county show a very efficient organization and patriotic service along all lines of war activities.

The headquarters of the Commandant of the Coast Patrol being located at Bar Harbor, and the county being a coast county, naturally stimulated exceptional interest in naval affairs.

Voluntary contributions were made and placed in the hands of a very efficient sub-committee for the purchase and distribution of seed and fertilizer. The Red Cross work and the Liberty Loans were given prompt and material support. Recruiting for all branches of the army and navy service has been encouraged to an unprecedented extent.

KENNEBEC

Through Blaine S. Viles, reports that its Finance Committee has been able to secure subscriptions to the amount of \$10,693. All subscriptions of \$50 or over are pledged with the understanding that they pay 10% now and if it becomes

necessary for the Committee to call for the remaining amount they will do so, otherwise the 10% is all they pay. Cash has been received amounting to \$1,893. The Committee on Food Production and Conservation has found the most work to do.

The labor question was the most serious one, and seemed to be the greatest drawback to the farmers. They were willing to do more than usual, and would have done much more, had they been able to find help. Cooperating with the ladies on the Town Committees, successful canning demonstrations were held in every town and city of the county. On May 8th, a big patriotic demonstration was held in Augusta by the citizens of the county. Without doubt, the parade on this day was the largest ever seen in Maine, about 10,000 people marching, taking one hour and twenty minutes for it to pass. The four cities declared holidays, and sent large delegations, as did some of the towns. Although this demonstration was under the direction of the County Committee, much credit is due to the citizens of the various cities and towns, who helped to arrange the various divisions, and especially to the citizens of Augusta in feeding and otherwise entertaining the visitors. We feel that the county is well organized to handle whatever work is necessary, and each and every member of the sub-committees and County Committee stands ready to work for the public safety of Kennebec County.

KNOX

Through William T. Cobb, Chairman, reports:

The Finance Committee secured by public donation, the sum of \$1270. Through the courtesy of Postmaster Donahue, the use of a commodious room in the Federal Building in Rockland, was granted.

The Waterfront Committee made a list of wharves, giving in detail depth of water, length of various berths, facilities for coal, water, etc.

Suitable armed guards were established at the exposed points of the water system, electric plant and gashouse, railroad station, telephone building and Court House; also at

powder storehouses, and dealers in arms and ammunition were requested to keep record of all sales. Inventory was made of the supplies carried by various wholesale dealers, estimated value of same amounting to \$280,000.

The Committees are holding themselves in readiness to do at any time any work that may fall to their share, and can be fully depended on at all times.

Camden raised a separate fund of \$1000, and carried on similar activities for the protection of her coast town; also Rockport. St. George gave valuable aid in furnishing names of men available as pilots along the coast from Eastport to Cape Cod.

LINCOLN

Through B. C. Redonnett, reports large attention to the work afterwards taken over by the Red Cross. Great credit is given to the Committee on Food Production and Home Gardening and to Harry L. Bradford, Principal of Wiscasset Academy. "Ours is a county made up almost entirely of small communities, and therefore our work has been done in a quiet manner, but in most instances has been effective. The Committee is still doing its work, and stands ready to do whatever may be required of it."

OXFORD

Through A. J. Stearns, reports raising \$200, and no other funds have been solicited or received.

The men selected to serve upon the committees were largely men of affairs, with many personal cares and business interests to look after, but from them the County Committee received hearty and generous cooperation. Oxford being an agricultural county, the seed and fertilizer situation, and the crop survey, were the first to engage our attention.

Recruiting. "Our Committee gave especial attention to the work of recruiting, and the fact that Oxford County is entirely exempt from the first draft, is good evidence of the good work which they performed, and a fine tribute to the

loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of the county." The Committee were called upon and responded in the work of the Liberty Loan, uniting their efforts with those of the officials directly in charge, "with the result that the apportionment of Oxford County for both the first and second loan, was largely over-subscribed." The Committee has also given very efficient aid to the Four Minute Men campaign.

Food Conservation—"While the organization in work performed under the food administration is not connected directly with the work of the Committee on Public Safety, it might not be out of place to say that very largely the work in this behalf fell upon those who have been doing large amounts of public safety work."

"Your county chairman was also county chairman of the Food Conservation Committee, and in the organization of this work, drew very largely upon the Public Safety Committee in the various towns; having sounded them and found them to ring true. A detailed report of this work would be out of place here, but will be made to the Federal Food Administrator."

PENOBSCOT

Penobscot, which has been in the first rank in efficient organization and enthusiastic and continuous work, reports through F. H. Parkhurst, Chairman, the voluntary contribution of funds sufficient to defray its expenses for the year. H. W. Cushman was Chairman of this Committee. A complete tabulation of the machine shop resources for the county was prepared under the direction of Hugh T. Gallagher, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Resources. Resources of lumber and logs available were prepared by the same Committee. Investigation was made of dockage facilities, sites available for shipbuilding, and a compilation of the water tonnage on the Penobscot river was prepared. Local Committees on Public Safety were organized in every town in the county, and in all but one or two of the plantations. The Committee on Publicity was active in influencing public sentiment and

furnishing speakers. Transportation of passengers and freight in any wise relating to the work of the Public Safety Committee or to military or naval service was put under the charge of the Committee on Transportation, E. M. Graham, Chairman. Committee on Protection, Chas. P. Connors, Chairman, has efficiently cooperated with the U. S. District Attorney in work incident to the investigation of rumors, registration of aliens, etc. Aided by the Red Cross, the Committee established and maintained a hospital for soldiers.

The Recruiting Committee is conspicuous for its record. Through its Chairman, Sabine W. Wood, it reports the following figures as the results of recruiting to January 1st, 1918, as shown by the records. He does not claim that this list represents more than 75 per cent of the correct total.

| Branch of Service | Residents of Penobscot County | Non-residents enlisted at Bangor |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| United States Army (Regulars)..... | 450 | 650 |
| U. S. National Army..... | 180 | |
| U. S. National Guard..... | 517 | |
| Maine Nat'l Guard (3d Maine Inf.) | 110 | |
| U. S. Navy | 259 | 168 |
| U. S. Naval Reserve Force..... | 21 | |
| U. S. Marine Corps..... | 3 | |
| U. S. Med. Reserve Corps..... | 19 | |
| U. S. Forestry Service..... | 12 | |
| U. S. Engineers Reserve..... | 24 | |
| Officers Reserve Corps..... | 50 | |
| Foreign Services | 16 | |
| Miscellaneous | 35 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,696 | 818 |
| | 818 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total | 2,514 | |

In addition to these figures, which do not include many enlistments in the Canadian forces, the Naval Reserve Force or members of the University of Maine now in service, Penobscot county can lay claim to three general officers, Brig. Gens. Mark L. Hersey and Harry L. Rogers, and Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges. We have also the names of approximately 100 men not counted above who have

been in the service but have been discharged since April 1 for physical or other disabilities.

The Committee took its full part in stimulating patriotic spirit, and on April 4th, aided by the Chamber of Commerce and allied associations, there was held a great demonstration in Bangor, participated in by the people of Eastern Maine. The Committee secured the attendance of two naval vessels, the Rogers and the Warrenton, on that day. "And generally has done all possible for it to do for the perpetuation of self-government."

PISCATAQUIS

Reports through Frank E. Guernsey, John Houston and H. H. Sanders, Jr., that it appointed the usual sub-committees. Mr. Gilman L. Arnold, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and his associates, raised ample funds to forward the work of the Committee in Piscataquis. Later, the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, Charles J. Chase of Sebec, Chairman, named a representative in each of the towns in the county, and sent out agricultural survey cards to nearly every farmer. Especial mention in this connection is made of J. H. Bodwell, County Agent in Agricultural Extension Work, and Mr. Caleb H. Cushing of Foxcroft. Mr. E. M. Hamlen, Chairman of the Committee of Public Utilities, did important work in calling attention, particularly of the management of great transportation facilities which pass through Maine, to certain facts which bore on the safety of the public. In bringing the attention of the public to the necessity of greater food production and other matters of great public importance for safety, the Committee and its sub-committees and its town men have performed extremely valuable service, service that could not have been obtained or secured other than through voluntary and patriotic motives.

SAGADAHOC

Reports through A. K. Purington, Secretary, that the Committee through the appointment of a sub-committee on finance comprising the foremost financiers of the city, met with a prompt response for funds. Over \$4,000 was collected, in addition to the \$1,000 appropriated by the city government.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was turned over to the Boy Scouts Council for equipping volunteers to engage in signal patrol service at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Many calls were made on the committee for data by officials of the army and navy. Through the action of the sub-committee on communication, J. B. Drake & Sons financed the entire installation of a complete radio plant. The Committee on Provisions gathered complete information as to dealers in gasoline and oils, and the amounts they carried, and were also able to furnish army and navy officials data of like nature as to wholesale and retail provision dealers. The Committee indexed every automobile and motor truck owned in the city, gave the Registration Board a complete list of all alien-born citizens, cooperated through its individuals in helping to make both the Liberty Loan campaign and the Food Conservation campaign conspicuous in their success. It has participated in many other wartime emergencies.

SOMERSET

Through its Chairman, Carleton P. Merrill, as follows:

"The Public Safety Committee of Somerset County is pleased to report that the wishes and suggestions of the State Executive Committee have been carried out to a most satisfactory extent. The several local committees appear to have had the full cooperation of their people and have met the needs of their communities.

"The most extensive work has been performed by the Food Conservation Committees with most satisfactory results so far as acreage of planting is concerned, but with equally disastrous results in yield of crops, owing to the extremely wet season and early frosts. These committees are still at work endeavoring to meet the demands of the government.

"Our Enlistment Committee was active and the Mobilization Committee made ample provision for the housing and feeding of the soldiers, which was no little problem. Many details have been carried out and much labor has been and is still being performed concerning same, which the public little knows

or appreciates. Our Public Safety Committee has proven the value of its existence many times over and stands ready to endeavor to meet such emergencies as may arise."

WALDO

Reports through its Chairman, O. E. Frost of Belfast, that the Committee attended to the canvass for increased acreage for farms, procured fertilizer and seed, handled the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Food Conservation campaigns.

WASHINGTON

Through John R. Trimble, Chairman, reports that it had no difficulty in raising funds to meet the current expenses. The necessity of arousing patriotic interest and enthusiasm was early recognized, and in most of the large towns there were flag raisings, patriotic orations and parades. The local committees assisted recruiting officers. The first object was to fill the local company, Co. I, 2d Regiment. In the National service, the navy has been the most popular branch. "The representative committees appointed by the Executive Committee at the time of organization served as nuclei for local committees which were organized in each municipality by the addition of a varying number of members depending upon the size of the community. In this way active local committees were obtained which have performed the duties outlined by the Executive Committee from time to time.

"In addition to the work originally contemplated, the members of the committee have held themselves in readiness to assist in any and every way all plans which developed as the work progressed. Besides matters of minor importance that have been met, the various members of the local committees have devoted a great deal of time and energy to the work involved in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, making a most gratifying showing for our county in both cases, and also made it a point to see that the several voting places were well supplied on Registration Day with men, conveyances and materials to expedite the work of the registrars."

YORK

Through its Secretary, Hon. Cecil F. Clark, reports as follows: "Sub-committees for public safety have been formed in practically every town in the county. Our work has undoubtedly been very much along the lines of other counties, although recently our energies have been centered for the most part on the agricultural branch, which, under the guidance of Mr. W. M. Gray of Sanford, County Agent, has given highly gratifying results.

"Recruiting has been encouraged by us, although most of the work has been done independently of our Committee. Our finances have been raised by voluntary subscriptions. At present, we have a fund sufficient to carry us through from six to ten months, and we hope to be able to continue to finance the work.

"In closing, I want to say that we have found nearly everybody ready to serve, and in the best way. We have always found the Home Office at Augusta ready to assist in every possible way, and we feel that much of the success that we have attained is due in a large measure to the advice and guidance received from that source."

**REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOD PRODUCTION
AND CONSERVATION**

December 31, 1917.

Hon. Harold M. Sewall,
Chairman Committee of Public Safety,
Blaine Mansion,
Augusta, Maine.

As Chairman of Sub-Committee on Food Production and Conservation I beg leave to submit to you a report of the work and activities of this committee to date.

As a result of a conference, called by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the question of increased food production and the conservation of food, held at the State House, April 9, 1917, a committee was appointed, consisting of the following, to deal with the subject of increased production and conservation:

Donald F. Snow, Bangor, Chairman.
Leon S. Merrill, Orono, Vice-Chairman.
E. L. Newdick, Augusta, Secretary.
Frank S. Adams, Bowdoinham.
Edwin T. Clifford, Winthrop.
Charles H. Gardner, Skowhegan.
A. M. G. Soule, Augusta.
Wm. J. Thompson, So. China.
Charles D. Woods, Orono.

When the existence of the above committee was brought to the attention of the Committee on Public Safety, the committee named above as a whole was appointed to act as a sub-committee of the Committee on Public Safety to deal with the problem of food production and conservation. After careful consideration, the following recommendations were made, constituting the outline of a campaign for increased production and submitted by the committee for state-wide publicity.

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC

(1) That increase in acreage should be along lines of non-perishable products, namely: Wheat, corn, oats and beans.

(2) That immediate steps be taken to ascertain the acreage planted in 1916, the acreage planned for 1917, and the possible increase for 1917 on the following four products: Potatoes, corn, sweet corn and beans, the same information for animal products, the needs for seed and farm help and for financial aid to carry on additional farm work.

(3) That while we realize it may be necessary in succeeding years, if the war continues, for the Government to take steps to insure an adequate money return for all crops produced, we believe in this particular year the Maine farmers will increase their acreage without this incentive.

(4) That special attention be given to boys' and girls' gardens and gardens for adults in cities, and gardens on the farms.

(5) That a good acreage of potatoes as a cash crop and a good acreage of turnips for stock feed should be planted.

(6) That the sweet corn sections should be encouraged

to maintain their acreage, both as food for stock and as a cash crop.

(7) That the keeping of poultry and of swine by farmers and by village residents be increased, notwithstanding the high price of corn.

(8) That in view of the high price of mutton and wool, the old conditions, when each farmer had a small flock of sheep, seem desirable, now.

(9) That farmers should maintain all the neat stock that conditions will warrant.

(10) That attention of the consuming public should be called to the high food value of skim-milk.

(11) That immediate steps be taken to determine the amount of labor regularly available or that may be made available to meet special farm needs—this to include men, women, boys and girls.

(12) That financial concerns should finance farmers needing seeds, extra horses, fertilizers, or anything that will have to do with increased production or the keeping up of the normal production, and that steps be taken at once to find out what financial aid could be given.

Believing that by performing a farm survey much good might be accomplished in the matter of the distribution of fertilizer, seed and labor, such a survey was made.

A meeting was called which was attended by a representative from each county, and plans for the canvass carefully discussed and outlined. A complete chain of committees was organized, extending into the towns, and the final results were reported to the State Committee. In many counties the canvass was performed in an efficient manner, and much valuable information obtained and service rendered in the distribution of seed, fertilizer and labor. Following is a report by counties of the canvass and the results tending to an increased production:

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

In this county, a particularly fine organization was maintained and, although the canvass made was not complete in detail, extended into practically every town and the results of the committee's work for increased food production were, on the whole, very satisfactory. A substantial increase in acreage for beans, yellow corn, wheat, oats and potatoes, was shown by the survey and a total acreage of approximately 7,124 acres of cultivated crops reported. Seed and fertilizer were distributed by the county agent, and much assistance rendered in the way of furnishing farm labor.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY

While the canvass was not complete in this county, the acreage was considerably increased. A rather careful survey was made in thirty towns of the county for the different staple crops, with very satisfactory results. Fertilizer and seed were distributed and, through the committee, some farm labor was placed.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

In Cumberland county, committees were organized in twenty-one out of twenty-three towns, a canvass made and definite work accomplished, with a 75% increase in acreage reported. Particularly gratifying reports were received regarding the war gardens and, in order to make the plan of vacant-lot gardens established in Portland more successful, seed and fertilizer were furnished at cost by the committee.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

The work of the food production committee in this county, under the direction of the county agent, was particularly efficient. Of the nineteen towns in the county, a report was made from all but one; in some instances the town surveys covered every farm. The normal acreage of hoed and grain crops for this county is about 6,500 acres; the percentage of increase reported over the previous season was 71%, or 33% over normal, while the garden crops were estimated to show 100% increase. Definite figures were also obtained as a result of a livestock census.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Here, the committee successfully distributed 4,000 bushels of seed potatoes, 200 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 7 bushels of beans, and 100 tons of fertilizer. The acreage was greatly increased, and, in parts of the county, considerable attention was paid to war emergency gardens.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

In Kennebec county, a complete organization was maintained in the several towns, and excellent work tending to an increased production accomplished. As a result of the farm survey, 2,058 blanks were returned, showing a net increase of acreage of 56¼% for 1917. Very good work was done in the way of locating and distributing seed. Fertilizer was also furnished by the committee and distributed by the county agent.

KNOX COUNTY

A complete survey was made in eight towns and an acreage promised three times greater than in 1916.

LINCOLN COUNTY

In this county, the work was somewhat handicapped through lack of funds, but a brave endeavor was made to increase the acreage by those in charge of the food production committee. A canvass was made, although in some towns not completed, but after the survey was started, many farmers, with the advice of the chairmen, changed their plans as to the character of their crops, which tended to a general increased production. In several instances it was made possible to obtain seed and fertilizer through the agency of the committee.

OXFORD COUNTY

In Oxford county, before the blanks for making the farm survey were received, a canvass of the towns had already begun and was successfully performed in the following towns: Albany, Andover, Buckfield, Brownfield, Byron, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Hiram, Hanover, Hartford, Lovell, Lincoln Plantation, Mexico, Magalloway Plantation, Milton Plantation, Porter, Peru, Norway, Rumford, Stow, Sweden and Waterford. The following figures are interesting as to increased acreage: In 1916, acreage under cultivation, 4,626 acres; in 1917, acreage under cultivation, 7,154 acres. Along with the survey, the seed and fertilizer situation was also carefully canvassed and, whenever any shortage was discovered in one locality, it was supplied by any surplus found in another. In dealing with the labor problem, arrangements were made with factories and mills to close up for a few days and the help was thereby released, to assist in the cultivation of crops. Hoeing squads were organized in many towns and distributed among the farmers; public-spirited men used their automobiles in this work and, in many cases, young ladies interested themselves in the enterprise. The work in this county, tending to an increased production, was particularly efficient.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

The work of Penobscot county was particularly efficient. A very complete farm survey and tabulation of reports were effected, seeds and fertilizer provided for those who made application, and, though attended by considerable difficulty, seed wheat was brought to the county by express and sold to the farmers at net cost by the committee. The average increase of all crops was reported to be 59 4-10%, with an increased acreage per farmer from seven acres in 1916 to 11 acres in 1917, and a total acreage for the county under cultivation from 39,000 acres in 1916 to 70,000 acres in 1917.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

In Piscataquis county the farm survey showed returns from 949 farms with an increased acreage of 1362 acres. Particularly interesting figures as to increased acreage of wheat were given, showing that nine acres of wheat were planted in 1916 and 198 acres pledged for 1917. Wheat growing in this county was stimulated by the offering of \$300 to be divided into sixteen different prizes for the best acreage of wheat grown in the county for 1917. Farm labor, seed and fertilizer were also distributed through the agencies of the County Committee.

SAGadahoc COUNTY

Here the survey was not at all complete but the acreage was considerably increased. Much interest was manifested in the war gardens in Bath and municipal potato growing was undertaken in this city.

SOMERSET COUNTY

While the canvass in this county was not at all complete, production was increased to a considerable extent. It was estimated that twice the amount of land was under cultivation by June 1 than in former years. The committee was active in the distribution of farmers' bulletins and the garden manual, issued by the committee on production and conservation, and also in the distribution of seeds. Land, adjacent to Skowhegan, was offered for the use of those desiring to plant war gardens and not otherwise provided for, and a sum amounting to one thousand dollars was secured from various sources and offered as prizes to boys' and girls' clubs—all tending to increased production. In this county, particularly, the yield of crops was greatly impaired by the extremely wet season and early frosts.

WALDO COUNTY

A farm survey was made, tending to an increased production. In Belfast, good work reported in war gardens. Although no definite report is available as to the percentage of increased acreage, it is known to be considerable for the county.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

In Washington county, a particularly fine county organization was maintained along definite lines, with the result of a total increase in all crops of 64% over the acreage in 1916, evidenced by survey. The committee was able to assist the farmers in locating considerable quantities of seed potatoes, oats, wheat, buckwheat, barley and fertilizer, thus caring for the needs of nearly all farmers financially responsible.

YORK COUNTY

Here, a very complete organization was maintained. Great care was given to conducting the survey, and the acreage was increased by 1,112 acres, or 49%, eighteen towns giving detailed and full reports. An active speaking campaign was inaugurated for the purpose of urging increased production and to further create an interest in home canning. The committee purchased seed wheat, barley, and beans, and supplied those in need; it also supplied those desirous of obtaining other kinds of seed, with lists of dealers in buckwheat, oats and potatoes, as well as fertilizer, and was also helpful in placing farm labor in many instances.

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is, of course, understood that the percentages on increased acreage as pledged were considerably reduced by the very unusual weather conditions which tended to retard production.

In all counties, the County Agents working under the Farm Extension Service, rendered valuable assistance by serving either as chairmen or field secretaries of the County Committees and, acting in such capacity, worked untiringly for increased production.

FARM LOANS

After several conferences with members of the State Finance Committee, and a conference with the Governor, the Committee recommended that \$250,000 be loaned by the State under certain conditions; the recommendation not being deemed wise by the Governor, however, no loans were made.

GARDEN LEAFLETS

About the time the farm survey was inaugurated, the Committee issued a leaflet giving detailed information for planting war garden plots; twenty thousand leaflets were distributed through the agencies of the county and town committees.

FARM LABOR

Every effort has been made to assist the farmer to obtain the labor necessary to carry on his work. Fortunately, the Department of Agriculture at Washington appointed a Special Farm Labor Agent, with instructions to work with the Committee. Mr. Chester A. Fowles was appointed Special Agent for Maine and, throughout the season, has acted upon these instructions, making rather complete canvasses, interviewing county chairmen, and it is hoped much good has been accomplished through this agency. Mr. Fowles is still employed in this capacity and has recently submitted to the Committee a plan of campaign and organization as outlined to him at a conference held in St. Louis, Mo., this fall, attended by thirty-five other State Farm Help Specialists. The Junior Volunteer Movement also furnished considerable labor and, as inquiries were received by the Committee for this class of labor, they were turned over by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Volunteer Movement, and a distribution of labor thus effected.

THRESHING MACHINES

Some inquiries having been made concerning threshing machines, a very complete canvass was made by correspondence, revealing that in most counties they were well provided for along this line.

CONSERVATION

After the subject of increased production had been considered and the campaign to that end was well under way, the attention of the Committee was directed to the subject of conservation and, in cooperation with the Farm Extension Department of the University of Maine, numerous canning

demonstrations were held throughout the state. Under date of May 12 a letter was sent to the County Committees on Food Production and Conservation, calling their attention to the demonstrators available, and under this arrangement meetings were held in practically every town in the State of Maine.

GLASS JARS AND CANS

The glass jar and can situation was investigated and letters sent to the jobbers, explaining to them the nature of the demonstration campaign and urging upon them the fact that it was a patriotic duty to buy and provide for the demand which would come later. In many instances the advice was accepted and in several cases the town and county committees were able to act as distributing agencies and no particular shortage of cans was reported.

CLUB WOMEN OF MAINE

Deeming it advisable to cooperate with the different agencies in the state already organized, a meeting was held in the House of Representatives, May 31, which was well attended by the club women of Maine, and, as a result of this meeting, a sub-committee of women was added to the committee already formed in each town. The work with the club women was also further supplemented by two letters addressed to the 450 granges and 250 women's clubs in the state, urging the importance of rigid economy and great necessity for food conservation and elimination of waste.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

June 7, as a result of an invitation issued to the hotel and restaurant men in the state, a very interesting meeting was held and the comparative merits of the American and European plan service discussed; as a result of this meeting and the recommendations of this Committee, supplemented by a letter issued June 22, outlining the importance of food conservation and making specific recommendations, numerous hotels in the state changed from the American to the European plan of service, or reduced the items of articles of food on their American plan bills.

DAIRY SURVEY

In cooperation with the University of Maine and the Department of Agriculture, a dairy survey was made in the early summer and data collected from thirteen counties, facts being obtained from herds numbering from seven to forty-three, taken in each county according to the importance of the dairy business in that county. The results have been most interesting, revealing the average production to have been 5,244 lbs. of milk produced at a cost of 5 cents and 8 mills, while the average price received was 4 cents and 6.6 mills.

With the appointment of the Federal Food Administrator dealing particularly with the subject of conservation, the attention of the Committee was then directed to the subject of increased production, and to this end the appointment of committees to handle definite lines of work undertaken.

SEED SAVING

Realizing the importance of a campaign for seed saving, representatives of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, Department of Agriculture, Extension Service of the Collège of Agriculture, and many prominent farmers, were invited to a meeting held Sept. 1, 1917, with the result that the following committee was appointed:

- E. E. Hodges, Fairfield.
- L. C. Holston, Cornish.
- W. J. Thompson, South China.
- M. D. Jones, Orono.
- E. L. Newdick, Augusta.

This committee has made progress reports from time to time to the Committee, is much encouraged in its work, and is rendering valuable assistance to the farmers all over the state.

LIVESTOCK

Attention was then directed to the livestock situation and a similar meeting was held Sept. 8, attended by representatives of the Maine Dairymen's Association, State Department of

Agriculture, College of Agriculture, New England Milk Producers' Association, and an attempt was made to have all dairy interests represented, with the idea of carrying into effect a program tending to the increase of livestock and the production of home-grown foods. The following committee was appointed:

F. S. Adams, Bowdoinham
L. E. McIntire, South Waterford.
W. C. Monahan, Orono.
H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Alton Pope, Manchester.

This committee has, also, from time to time, made progress reports to the Committee, is publishing a brief bulletin, has held numerous meetings and is reporting considerable advancement.

MARKETING

In consideration of the subject of marketing, representatives from the

Maine Department of Agriculture,
Maine College of Agriculture,
Maine State Grange,
Maine State Board of Trade,
State of Maine Agricultural and Industrial League,
Farmers' Union of Maine,
Maine Fruit Growers' Exchange,
N. E. Milk Producers' Association,
Industrial Agent, B. & A. R. R.,
Industrial Agent, M. C. R. R.,

met in the Hall of Representatives, Oct. 20, 1917. The meeting was also attended by C. J. Brann, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Markets, Washington, and Governor Milliken. The following committee was appointed to work to improve general marketing conditions:

- F. S. Adams, Bowdoinham.
- C. H. Bartlett, Lawyer, Bangor.
- C. H. Gardner, President Maine Farmers' Union,
Waterville.
- E. W. Hannaford, Portland.
- L. E. McIntire, East Waterford.
- Leon S. Merrill, Orono.
- C. O. Purington, Lecturer, State Grange, Bowdoin.
- C. H. White, Manager, Maine Agricultural
Industrial League, Portland.

This committee is only recently formed and has simply met and organized and as yet has made no progress reports.

WHEAT INVESTIGATION

After crops had been harvested, an investigation of wheat growing was begun, with the idea of finding out how successful such venture was in 1917. This investigation, while not completed, shows considerable optimism on the part of the farmers who sowed wheat, and, from the replies already received, it is indicated that the yields of wheat per acre were realized, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 bushels to the acre in some sections, and an average of 9 bushels per acre in others. Taking into consideration the very unusual weather conditions in 1917, sufficient encouragement has been received thus far, which will warrant advising the sowing of wheat for 1918.

INSECTICIDE AND FERTILIZER SURVEY

In order to honor the request from the United States Department of Agriculture as to the needs of farmers of the State of Maine for insecticides and fertilizers, such information is now being collected and tabulated by the Committee and will be available for use early in 1918; at such time the information desired will be supplied to the Department of Agriculture.

FUEL WOOD COMMITTEE

When the scarcity of fuel and the possibility of encouraging increased cutting of wood was considered by this Committee, a fuel wood committee, to consider the question of fuel

wood, was appointed. When the existence of such committee was brought to the attention of the Fuel Administrator, the committee was appointed as a state-wide Fuel Committee, to which the Forestry Commissioner was added. This committee has made progress reports from time to time of its activities, and has already been given the assurance by the U. S. Department of the services of a trained forester to assist in the work and to demonstrate for selective cutting wherever stumpage is available, and this work will be undertaken the first of January, 1918.

MEETINGS

For consideration of the different subjects dealing with food production and conservation, as herein reported, the Committee has held regular meetings since its appointment, holding them each week with few exceptions. Through the kindness of Hon. John A. Roberts, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. E. L. Newdick, Chief of the Bureau of Seed Improvement of the Department of Agriculture, has acted as Secretary of the Committee. As Mr. Newdick has been thus stationed, it has made it possible for the Committee to have an office open at all times for business. Commissioner Roberts has also cooperated fully with the Committee by furnishing clerks and stenographers for Mr. Newdick's assistance, all of which has been of great help in reporting meetings with other organizations, and the work of tabulating and filing data collected by the Committee.

In conclusion, we wish to acknowledge here the splendid support and cooperation given this Committee by the University of Maine and its Farm Extension workers, the Experiment Station, and all agencies and organizations with whom we have endeavored to cooperate, and also your courtesy and cooperation as Chairman of the Public Safety Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD F. SNOW,

Chairman, Sub-Committee on Food Production
and Conservation.

A REPORT UPON THE FOUR MINUTE MEN IN MAINE

Dec. 6, 1917.

The first Four Minute Men Campaigns began in about twenty-five of the cities and towns in the State, the week of August 24th. The subject of the Campaign was "Why We Are Fighting." Branch Chairmen had early been secured in the largest cities of the State, so with successful openings of speaking campaigns in those cities, the way was made easier for the introduction of the plan into the smaller towns of the State.

By the middle of September, thanks to the efforts of local Chairmen and newspaper publicity, together with the assistance of various members of the State Public Safety Committee who nominated Chairmen in various towns, the organization had grown to include some fifty of the towns and cities of the State. Campaigns on other subjects had been carried on—"What Our Enemy Really Is," "Onward to Victory." Up till this time the State had been organized on an irregular basis, the State Chairman receiving all material from Washington and then himself distributing it to his Branch Chairmen all over the State.

Beginning with the campaign on the "Second Liberty Loan," material was sent from Washington direct to the various Branch Chairmen, so leaving the State Chairman more time to secure Branch Chairmen in towns of the State still uncovered. Inasmuch as a good start had been made, this task has not been very difficult and at the present date, December 6th, about ninety-five towns and cities of the State are enlisted in Four Minute Men work.

The Branch Chairmen have been most able and willing, and at the same time, being men of prominence and activity in their own communities, have been obliged to sacrifice considerably in order to engage in this patriotic work. They have taken hold of each campaign—following the "Second Liberty Loan" came the "Food Pledge Week" campaign, and then, in aid of the Y. M. C. A. Fund, a campaign called "Maintaining Morals and Morale," while the current campaign is entitled "Carrying the Message"—with splendid vigor. They have been

securing the very best speakers in their communities and their work has been increasingly successful and welcome. Mr. Nathan Clifford of the Liberty Loan Committee and Mr. W. B. Moore of the State Food Administration have been most appreciative of the services of the Four Minute Men. The work has now reached the point where theatre managers ask for speakers and speakers ask to be allowed to speak.

The counties in the State differ in the readiness with which they have taken hold of this opportunity of presenting and receiving the material which the government wants the theatre-goers to have. Knox, Oxford, Sagadahoc, lead with 100 per cent of their theatre towns organized; Cumberland has 88 per cent of her towns with the Four Minute Men; Washington, 85 per cent; Penobscot, 80 per cent; York, 72 per cent; Waldo, 67 per cent; Piscataquis, 67 per cent; Aroostook, 65 per cent; Hancock, 60 per cent; Lincoln, 50 per cent; Somerset, 50 per cent; Kennebec, 40 per cent; Franklin, 38 per cent. Androscoggin has two Chairmen but campaigns have not yet been begun.

At the time Maine entered upon her Four Minute Men work, only twenty-five states with three thousand speakers were engaged in campaigns; now every state in the country has organized for the work and there are fifteen thousand speakers. Maine stands high among these states with more than ninety of her one hundred and thirty towns having Four Minute Men. It is not merely in numbers that the State stands high but also in the quality of the work, for most favorable reports of its success come from at least sixty of these towns and cities, small and large. According to an official report made at a time when Maine had only sixty-five Branch Chairmen, she ranked as eleventh state in the country in this work, on a purely numerical basis. At present her rank must be higher even on this basis; and when the basis is determined by the percentage of theatre towns engaged in the work, this State must be among the leading half dozen in the country.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL NIXON,

State Chairman Four Minute Men.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE.

Expended for Maintenance of General Headquarters:

| | | |
|--|----------|------------|
| Postage | \$272 00 | |
| Express | 12 22 | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 526 93 | |
| Office supplies | 320 56 | |
| Decorating for patriotic meeting | 15 00 | |
| Typewriter rental | 33 50 | |
| Electric light and heat | 52 35 | |
| Printing and binding Committee Roster | 2 80 | |
| Services of Executive Secretary | 750 00 | |
| " " stenographers | 647 50 | |
| Expenses Bath office | 249 77 | |
| Registration buttons | 416 00 | |
| Pamphlets for distribution | 10 00 | |
| Advertising for seed | 109 35 | |
| " " recruiting | 76 80 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$3,494 78 |
| Expense of delegates to Washington, in re training camp | 126 64 | |
| Expended for Four Minute Men Department .. | 301 75 | |
| Expended under direction Food Committee ... | 1,003 78 | |
| Expended under direction Naval Affairs Com- mittee | 2,074 88 | |
| Expended for repairs and maintenance of Blaine Mansion, under direction of Supt. of Buildings | 1,485 65 | |
| Expended for gates International bridge, Van Buren | 69 80 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 5,062 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$8,557 28 |

In order to facilitate the opening of the office, and to provide for immediate current expenses, the Chairman of the Committee advanced the sum of \$500, for which he was subsequently reimbursed by the State.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company donated for the use of the Committee the sum of \$500. These two items, amounting to \$1,000, was disbursed by the Executive Secretary, an itemized account of which was submitted to the Executive Committee at their meeting on December 17th. The unexpended balance of this account, amounting to \$2.82, was turned over by the Secretary to the State Treasurer. Vouchers and receipts for the expenditure of the said one thousand dollars have been filed with the State Auditor.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT BETWEEN JOHN E. BUNKER,
SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, AND
THE STATE OF MAINE**

In re Wheat

Dr.

| | | | |
|---------|--|------------|-------------------|
| May 12 | To State Treasurer's check, payable to First National Granite Bank for carload of wheat from R. W. Searles | \$3,410 00 | |
| May 14 | To check payable to Maine Central R. R. Company for freight on above | 96 36 | |
| | | | <hr/> \$3,506 36 |
| May 18 | To check payable First National Granite Bank for carload wheat from Dickinson | 3,067 49 | |
| May 18 | To check payable to American Express Co., for express on same.. | 1,035 28 | |
| | | | <hr/> 4,102 77 |
| June 14 | To check payable to First National Granite Bank for carload wheat from Dickinson | 3,574 71 | |
| May 25 | To check payable to American Express Co., express on same.... | 1,290 97 | |
| | | | <hr/> 4,865 68 |
| June 15 | To check payable to Oscar Holway Company, for carload wheat and carload buckwheat..... | 5,489 65 | |
| May 25 | To check payable to Maine Central R. R. Co., for freight on same.. | 113 79 | |
| | | | <hr/> 5,603 44 |
| May 18 | To check payable to Jas. J. H. Gregory & Son, for garden seeds for Bangor Com. on P. S..... | | 412 41 |
| | | | <hr/> \$18,490 66 |

Contra.

| | |
|--|------------|
| By paid State Treasurer check B. L. Batchelder Flour Mill Co. on acct. wheat for seed..... | \$7,544 50 |
| By paid State Treasurer check of B. L. Batchelder Flour Mill Co., for wheat for grinding..... | 1,962 00 |
| By paid State Treasurer check of Farmers' Union Grain & Supply Co., for buckwheat for seed.... | 1,014 17 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| By paid State Treasurer check of | | |
| Bangor P. S. Committee for seed | 412 41 | |
| | <hr/> | 10,933 08 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$7,557 58 |

Stock on Hand:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| By 961 bushels wheat costing..... | \$3,747 90 | |
| 228 bushels buckwheat costing | 547 20 | |
| | <hr/> | 4,295 10 |
| | | <hr/> |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Entire cost to State on acct. of fertilizer and seed | \$3,262 48 |
|--|------------|

The labor of unloading the wheat, weighing, bagging, trucking, telephoning, postal cards, postage, express and freight on wheat returned, amounting, as per itemized bill, to \$231.17, paid to the B. L. Batchelder Flour Mill Co., represents the entire expense for handling.

In unloading and bagging in small quantities it was found that the wheat shrunk about 1 per cent. Owing to the difficulty in collecting on some quantities of wheat forwarded without cash in advance, the B. L. Batchelder Flour Mill Co. assumed all responsibility for these accounts, and paid the State at the rate of \$4 a bushel, as per above mentioned checks.



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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT BETWEEN JOHN E. BUNKER,
 SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, AND
 THE STATE OF MAINE

In re Fertilizer

1917

Dr.

June 1 To State Treasurer's check payable to
 Armour Fertilizer Works..... \$4,679 00

Cr.

| | | | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|
| By paid State Treasurer check of E. F. Gowell, Berwick, for one car fer- tilizer | \$935 85 | | |
| By paid same check F. E. Guernsey, Dover, for one car fertilizer..... | 935 85 | | |
| By paid same check C. L. Morang, Ellsworth, for one car fertilizer.. | 935 85 | | |
| By paid same check A. L. Deering, Augusta, for part car fertilizer | \$742 01 | | |
| By paid same check C. L. Morang, for part car fer- tilizer | 192 84 | 934 85 | |
| By paid same check Machias Farmers' Union, one car fertilizer | 935 85 | | |
| Interest on same..... | 28 40 | 964 25 | 4,706 65 |
| | | | \$27 65 |

Note: The foregoing five cars of fertilizer were to be paid for June 1st, in order to get full discount. The Machias Farmers' Union elected to pay July 1st, and were therefore charged interest to that date.

Two carloads of fertilizer were purchased from Whitman & Pratt Rendering Company. Both cars were paid for by the consignees directly to the Company.