

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1929

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Tuesday, April 2, 1929.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lowe of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill an act to provide for an issue of State Highway and Bridge Bonds and for authorizing transfer of a portion of the tax on internal combustion engine fuel. (S. P. 754) (S. D. 407)

Comes from the Senate introduced under suspension of the rules and without reference to a committee, given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the House:

Mr. KITCHEN of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, it might be possible that a word of explanation in connection with this resolve is necessary. The committee on Ways and Bridges have known for some two months that regardless of which ever highway program was adopted for the next two years, there would be a shortage of funds for the coming summer; in fact they are a million dollars short of sufficient money to take care of the demand of the different towns who are concerned in the Five-Times act. We have racked our brains to devise ways and means for securing these funds, and, as a final resort, the matter was taken up with the Governor and Council by the Ways and Bridges committee, and in the final analysis the committee decided that the only possible way out for the coming summer to take care of the needs of the State of Maine was the re-issuing of some of the bonds that had been retired. It also provided for the re-apportionment of a portion of the gas tax, the gas tax money to be applied to State-aid work and the bond money to State construction. That is the sum and substance of this bill, and it seems to me that if we are going to continue to have money for the towns this summer, it is necessary to re-issue these bonds.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentle-

man from Presque Isle (Mr. Kitchen) make a motion?

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur with the Senate.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Kitchen the rules were suspended and the House concurred with the Senate in the introduction of the bill, without reference to a committee, and on further motion by Mr. Kitchen the bill received its two several readings and tomorrow assigned.

From the Senate: Final reports of the committees on Agriculture; Insane Hospitals; Labor; Pensions; Salaries and Fees; State Sanatoriums; State School for Boys', State School for Girls, and State Reformatories; and Towns.

Come from the Senate, read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

Senate Bills in First Reading

(S. P. 725) (S. D. 386) An act relating to the protection of children.

(S. P. 738) (S. D. 391) Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for filling councillor vacancies.

(S. P. 743) (S. D. 396) An act to authorize the County Commissioners for the county of Washington to create a sinking fund for the purpose of retiring bonds issued in accordance with the terms of Chapter 88 of the Private and Special Laws of 1927.

(S. P. 744) (S. D. 397) An act relative to certification of cases to the Law Court.

(S. P. 745) (S. D. 398) An act relating to exemptions from taxation.

(S. P. 730) (S. D. 387) Resolve proposing an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution authorizing the issuing of bonds to be used for the purpose of building a bridge across the Penobscot river, to be known as the Waldo-Hancock Bridge.

(S. P. 735) (S. D. 388) An act relating to marriage licenses.

(S. P. 318) (S. D. 393) Resolve providing for a State pension for Eva J. Rundlette of Augusta.

(S. P. 183) (S. D. 385) Resolve to aid in rebuilding the road in Township No. 10 Hancock County.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee on Claims reporting

ought to pass on resolve in favor of the State Reformatory for Men (S. P. 198) (H. D. 213).

Comes from the Senate, report read and accepted and the resolve passed to be engrossed.

In the House, report read and accepted in concurrence, and the resolve received its first reading; and on motion by Mr. Chase of Cape Elizabeth tabled pending assignment for second reading.

From the Senate: Resolve to reimburse the Judge of the Caribou Municipal Court for clerk hire (H. P. 770) (H. D. 237) which was finally passed in the House March 28th, and passed to be engrossed March 22nd,

Comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the House that body reconsidered its action whereby this resolve was finally passed and further voted to reconsider its action whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed. Senate Amendment A read; and on motion by Mr. Powers of Caribou the resolve was tabled, pending adoption of the amendment in concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee on Banks and Banking reporting "Ought to pass" on bill "An act relating to License Fees for Small Loan Agencies". (S. P. 649) (S. D. 300)

Comes from the Senate report read and accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

In the House, report read and accepted in concurrence, and the bill read twice. Senate Amendment A was read and adopted in concurrence, and tomorrow assigned.

From the Senate: Majority Report of the Committees on Public Utilities, Judiciary and Interior Waters reporting ought to pass on bill an act to provide for the exportation of surplus power. (S. P. 81) (S. D. 44)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. MARTIN of Kennebec
WEATHERBEE of Penobscot
CARLTON of Sagadahoc
DOUGLAS of Hancock

WEEKS of Somerset
MINOTT of Cumberland
GREENLEAF of Androscoggin

Mrs. PINKHAM of Aroostook
—Of the Senate

Messrs. WEBSTER of Auburn
CHASE of Cape Elizabeth
BOSTON of Gardiner
ADAMS of Linneus
BISHOP of Boothbay Harbor

TUCKER of Sanford
HOLMAN of Farmington
McCART of Eastport
QUINT of Limerick
WING of Kingfield
FARRIS of Augusta
MILLIKEN of Old Orchard
HATHAWAY of Milo
WILLIAMSON of Augusta

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland
—Of the House

Minority report of same committee reporting ought not to pass on same bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. OAKES of Cumberland
—Of the Senate
HUBBARD of Plymouth
ALDRICH of Topsham
ROBIE of Westbrook
HUGHES of Mapleton
POWERS of Caribou
COMINS of Eddington

—Of the House
Comes from the Senate the majority report read and accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Comins of Eddington the bill and accompanying reports tabled, pending acceptance of either; and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The following resolve was received, and upon recommendation of the committee on reference of bills was referred to the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs:

By Mr. Varnum of Westbrook: Resolve in favor of Charles F. Marble as clerk to the committee on State Prison.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Kitchen of Presque Isle, it was

Ordered, that when the House rises this morning, it recess until 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, it was

Ordered, that there be printed 1000 additional copies of H. P. 1723, H. D. 785, bill an act to grant a new charter to the city of Portland.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Taylor from the committee on Legal Affairs on bill an act relating to voting by persons physically incapacitated (H. P. 1054) (H. D. 338) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Peacock from the committee on Legal Affairs on bill an act relating to the Board of State Assessors, H. P. 1053, H. D. 387, reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1732) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Blaisdell from the same committee on bill an act relating to amusements on Memorial Day (H. P. 1555) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1733) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Reports read and accepted and the new drafts ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

First Reading of Printed Resolve

(H. P. 1731) (H. D. 803) Resolve, providing for erection of a statue at Gettysburg in memory of Major General Oliver Otis Howard.

Passed to be Engrossed

(S. P. 381) (S. D. 162) An act relating to the acquisition of title to lands of railroad corporations by adverse possession.

(S. P. 667) (S. D. 329) An act fixing trial terms of the Superior Court.

(H. P. 1726) (H. D. 786) An act relating to sealers of weights and measures.

Mr. Rounds of Portland offered House Amendment A to H. P. 1726, H. D. 786, and moved its adoption, as follows:

House Amendment A to H. P. 1726, bill an act relating to sealers of weights and measures.

Amend said bill by inserting after the words "for adjusting yard sticks, not to exceed five cents each"; the following words "for sealing gas, electric and water

meters not to exceed fifty cents each."

Thereupon the amendment was adopted.

(H. P. 1727) (H. D. 787) An act to provide equitable and uniform taxation for motor vehicles.

(Tabled by Mr. Boynton of South Portland pending passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for Thursday, April 4.)

(H. P. 148) (H. D. 788) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lake Messalonskee, in the town of Oakland, in the county of Kennebec.

(H. P. 397) (H. D. 789) Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station or rearing pools for fish at, or near, Presque Isle, in the county of Aroostook.

(H. P. 515) (H. D. 790) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lower Wilson Pond, in the town of Greenville, in the county of Piscataquis.

(H. P. 665) (H. D. 791) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Worthley Pond, in Peru, county of Oxford.

(H. P. 824) (H. D. 792) Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station for fish in Piscataquis County.

(H. P. 825) (H. D. 793) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Wyttopitlock Lake, in Glenwood, and in Township 2, Range 4, in the county of Aroostook.

(H. P. 1467) (H. D. 794) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Long Pond, in West College Grant, in Piscataquis County, north of Elliottsville Plantation.

(H. P. 1537) (H. D. 795) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lovejoy Pond, in the town of Albion, in the county of Kennebec.

(H. P. 1539) (H. D. 796) Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Pierce's Pond, in the town of Penobscot, in the county of Hancock.

(H. P. 1658) (H. D. 797) Resolve in favor of poultry husbandry.

(Tabled by Mr. Lewis of Cumberland, pending third reading)

(H. P. 1724) (H. D. 798) Resolve in favor of building and equipping rearing pools in county of York.

(H. P. 1725) (H. D. 799) Resolve

in favor of maintaining a feeding station, or rearing pools for fish at Liberty, in the county of Waldo.

(H. P. 1730) (H. D. 800) Resolve to provide for the printing of the report of the Adjutant-General, including the records of Maine men in the World War.

Passed to be Enacted

S. P. 157, S. D. 382: An act to increase the salary of the County Commissioners of the County of Washington.

S. P. 722, S. D. 373: An act to provide for the forfeiture of lobster traps and other gear and vehicles and other contrivances used in the several branches of the lobster industry.

S. P. 726, S. P. 379: An act relating to the protection of children.

S. P. 728, S. D. 383: An act to establish the territorial limits of the South Paris Village Corporation.

S. P. 729, S. D. 381: An act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to salaries of public officers, and the compensation of members of the government.

H. P. 421, H. D. 134: An act to establish a State reservation at Fort William Henry, at Pemaquid, and for the appointment of commissioners and a custodian for said reservation.

H. P. 1445, H. D. 500: An act to revise, arrange and simplify the "Mill Tax Highway Fund" laws.

H. P. 1622, H. D. 640: An act relating to county jails.

H. P. 1672, H. D. 726: An act to establish a Game Sanctuary in the town of Standish, in the county of Cumberland.

H. P. 1682, H. D. 741: An act to provide for the building of a highway bridge across the Kennebec River between the towns of Richmond and Dresden.

Finally Passed

(H. P. 657) (H. D. 198) Resolve to reimburse the town of Benton for expenses of a person in quarantine.

(H. P. 1669) (H. D. 702) Resolve in favor of the Jackman-Rockwood road.

(Emergency Measure)

(S. P. 674) (S. D.) An act relating to the powers of the State Highway Police.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure and requiring a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the House, as many as are in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors will return the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-six voting and all in the affirmative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: Under Orders of the Day the Chair presents the first matter tabled and today assigned, House report ought to pass in new draft from the committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries on bill An act to make easier living conditions for the owners and occupants of lands bordering on the Georges River and to re-stock the outside fishing grounds with young lobsters. (H. P. 1582) (H. D. 585) the new draft being (H. P. 1670) (H. D. 736) under title of an act for the better protection of lobsters and crabs in the Georges River, tabled on March 27th by the gentleman from St. George, Mr. Bachelder, the pending question being acceptance of the report; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. BACHELDER: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Cushing, Mr. Vose.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from St. George, Mr. Bachelder, yields to the gentleman from Cushing Mr. Vose.

On motion by Mr. Vose the ought to pass report in new draft was accepted; and on further motion by the same gentleman the rules were suspended, the bill had its two several readings and tomorrow assigned.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents the second matter today assigned, bill an act relating to deposits in the name of two or more persons in banks, institutions for savings, trust companies or shares in loan and building associations, (S. P. 719) (S. D. 377), tabled on March 28 by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Burkett, the pending question being third reading; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. BURKETT: Mr. Speaker, I tabled this matter the other day at the request of an attorney who wanted an opportunity to look into some of its provisions. I do know that several conferences have been held with the interested parties, but I have received no information that would justify me in holding it up any longer. I therefore move that it have its third reading at this time.

Thereupon the bill had its third reading; and on motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland, the bill was tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents the third matter today assigned, majority report ought to pass in new draft and minority report ought not to pass from the committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries on bill an act to provide a bounty on seals, (H. P. 1583) (H. D. 586) reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1720) (H. D. 783) tabled on March 28th by the gentleman from Tremont, Mr. Rumill, the pending question being acceptance of either report; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. RUMILL: Mr. Speaker, I now move the acceptance of the minority report ought not to pass. My reasons for this are that in my opinion it is productive of a nuisance; it is in conflict with an existing law; it is productive of dangerous conditions. To bring out the objectionable features of the bill, I compared it with the previous law which provided a bounty on seals and was repealed in 1905. That law provided that the gunner should remove the carcass from the water and destroy it. It also restricted the use of rifles and long-range firearms. This bill provides for neither one of them. This bill provides that the gunner in order to obtain the bounty may, within thirty days, take the whole head of the seal to the town treasurer who shall destroy it and pay the bounty. Now the whole head of a seal will weigh from four to eight pounds according to its age. Of a favorable morning for gunning,—I will take my home town which is twelve miles on the coast,—it would not be unusual for two or three to go out gunning for

seals. Suppose each one of them was fortunate enough to get only one seal. They might take that up to the treasurer any time within thirty days and he would have eighteen pounds in all of partly decomposed, oily, fatty, blubbery substance for the treasurer to destroy. There are only two ways to destroy it properly either to burn or to bury. Now the treasurer is not equipped for a chemical cremation, and to drop a junk of that stuff into a stove would be just cause for a wife's divorce. Therefore he has only one alternative left and that is to go bury it. He has a nice little garden plot in front of his house but he is not going to dig that up to plant this junk in. His neighbor is the same way, and his neighbor, and so on. Finally, the only thing he can do is to go to the unimproved land, buy a grave lot and hire a sexton and it will cost five times as much—ten times as much for the funeral of those seals as the benefit that could possibly be derived from the bounty or from the killing of the seals. Therefore, that feature of the bill is to my mind certainly a nuisance. It is in conflict with an existing law in that Chapter 45, Section 84 of the Revised Statutes prohibits shooting seals in the waters of Casco Bay. This bill provides a bounty for killing seals on the whole coast of Maine; hence there is a conflict of the bill with the law.

As I say, it produces conditions which are dangerous in that the bill does not restrict the use of firearms. The gunner may use a rifle or any long-range weapon he sees fit—use a machine gun if he wants to. Now conceive of a favorable morning and men out gunning for seals! The bay is literally covered with fisher folks; nothing unusual to see twenty to forty-five or fifty boats out fishing, and along on the shores in the summer time picnic parties and workmen about their work. A man—I won't say a man because only boys or men who had rather tote a gun than work, we call them irresponsible—go out with their rifles hunting for seals. If they happen to hit the seal, that, you know, does not check the velocity of the bullet a scintilla, and the amount

of it is that the bullet is skipping about and there is no knowing how many human bodies will spring up in its path. Therefore, it is productive of dangerous conditions.

These features of the bill to my mind are strong objections to it. As I said, I live in a section where I am very intimately acquainted with forty to fifty miles of coast line, and I have been in communication and have received petitions or remonstrances, which are in my desk, stating that they see no reason for a bounty on seals. There is no perceptible damage that they are doing. The proponents of this measure no doubt will tell you of the twine that they destroy in their business. Now I submit to you that if that seiner goes out and runs a thousand to two thousand feet of twine around a body of fish, and if there is a seal in there, if there is a shark in there, a porpoise, or a dogfish, maybe a grampus, that he comes up and asks the State of Maine to appropriate ten thousand dollars to do away with that so that he may sweep the ocean and the bays and not be molested. I say, ladies and gentlemen, that this bill is punctured with holes and I see nothing in it that should commend it to you to enact into law and appropriate ten thousand dollars to back it up, and I hope that my motion to accept the minority report will prevail.

Mr. FORD of Brooklin: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Eighty-fourth Legislature: It was much to my astonishment that the gentleman from Tremont, Mr. Rumill, opposed this bill after the petitions that I have received from his constituents supporting the bill.

In regard to the damage done by seals, I hardly think you will find a fisherman on the Maine coast who will not tell you that the seal is the biggest detriment to the fishing industry of anything the fisherman has to contend with today. When lobsters are shedding their shells they are soft and these seals go around among the rocks and get these lobsters and eat them. Also when the female lobsters have shed their eggs, these seals go where the eggs are and get in under the rocks where they are and eat the eggs. Therefore

that is a detriment to the lobster industry.

In regard to twine in your seines, you might perhaps have three, four, five, six or seven hundred barrels of fish in your weir. Tomorrow morning there would be a boat going out to get those fish and you would go out to get them and much to your surprise there have been two or three seals in there that made a hole in that seine eight, ten or twelve feet square and your fish would be gone which would probably mean three or four hundred dollars to you; and as plentiful as the seals are and as lively as they are, I do not know of any way to get rid of them except by putting a bounty on them. Therefore, I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Tremont, Mr. Rumill, will not prevail, and I would like a division of the House.

Mr. BUTLER of Bath: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I signed the majority report on this bill, but since hearing the gentleman from Tremont (Mr. Rumill) talk, I have changed my mind for this reason: We have a law in Casco Bay which prohibits the shooting of seals, while this bill reads "in all waters." It looks to me as though there would have to be some change in this bill before it can pass.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I have been acquainted around the islands of Casco Bay all my life and I have heard no complaints about seals as they are at the present time. Therefore, I shall support the motion of the gentleman from Tremont (Mr. Rumill).

Mr. BURKETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, in order that the situation existing in Casco Bay may not conflict with the provisions of this bill I have prepared and will offer at the proper time an amendment, excepting the waters of Casco Bay, which are now closed waters, from the provisions of this act.

Mr. RUMILL: Mr. Speaker, just another word to embody my further reasons for objecting to this measure. I operate a sardine weir. I am interested, and very intimately identified, with several other weirmen. This pertains to the twine referred to. Now that is just why I am especially opposed to this bill,

because I am interested in weiring, and for my protection, and for the protection of the weirmen generally, we object to the bill on this ground. No scale fish—and this applies to inland fisheries as well as salt water fisheries,—no scale fish will thrive in polluted waters. I say this without fear of being disputed. You recognize this fact in passing your inland laws and you surely do in the seashore laws. The State has passed a law, and it is in effect now, that no seine shall be set within 1000 feet of a man's weir, not because of the fish that that seine kills, but because of the fish it kills which go to the bottom and pollute the water from the oil and blubber that come up therefrom. The State has gone farther and passed a law which prohibits the setting of a lobster trap within three hundred feet of the leader of a weir, not because that trap will catch any herring, because it will not, but because down in that trap is a bag—I cannot quite describe it but it has a very obnoxious odor—which sends out an oily, blubbery substance that is attractive to the lobster but which pollutes the water. That is why the State has given us that law to protect the weir.

Now coming down to the seal! The law provides that the gunner takes his head to the treasurer. There is no provision that he shall take care of the carcass. Hence he whacks off his head and down goes the carcass. That goes to the bottom and it lays there in decomposition for nine days, sending up its blubber and oil and polluting the waters. At the end of nine days it rises and floats in on the beach and lies there until it has all decomposed, run down into the water, and the crows have lugged off the bones. Therefore, it is a striking injury to the weirmen.

I will venture to say that there is not one man in fifty who knows how to shoot a seal anyway. He may hit him, but if he does not shoot him just right, he goes down like a deep-sea lead and there is a big bunch of blubbery filth on the bottom polluting the water all the time. It is an art to shoot a seal to stun him so that you can get him. Now, then, to go out and shoot a seal within a thousand feet

of a man's weir, no matter whose it is,—and I am speaking for the other fellow as well as myself—you create a danger there to him of pollution of the waters that scatters the fish.

Now as to damage by seals, I know of weirs that have been in operation for twenty-five years. I have operated one for sixteen years and never was bothered by a seal in my life unless he went in through the gate; he cannot go through the twine unless a hole is made for him. Besides seals, I have taken porpoises and rolled them right up in the trap, taken them in to the dory, carefully taken them ashore and up on high land and disposed of them. Now a twine trap suspended from the rails,—by the way a trap is simply a big twine bag suspended on rails, twenty-five to thirty feet deep, vibrating there in the water; and a seal cannot bite that twine any more than one can bite an apple suspended on a string. Seals do sometimes get on the inside if one is lax enough to allow a hole to become broken or torn in the twine so that the seal can get his head part way in when he will root it pig-fashion and eventually get in there. But never did I have that happen to me in sixteen years because I and my men have seen to it that the twine is kept whole. Now that part of it does not appeal to me that this State should enact a law to guard a person in his negligence in keeping his twine good, and I will leave it at that.

Mr. FORD of Brooklin: Mr. Speaker, it does not seem hardly probable to me that what few seals might be shot would pollute the water in this way that we have heard; and in regard to setting lobster traps or shooting seals around fish weirs, I have been in the fish weir business some twelve to fifteen years, and all around my weir there are probably two hundred lobster traps setting there from time to time and every fish that I catch has to come down through those lobster traps. I have shot a good many seals out there and excepting one year there has been a fish weir in this particular place for sixty-seven years, and to my mind or knowledge I do not think there is a better weir on the coast of Maine than this particular one or more

consistent fishing for weir purposes.

As for a seal biting a hole in twine, I think the gentleman from Tremont, Mr. Rumill, has neglected to say that this twine or seine hangs up and down and that they can pull down from the bottom by pulley line and tie it so that the twine is tight. If it were like an apple suspended on a string, you could not hold fish in it; but if this twine is supported by pulley lines, as we call them, and tied at the bottom, that brings the line tight so that a seal can bite a hole in it and as the tide keeps going down, he will go down with the tide and you will have a hole from the top to the bottom to let your fish out.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question was called for.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Tremont, Mr. Rumill, that the House accept the minority report, which is an ought not to pass report on this bill, being in its new draft H. P. 1720, H. D. 783. As many as are in favor of the gentleman's motion for the acceptance of the minority report ought not to pass, will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the court.

A division being had,

Sixty-six voting in the affirmative and 59 in the negative, the motion for the acceptance of the minority report, ought not to pass, prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents the fourth matter today assigned, H. P. 321, H. D. 96, bill an act to establish a Park Commission of the city of South Portland, tabled on March 29th by the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Sturgis, the pending question being the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Burkett, to indefinitely postpone; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Sturgis.

Mr. STURGIS: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Richardson.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Sturgis, yields to the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Richardson.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I do not wish to take but a few moments of your time in relation to this matter about which you have heard considerable but there seems to be a misunderstanding. The bill as originally

presented to the House created a Park Commission of South Portland. A meeting was held and the opponents were the three representatives from South Portland. They were not in favor of the bill. Later a public meeting was held. It was largely attended by the citizens of South Portland who prepared a new draft. Ex-Senator Hinckley was present and agreed to prepare the new draft, which he did and brought here to the House; but, before it could be properly made and presented to the committee—I think perhaps the committee did not know that the new draft was coming—they reported on this bill ought not to pass which was accepted by the House and sent to the Senate. The representatives then thought that they would let the matter drop, but so much pressure was brought to bear by our constituents that we tried to revive the bill so that we could get the new draft before the people. The new draft changes considerable of the wording. One thing in particular is the mill tax. The original bill called for one mill but the new draft says not to exceed one mill. The commissioners heretofore had used their judgment as to the amount up to and not over one mill. Also it contained a referendum which was the important thing. That was the only thing that the representatives asked for namely, that their people be allowed to vote on this question.

The enemies of the bill apparently are people outside of the city of South Portland and I do not know why; but I do claim that the people of South Portland should be allowed to vote on this matter if the referendum amounts to anything. Perhaps a great many of you, in fact I know quite a number of you, have spoken to me since Sunday that the mayor and the seven aldermen of the city of South Portland are quoted by the Portland Sunday Telegram as not being in favor of a Park Commission. I did not reach the mayor, but several of the aldermen said that while they were not in favor of the Park Commission, they were in favor of the people being allowed the privilege of voting and expressing their opinion on the matter.

I hold in my hand here a paper presented to me yesterday by twenty-seven of the largest taxpayers in the city of South Portland who are in favor of it; so, you see, Representatives of the House, it is not for the

Representatives of South Portland to say. All we ask is that you allow this bill to go ahead to its third reading that I may offer an amendment with the referendum attached; so that the people may have a chance to vote as they, in my opinion, should be allowed to do. Therefore, I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Burkett) does not prevail, that the bill may go to its third reading and an amendment be offered.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Burkett,—

Mr. ANDERSON of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record as favoring that this bill be amended inasmuch as it carries a referendum to go to the people.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question was called for.

The SPEAKER: The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Burkett, that this bill, H. P. 321, H. D. 96, an act to establish a Park Commission of the city of South Portland, be indefinitely postponed. As many as are in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to indefinitely postpone failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Richardson of South Portland the bill had its third reading.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer House Amendment A and move its adoption.

House Amendment "A" to Bill An Act to Establish a Park Commission of the City of South Portland (H. P. 321) (H. D. 96).

Amend said bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 1. A commission to be styled the park commission for the city of South Portland is hereby established, said commission to consist of seven persons, one member from each of the seven wards, who shall be elected for a term of three years after the first election under this act. At the first election there shall be elected in wards one, three and four, a member of this commission for the full term of three years, in wards two, six

and seven for a term of two years, and in ward five, a member for a term of one year, and thereafter for a period of three years, and shall thereafter be elected by the voters of the respective wards as their terms expire; all future elections to be for a full term of three years except in case of vacancy by death or resignation, and then the election shall be for the unexpired term.

The candidates for election to the park commission shall be nominated in the same manner as are candidates for the school board.

The holding of any other official position, whether under state, county or city, shall bar any person from being a candidate for or becoming a member of this park commission.

Any member of the park commission may tender his resignation at any time, which resignation may be accepted by the commission and the vacancy filled by the commission until the next municipal election, when his successor shall be elected for the unexpired term.

The mayor shall be the chairman of said commission ex-officio, but shall have only a casting vote.

The board shall annually appoint a secretary who shall hold office during the pleasure of said board. Whenever the mayor is absent the commissioners may choose one of their number as chairman pro tempore.

Sect. 2. Said commissioners shall have charge and control of the department of forestry, city playgrounds, and of all cemeteries, together with parks, promenades, squares and trees on public streets and public grounds which are or may be hereafter reserved for ornamental use, belonging to the city of South Portland; and under their directions all appropriations made for said parks and cemetery purposes shall be expended for their proper care, including the extermination of brown-tail and gipsy moths and other pests, also including other expenditures under the provisions of this act.

Sect. 3. Said commissioners shall carry on the work of the park commission, make improvements, acquire and enlarge park areas, maintain the public grounds and cemeteries under their charge and for said purposes a tax to be determin-

ed by the park commission, but not exceeding one mill on the dollar, shall be assessed annually by the assessors of said city of South Portland, upon all the estates and property subject to taxation in said city, and shall be included each year in the regular tax assessments. The amount of said tax shall be set aside as a special fund to be expended by said commissioners for the sole purposes specified in this act.

Sect. 4. Said commissioners may employ a secretary, engineers and superintendents and shall make all contracts for the supply of labor and material necessary to carry on the work in charge of said commission.

Sect. 5. Said commissioners shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year, make a written report of their duties to the municipal officers of said city of South Portland, giving a detailed statement of all property under their care, of all the personal property in the custody of the commission and of their expenditures and the purposes for which the money was expended, and the municipal officers shall cause said report to be printed as a part of the annual city report.

Sect. 6. The members of this commission, after their election, shall qualify by taking oath before the city clerk for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties as such commissioners and they shall serve without compensation. No member of said commission shall be interested in any contract, labor or material furnished for or used by the commission.

Sect. 7. Regular meetings of the commission shall be held at such time and place as may be fixed by the board, but there shall be one such regular meeting at least every month.

Sect. 8. The mayor shall appoint a finance committee, consisting of three members of the board who shall examine and approve all bills contracted by the commission, and the city treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay any and all such bills as bear the approval of said finance committee and are ordered paid by the board of park commissioners as attested by the secretary of said board, and the

same shall be charged to the account of the park commission.

Sect. 9. This act shall not take effect unless accepted and approved by a majority vote of the legal voters of said city. This act shall be submitted at the next regular state or municipal election held in said city of South Portland after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine. The city clerk shall prepare a special ballot for this purpose, which ballot shall contain the following question: "Shall the act to establish a park commission for the city of South Portland be accepted," and the voters shall indicate their position by placing a cross over the word "yes" or "no."

Sect. 10. In the event that the referendum on this act is held at the regular municipal election in March, nineteen hundred and thirty, then the legal voters in the respective wards shall proceed to nominate and elect commissioners as provided in section one of this act, as though the act had previously been accepted. If on referendum the voters by a majority vote, vote in favor of said act, then the members so elected shall serve as commissioners as though said act had previously been adopted. If said act is rejected, then the election of said commissioners shall have no effect.

Sect. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby repealed.

On motion by Mr. Richardson of South Portland, tabled pending adoption of the amendment and 500 copies of the amendment ordered printed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents the fifth matter today assigned, majority report ought to pass in new draft, minority report ought not to pass, committees on Public Utilities, Judiciary and Interior Waters jointly, on bill an act to incorporate the Fish River Power and Storage Company, S. P. 178, S. D. 78, new draft S. P. 734, S. D. 384, tabled on March 29th by the gentleman from Sherman, Mr. Seavey, the pending question being acceptance of either report, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. SEAVEY: Mr. Speaker, this bill has been before three legislative committees, Public Utilities, Judiciary and Interior Waters, for weeks. It has been amended in a new draft, and all parties have been given opportunity to be heard. The committee has painstakingly heard this matter, appointed a sub-committee, and conferred with the proponents of the bill, and on its vote, it stands twenty-seven to three in favor of the acceptance of the report, and I now hope, Mr. Speaker, that we accept the majority report ought to pass.

Mr. POWERS of Caribou: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This is my second term in this House, and this is the first time I have risen to address this body, so I hope you will have indulgence.

It is a common thing, I notice, among the members of the House to give some quotation at the end of their speech. I wish to commence my address by a quotation, a little clipping that I took out of a paper long, long ago:

"I was afraid to live;

Life sensed my fear instinctively
And, like a dog, given timid strokes,
Life growled and barked at me.
I said 'Nice dog, good dog, come
here,'

And patted hard Life's head
And stroked its flank. The growling
ceased;

Life licked my hand instead."

Ever since I discovered that little quotation, I think, outside of the influence of my good wife and the early teachings of a Christian mother, that has been more of an inspiration to me than anything else; and when I have a task to do, when I have a hard duty to perform, as I feel that I have this morning, it gives me courage to make that little quotation. That is why I have done it.

The first thing I want this House to understand or appreciate is that we are a little bunch of farmers, unskilled in big business, battling against one of the biggest corporations in the world. Mr. Graustein told us that their interests represented more than \$600,000,000, the largest hydro-electric company in the whole world, and we have pitted against us lobbyists and attorneys who rank in their class as the

very best in the State of Maine, men who are paid for their services, pitted against us farmers who get not one cent of revenue from this, and are only doing what we think is our duty and our obligation. I want to speak only in the kindest terms of these men. I believe they are gentlemen to the core, and I believe they are sold on this proposition themselves.

I have asked no one in this Legislature to support me in my contention. If my statements are not right, when I am ended I want the lady or gentleman who thinks so to rise. I want to put this before this House in a wholesale way, and if you do not think there is merit in my argument, don't vote for it. Some have asked me about this question, and I have simply advised them to keep their minds open.

Let us look at the history of this project. In 1926 the International Paper Company bought from the New Brunswick Power and Commission Company and conceived the development of Grand Falls. They put the proposition to the State of Maine to give them the storage on Fish River. That was all they asked for. At the hearing it is true that Mr. Graustein did dangle before that committee and this House—now this was two years ago that I am speaking about—the glittering prospects of a mill upon the St. John River. Later, when they saw which way the wind was blowing they did come across with the proposition of a million dollar mill. Many then, even before the million dollar mill had been promised, were ready in behalf of the state of Maine and Aroostook County to accept the proposition. And that same bunch of people, that same class, ever since have been ready to bite at every proposition that the International people have offered; but now they congratulate us stand-patters because we have worked the International people up to three million dollars, and if they would only stand with us now and have some backbone they would find that we could even double that offer.

Why have they offered us a three million dollar mill at the present time? Because they found that they were obliged to do it. The International people will come and build in the state of Maine only what they have to. They have in Canada thirty times as much wood land as they

have in the state of Maine. They have thirty times as much wood land as they have in Northern Aroostook, and twenty times as much as they have in the whole state of Maine. Their interests are in Canada. Aroostook's lumber on the St. John river can all be used in Canada and driven by water into Canada.

Now let us look at the mathematical side of this question. What will the International gain in power by the damming of the one lake, Eagle lake, on Fish river? According to their engineer's report, they will gain 8,500 prime horsepower and 4,300 prime horsepower, making a total of 12,800 horsepower at 85 per cent efficiency. That is not the figure they gave us. The figure they gave us at the last hearing was 11,728, which was the very lowest, and I am giving you the average.

Let us see what they get for this power. I have been able to find in the library the charter that the International people was given by New Brunswick, and I find the Fraser Company have sold what they call 13,000 horsepower, class A, and 7,000 horsepower, class B, for \$400,000 per year. This is not just what it sounds. You people who know about electricity know that horsepower is an unnatural unit in the electrical world. It stands in the same place as dozens, or shillings, or six-pence in the way of money, and it is only a relic of the past. So this contract goes on and explains in electrical terms just what it means. It means 59,000,000 kilowatt hours of class A, and 32,000,000 of class B, so we can forget about the horsepower. Those two added together make 91,000,000 kilowatt hours. To make it even figures, I have cut off the 1,000,000, and I will tell you why: Because if this power is not used up to 90 per cent of what is called for in the contract, they charge the Fraser people 90 per cent. If it goes over 100 per cent, they are heavily penalized. I do not need to go into all these details, but it is safe to say, from an electrical standpoint, that it is safe to cut off the 1,000,000 and leave it 90,000,000 instead of 91,000,000. Four hundred thousand means four mills and a repeating decimal of 444.

Now it is only a matter of mathematics to see what Fish River is worth to them, because this class A and class B commands the same

price. It is put in a lump sum. Fish River produces 84,000,000 kilowatt hours per year over what it would if it were not dammed, which means \$373,000 per year, and at the switchboard, direct through the dynamo. There is no loss of power here in the stepping up or in the stepping down or in the transmission. You people who understand electricity will know what that means. There is no expense for extra lines or extra equipment. Those turbines are there, with open mouths, ready and glad to welcome the waters of Fish River. There are no extra taxes in Canada, which I will explain later; no insurance on water or on a concrete dam; no depreciation. Now what does it cost them? Taking their very highest figures, \$2,000,000. Two million dollars at 5 1-2 per cent means \$110,000. That leaves \$263,000. Now we will deduct from that \$13,000 for taxes in the State of Maine, which leaves \$250,000 on a dam which costs \$500,000—and I have added \$48,000 for that dam over the engineer's estimate—I mean the International engineer's estimate.

This contract endures with the Fraser people for forty years. Now that is not all the contract that they have. They have also made a contract with the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. I hate to worry you with all these details, but the sum and substance of it is that if this Commission accepts it before June 1, 1927, they can have 6,000 horsepower; if they do not accept it until January 1, 1929, they have 4,000 horsepower. Whether they have accepted that or not, I do not know. And the price at which they did accept it was practically the same as the Fraser people. Now what is left? An unlimited amount has been contracted for with the International Paper Company, or, in other words, with themselves, for a price which shall not be less than that contracted for with the Fraser people, but can be more; it is to be determined by agreement, and if not by agreement, by a board of arbitration.

This development at Grand Falls has been taken out in their charter, taken away from the control of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, which would be simi-

lar over there to the Public Utilities Commission in the State of Maine. They are Lord and Master in their own field as far as that goes.

I want to impress upon the body of this House how much the International people want Fish River. At the hearing, I asked their engineer, Mr. Nelson, how much power they had at Grand Falls under the present development ninety-five per cent of the time, and he squirmed and answered me he thought about 70,000 horsepower. I asked Mr. Graustein the same question, and he squirmed in the same way, and said he would have to rely upon his engineer, Mr. Nelson.

I want to read to you what the joint commission, International Commission of Canada and the United States, says upon this subject: "Governed by the order which we hope to obtain as a result of this application, the effect of the amount of power which we can produce at Grand Falls will be in the order of 30,000 horsepower. That is, as governed by the natural run-off of the watershed above Grand Falls, supplemented by such domestic storage within the boundaries of Canada as we can find available for the time being."

Thirty thousand, with all the storage in Canada; and this man told me they had 70,000 without any storage at all.

"The ultimate project, as I see it now, involves the possible use of such domestic storage as is available, supplemented by a certain amount of international storage where the stream is international. As a result of this supplemental storage available, we should be able to obtain a capacity, roughly, of 50,000 horsepower." "That is the total?" "Yes."

I have the report here of the engineer who made a report upon this before the International people took it over. It is signed by H. C. Acres, M. M. I. C. M. InST. C. E., Hydraulic Engineer. I don't know what that all means, but he certainly has titles enough so that we can rely upon a report: "Only one recommendation is appropriate at the present time, and this has to do with the storage problems." And then he goes on and says: Make

storage as near as possible to point of use. "Your engineers estimate the continuous capacity of the site to be 61,680 ****. The flow in question assumes the use of the entire available storage for the production of power, without wastage."

I do not think there is any question but what those men meant to deceive Mr. Graustein. As you remember, they told us that the smallest lamb of the flock was just as precious—and still apparently he knew nothing about the potential power of Grand Falls now; but if you want to look up the report, you can see where he made the statement that their ultimate installation he expected to be 40,000 horsepower.

Now why did they want to deceive us thus? Do you think that the insurgents in Mexico at the present time would want to divulge to the Federal Government how weak they are? They want this storage, and they want it awfully bad, and if we will only have backbone enough, they will give us what it is worth and what we ask for it. Now I want to make this statement, that if Fish River was no good to the State of Maine or to Aroostook County—in many ways we know it is—but if it was not, and the International people wanted it, I would take the same position that I take today. And why? Imagine a poor widow with many small children who happened to have in her possession an heirloom which had come down from past years, and there was some millionaire antique lover who spied this heirloom and who wanted it to fit into some collection he had—what would any member of this House advise that widow to do? Take the first offer that this millionaire offered—or would he advise her to get what it was worth? I do not have to wait for an answer. Even if her children did have to go to bed hungry one night, she would be justified in standing out and demanding a price that was right.

Now we have heard a lot about Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. Do you suppose that if Esau had had a little backbone or some of the business ability of the International people in his head, that he would not have stood out and gotten a dozen messes of

pottage for his birthright? And after Jacob beat him out of his birthright, then, in the language of the street, he played another dirty trick upon him. He clothed his hands with the skin of the kid of a goat and went in and got his father's blessing. And Esau cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. And Isaac answered and said unto Esau: "Behold I have made him thy lord, and all his brethren have I given to him for servants; and with corn and wine have I sustained him." Corn and wine—Jacob sustained with corn and wine in these days, six or eight thousand years ago was compatible with giving a charter of the State today. And Esau made an exceeding loud and bitter cry. I did not hear Esau cry, but I have heard a wail equally as sad and as bitter in the last few years; I have heard a cry go up from Aroostook County as a result of one man with a national reputation, Aaron Sapiro, who came to our county and flaunted before us a prospect that seemed very glittering and more promising than this; and I have seen young men leave their farms in despair; I have seen old men broken with discouragements and grief almost to the point of suicide. Now the members of this House from Aroostook County know what I mean, and they know I am telling the truth. There is a wierd coincidence as far as Aroostook County goes between that project and the project that is before us today. I mean in the personnel.

There was a time in our life when the young people used to whisper to the old people how much better it would be if they would only deed to them the farm, and how well and tenderly the old people would be cared for; and I have heard my grandmother say, and perhaps it is true, that every time the old folks signed the deed, the angels wept.

I notice in the room of the Commissioner of Labor a picture of Herbert Hoover, and under that picture are these words: "The Spirit of 1776 was to make the Country Safe for Industry; the spirit of 1928," or we will say now 1929, "is to make Industry Safe for Labor. Do your part. Always be Careful."

First of all, I will say that there

was a delegation of Aroostook people who tried to get together with the International people, and we made the best contract that they would accede to, at the present time—I want to emphasize that—that the present time. I tried to inject into that the proposition of the Quebec Extension Railway. They said it could not be done; it was foreign to their interests. I claimed that it could be done. They admitted to me—not in these words—these are my words—that they were holding the permits that would enable the Quebec Extension Railroad to be built as a club over our heads to give them the Fish River storage. They did not say a club, they said as an inducement, but I say as a club. I think it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. I think that we can hold Fish River storage over somebody's head as a club so we can get the Quebec Extension Railroad; and it is my honest opinion that this new revival of the Quebec Extension Railroad is only a deep-laid, concocted scheme for the International to get this storage.

I want to read to you—remember, gentlemen, this is the first time I have spoken for four years, and I hope you will have patience—what the editorials of Aroostook County have said:

"A prominent citizen of Aroostook, indeed one of its ablest and most trusted citizens, has sent letters to the editors of our different local papers, endorsing the Fish River Bill in its present form and reciting the benefits which in his opinion would accrue to Aroostook through the building of the so-called Quebec Extension Railroad, which is made contingent upon the passage of the Fish River Bill. We think if it were not for his great personal interest in seeing the railroad in question built, he would detect that the pledges the International now makes through its agent, a certain Mr. Wheeler of New York, to be redeemed after that Corporation has the Fish River Dam in its capacious pocket, and the Maine legislators tied hand and foot, are empty promises, never intended to be fulfilled, and only held up as a bait before a gullible public and an over-trustful Legislature.

"Our people have been baited before in much the same manner and

their experience with designing individuals and corporations that won their confidence through false promises of railroad building, has been bitter and expensive. Such a false promise, made many years ago by the promoters of what is known as the European & North American Railroad, cost our County some hundreds of thousands of acres of its wild land. The vast tract of timber land of which it was then robbed through a false promise to build a railroad into our Country, if the timber domain had been kept and our people had been able to enjoy the stumpage revenue therefrom, would have brought in an income sufficient to build all our school buildings and highways, and to have perpetually kept up both schools and roads free of taxes.

"This gigantic railroad swindle took place in the late sixties, and for many years the cruel deception then practiced upon our people and the enormous loss they sustained, utterly blighted their hopes of getting much needed railroad relief.

"Some two decades later, however, agitation for a railroad again sprang up in the form of what is known as the 'Direct Line movement. There then entered upon the scene a representative of one of our great New England railroads, which found the control of a charter to build a railroad into Aroostook a very strategic factor in its relations with the Canadian Pacific. It happened to be convenient for it to have at that time a threat to build a railroad into Aroostook, to hold over the head of its competitor in that part of the field where their interests clashed for the time being. Owing to the duplicity and treachery of those to whom Aroostook then entrusted its interests, on the strength of false and empty promises to build a railroad, any real progress toward relief in that direction was held up for a number of years.

"So it would seem that our people ought now to be on their guard against selfish interests, which, entirely without any consideration for Aroostook's welfare, and without any intent to fulfill their promises, offer them a railroad as a bait to secure some ulterior end of their own. We have suffered the loss of millions by such misplaced confidence and over-trustfulness. Let us begin to

cultivate a little hard-headed judgment and common sense, and be on our guard against people who would selfishly despoil us of something of priceless value to ourselves and our posterity, without rendering to us any sort of equivalent.

"We are not living up here in Aroostook wholly for the accommodation of soulless corporations, who come along and ask us with cool assurance to surrender to them the best possession we have for their selfish use and advantage.

"In this particular matter the members of the Maine Legislature should reflect that they are the custodians of the people's welfare, present and to come, in a very real and vital sense. Their first concern should be that of the interest of the people who entrusted them with the law-making power, and they should be careful how they abuse that trust, because any loss and damage suffered by the people whose servants they are, they will later have to reckon for at the bar of public opinion.

"It is suggested, assuming that the building of the Quebec Extension Railroad is a fair equivalent for the handing over to the International Paper Company of the Fish River waters that before the Legislature takes a step so vitally affecting the public welfare, it sees that the Corporation gives an absolutely binding guaranty to carry out its promise."

"If Aroostook gets the mill on these terms, its benefits, barring what the B. & A. Railroad gets in freight, will not any more than offset the industries and interests wiped out at Eagle Lake. Eagle Lake and Ft. Kent will suffer loss of property that Van Buren and the B. & A. R. R. may be profited.

"If it stopped there, as a business proposition the County as a whole, neither gains nor loses appreciably.

"There is, to be sure, hovering on the outskirts of the whole proposition, the so-called Quebec Extension Railroad. This is apparently a kind of orphan project, for which the International Paper Company disclaims paternity, or any responsible connection, and its promoter, Mr. Richard Wheeler, of New York, says the building of the road is contingent upon the passage of the Fish River Dam Bill. But it is a

matter of speculation, even if sincere, whether Mr. Wheeler can 'deliver the goods,' if his representations are permitted to influence votes in favor of the bill, and it is passed."

Here is another editorial, referring to the railroad. I will not read all of it. "But few, if any of our citizens, would place a trig in the development of Aroostook volutarily. And in opposing this measure as presented they are bulwarked behind experiences of the recent past, and do not consider they are retarding the county's best interests, but rather safeguarding them". That editorial goes on and ties Fish River with the Quebec Extension Railroad. I think, perhaps, the members of this House have begun to see how the people in the central part of Aroostook County feel in regard to the connection between Fish River and the Quebec Extension Railroad. I do not think I need to say any more on that score.

Another thing, I asked them for a six million dollar mill at Van Buren instead of a three million dollar mill, and upon the basis of the available wood in that territory this is reasonable, and on their own territory, without buying from any other interests, and taking their own figures for it, and taking half of their lumber from Maine and half from Canada, it would be a reasonable proposition.

Now there are features of this bill I will not attempt to go into. I want to leave one thing for the other opponents of this bill to speak upon. But I do want to speak of what it will mean to Aroostook County to give up this chain of lakes from a recreational standpoint. To commence with, it is the only chain of lakes in Aroostook County accessible by automobile, except one, the little lake of Madawaska, that I know of, and that is a lake of about a mile and a half by two and a half. We are more than 200 miles from the ocean. These lakes have shores and beaches that have taken centuries for old Mother Nature to produce, with her storms and her winds and her sunshine, and I claim that these shores and beaches will be destroyed, and bathing will become in

Aroostook County a thing of the past.

When I was a boy we used to bathe in the Aroostook River which runs close to my home, but now practically all the sewerage of Aroostook County flows down that river and no one thinks of bathing in it.

Last summer there appeared in our midst a young man back from Europe. He came to our town because his mother was a native of our town. A lady told me this: That she was floating down one of the thoroughfares in the Fish River chain of lakes with this young man; the trees were almost meeting over that thoroughfare, the sun was just going down, gilding the hills and the trees, and silvering the waters. He says "I have seen all the beauty spots of Europe, but I have seen nothing more beautiful than this." And then she told him what the International people wanted to do, and he exclaimed "For God's sake, don't let them do it!"

Now that is not told to tickle your emotions; that is a fact that has been told to me by the woman herself.

I want to appeal to you people who love your lakes, those who live in the vicinity of Moosehead, or Rangeley, or Sebago, or your beautiful Belgrade. How would you like to have the ruthless hand of industry come and raise your waters ten feet above their present high water level?

But to me these sentimental things, these recreational things, are not the chief objection to this bill. It is the great big profit that the International people are going to get that belongs to us and to the State of Maine.

I am not going to take time to cover all I want to say, but I want to close by saying this: We have been told that this will be the last opportunity we will have to sell Fish River to the International. I want to go on record as saying this—that unless there is some great revolution in the electrical world, that Grand Falls will always look with longing eyes and an aching heart towards Fish River, his first love, I think, and that gaze will continue until he can clasp her to his bosom and call her his own

or until all of us have ceased to long, to yearn and to love.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, as one of the twenty-seven members of the Joint Water Power Committee who signed the majority report, ought to pass, I feel that I would be guilty and derelict in my duty if I did not rise and speak in behalf of this measure now before us.

This new draft entitled "An act to incorporate the Fish River Power and Storage Company" is one of the most constructive pieces of legislation that has been before you—

(At this point Mr. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft assumed the Chair, the members rising and applauding.)

Mr. FARRIS continuing: This is one of the most constructive pieces of legislation that has been before the Eighty-fourth Legislature. One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of our natural resources and the encouragement of industrial enterprises in a State, is the uncertainty and inconsistency of its policies toward capital; and we find that here today in this House in the speech by the gentleman from Caribou (Mr. Powers). He says there is a small group of farmers grasping for something. But what is it, I ask you? What are they grasping for? Do they know themselves? They are battling against the development of the State of Maine, and why? I do not know unless it is on sentimental grounds. I have listened with interest to the argument of the gentleman from Caribou and I cannot see one reason that he has advanced why this development should not go forward.

Business is practical and it is founded upon faith—faith among the people and capitalists, faith in the integrity of the business men who seek to do business in our State and endeavor to bring in new industries. We are even now appropriating \$150,000 to be expended during the next two years by the Maine Publicity Commission to bring new industries into our State, to advertise our State, and yet we have members in this House who are trying to drive industry from our State,—trying to hold a club over it. The gentleman from Caribou has said that we should use the Fish River storage as a club on the International Paper Company.

A club is a weapon used by highway robbers and I resent any such statement.

It has been demonstrated time and again that government is a failure for the simple reason that men who are selected to administer the affairs of government are usually selected for political reasons. We have an example here in our own State of our State Highway Commission where three men, admittedly selected for political reasons, are spending from ten to eleven millions of dollars a year of the State's money, and this without satisfaction to anyone.

Now the International proposes to build a reservoir at the outlet of Eagle Lake by building a nineteen foot dam. This investment will amount to two million dollars, including the flowage rights. The gentleman from Caribou has only mentioned two million dollars but I will go further, as I sat on the committee and listened with Mr. Powers to the evidence. Two more dams are to be built by those development companies between Eagle Lake and Fort Kent and the hydro-electric development will amount to \$600,000. In addition to that the charter sets forth that a three million dollar mill will be built on the St. John river. That was probably put in there to meet the opposition of such men as the gentleman from Caribou.

I was on the sub-committee of this Joint Committee and we were in conference on many points that are involved in this new bill and this draft is several re-drafts from the original bill.

Now why does the International want to build a paper mill on the St. John river? Because they have 550,000 acres of timber land on the watershed of the St. John river above Van Buren, and in order to run a paper mill they must have electricity, and in order to get electricity to run their mill they ask for storage rights on Fish River. Now what does that mean to the State of Maine if we give them those rights? It means that we will have employment for our laborers. There will be employees in the paper mill; there will be employment for the woodsmen; there will be more taxable property brought into the State of Maine, and this means much to the State. Farmers will not have to pay such a high rate of

tax if we can encourage industry to come here and settle and spend its money.

I have been informed by good authority that the Fraser people at Madawaska paid last year \$32,000 in taxes, and this year, owing to improvements, they will pay a tax of \$79,000. Now this means much, members of this House, to the State of Maine, and why should we come here and try to discourage those people from coming here by holding this club over them?

My relations with the representatives of the International through our executive sessions were very pleasant. They met all of our objections so far as they could and now we have a bill here. I think that this is one of the most narrow charters that I ever saw so far as it relates to the Fish River Storage Company. The charter is limited to 40 years and they have agreed to build a three million dollar paper mill and operate it ten years or forfeit the charter, to pay the State for damage to the fisheries, to use fifty per cent of the pulpwood from Maine for a period of ten years, to furnish the State of Maine electricity from the Grand Falls development.

If this bill goes through, it means employment for many men in this State, the development of taxable property, and that is what we are here for. We have been talking for the last ten years but we have not been doing anything. It is now time to act.

The gentleman from Caribou (Mr. Powers) has referred to the Quebec Extension Railroad. It is true that the International Paper Company does not control the Quebec Extension Railroad. Mr. Wheeler, the President of that railroad, came before this Legislature this year and we granted them an extension of their charter for two years. He appeared before the Joint Committee and stated that he held permits from the International people to go forward and build this railroad. It means more taxable property in Maine if this railroad can be developed. It will mean an excise tax on its net earnings. Are we as Legislators today going to vote down this proposition because three of this Joint committee consisting of thirty members signed the minority report?

I noticed at the hearing, when this matter was given fair and impartial consideration, that before the opposition had closed, about the only question remaining was whether it should be a ten foot dam or a nineteen foot dam at the outlet of Eagle Lake. The engineer stated why it would not be possible to place a ten foot dam at the outlet of Eagle Lake, his reason being that it would only ensure about fourteen billion cubic feet of storage whereas a nineteen foot dam would give us a storage of thirty billion cubic feet at a cost of about one hundred dollars and fourteen dollars per million cubic feet of storage. So you can see the great economic questions there involved.

The gentleman from Caribou (Mr. Powers) has suggested that we ask for a six million dollar mill. As I understood the proposition before the Legislature, they were going to build a one million five hundred thousand dollar mill. The gentleman from Caribou wanted to raise it to three million dollars, and they raised it to three million at the outset, and, of course, as business improves and increases they will make extensions as the Fraser people are now doing at Madawaska. If we had a six million dollar mill, as the gentleman from Caribou has suggested, he would come back and want a twelve million dollar mill; so where are we going to stop? There must be a stopping place somewhere. You cannot use this club forever.

So I say it is time for this Legislature to act and not talk. We have been talking for the last ten years and retarding the development of the State of Maine; and I want to go on record as in favor of the ought to pass report, and I hope every conscientious legislator in this House will vote that way. (Applause)

Mr. DAIGLE of Madawaska: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Two years ago if the measure had been brought before the House in a manner that we could have voted upon it, I do not think that I would have been justified in doing it. Ever since that time of course the thing has been agitated in our section, and even last night some member from the opposition

said to me that our rights were not protected enough, as much as to say that we did not know what we were doing.

As far as the details of electrical development and power are concerned, I must acknowledge that I know very little of them. Cubic feet of water and kilowatt hours, I know of, probably, that is, I have read a little about them; and the unit of matter in electricity, which is the atom composed of a co-electron and so many electrons, and the rest is imagination more or less. So that phase of the question I do not want to dwell upon. But so far as getting the consensus of opinion in the territory that this is going to serve, I have no doubt that the company has approached the subject up to this time in a pretty fair minded way.

At the beginning of the session nobody knew exactly what the proposition would be on the part of the International. At the hearing certain developments took place which were more or less pleasing to the people who favored the project and at the present time we have as a result the matter in complete form which says in black and white what the corporation will do.

Now I cannot assure anybody any more than I could assure myself, whether there is anything as an undercurrent in this measure. Every big proposition, of course, that is approached from different angles, either by the people interested or by those receiving certain privileges,—the people are suspicious more or less of what the corporation is going to do. I hope, in this case, that the International Corporation has at least just as big a soul as the others have.

Now we come to the proposition: Shall we abandon at the present time what has been proposed, and wait two years more? I remember that the people who approached us on the subject two years ago wanted to delay. They said there is no rush; they haven't completed anything in Grand Falls; two years from now the people all over this section will know more about the situation, and why not wait? It will not damage anybody; it will not injure the people nor the corporation. Well, we did so, and now we are told that we should wait again. There must be an end to the proposition sometime. Are we going to

weigh it, balance it, dispute about it and talk about it two years more? I am not of that opinion. If the corporation has done the thing that the sole opposition sprung from in the beginning, that is, has satisfied the rights of the people of Wallagrass and Eagle Lake, that will satisfy me.

According to the questions I put to Mr. Graustein, which were very few and unimportant in a certain way, he gave us satisfaction enough on that proposition so that we have no fear of the result at Long Lake, for instance, where the water would be raised about five feet. Beside that, I took particular care later on not to be confused and embarrassed in my position. I wrote the folks there that if they had anything to say against the matter, to let me know. Instead of that, they sent a representative from that section and they had a meeting at Fort Kent, and of course it was understood that what that representative told me, I would be allowed the privilege of doing it, and I did so. The questions that I put there that evening were in no way tending to oppose the measure. Furthermore, I will leave the matter now as it stands, and I wish to say this: That when the bill has its third reading, I will have something more to say on the question for which I request the indulgence of the House. I thank you. (Applause)

Mr. BURNS of Eagle Lake: Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House: In regard to this matter of the International Paper Company, in view of the concession made by that Company, and taking into consideration the welfare of our neighbors, our county and our State, I am glad to say that we do not ask or need sympathy, but that we are satisfied with the bill, and I am going to vote for it. I do not know that I need to say more. That is the situation.

Mr. KITCHEN of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, I am against this bill. The hour is late, and as there are a number of speakers, I am wondering if the House would care to stay here for another hour or to recess at this time until 4.30. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to stay or to recess as you see fit.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Does

the gentleman wish to make a motion?

Mr. KITCHEN: I think I would like to recess until 4.30. I feel very sure there will be another hour of debate, and I move to recess until that time.

The motion prevailed and the House recessed until 4.30 P. M.

After Recess 4.30 P. M.

The Speaker in the Chair.

The following papers from the Senate were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules.

Senate Bills in First Reading

S. P. 749, S. D. 404: Resolve in favor of James H. Kerr of Rumford.

S. P. 272, S. D. 402: An act relating to hunting with dogs in Verona.

S. P. 271, S. D. 401: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lake Webb, in Franklin county.

S. P. 137, S. D. 400: Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station or rearing pools for fish at, or near, Houlton, in the county of Aroostook.

S. P. 31, S. D. 23: An act concerning the licensing of airmen and aircraft, concerning traffic rules, and to make uniform the law with reference thereto.

S. P. 741, S. D. 395: Resolve in favor of Charles F. Boober of Norway, to compensate him for damages sustained in the construction of a certain State aid highway.

From the Senate: Bill an act relating to green light on motor vehicles which are seven feet in width or over (H. P. 1671) (H. D. 725) which was passed to be engrossed in the House March 26th.

Comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the House that body voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed. Senate Amendment A read and adopted in concurrence; and the bill as amended by Senate Amendment A was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of H. E. Houdlette, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Owen Emmons, late of Richmond, county of Sagadahoc, deceased (H. P. 1696) (H. D. 756) which was

passed to be engrossed in the House March 29th,

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland it was voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference.

Thereupon the Speaker appointed as such conferees, the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, the gentleman from Richmond, Mr. Hawkes, and the gentleman from Topsham, Mr. Aldrich.

From the Senate: Report "A" of the Committee on Judiciary reporting ought not to pass on bill an act to register and license persons engaged in the practice of barbering and to create a Board of Barber Examiners (S. P. 1) (S. D. 1) together with petitions.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. WEEKS of Somerset

—Of the Senate

ALDRICH of Topsham

HOLMAN of Farmington

McCART of Eastport

FARRIS of Augusta

—Of the House

Report "B" of same Committee on same bill reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 717) (S. D. 375) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. OAKES of Cumberland

MARTIN of Kennebec

—Of the Senate

WING of Kingfield

WILLIAMSON of Augusta

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland

—Of the House

Comes from the Senate Report "A" read and accepted.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Wing of Kingfield, both reports tabled, pending acceptance of either, and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The following Reports of Committees were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

Report "A" of the Committee on Legal Affairs on bill an act relating to prohibiting business and recreation on Sunday (H. P. 1156) (H. D. 370) reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1735) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. CROSBY of Penobscot
MURCHIE of Washington
—Of the Senate
BURKETT of Portland
BLAISDELL of Franklin
BELLEAU of Lewiston
—Of the House

Report "B" of same Committee reporting ought not to pass on same bill.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. DWINAL of Knox
—Of the Senate
JACK of Lisbon Falls
SARGENT of Brewer
TAYLOR of Belfast
PEACOCK of Readfield
—Of the House

(On motion by Mr. Rodolphe Hamel of Lewiston both reports tabled, pending acceptance of either, and specially assigned for Thursday, April 4th, and 500 copies of the new draft ordered printed.)

Mr. Jackson from the Committee on Commerce on bill an act to exempt certain non-resident motor vehicles from registration while in the State exclusively for display or demonstration purposes; also non-resident passenger busses chartered and used exclusively for private conveyance of non-residents (H. P. 623) (S. D. 80) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1736) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Report read and accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Mr. Burkett from the Committee on Legal Affairs reported ought to pass on bill an act naming the bridge at Bath. (H. P. 1559)

Report read and accepted and the bill ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Mr. Burkett from the committee on Revision of the Statutes on bill an act relative to the share of posthumous child in decedent's estates, H. P. 1286, H. D. 443, reported that the same ought not to pass.

Report read and accepted.

Same gentleman from same committee on bill an act relative to guardians and conservators (H. P. 1285) (H. D. 442) reported that the same ought to pass.

Report read and accepted, and on motion by Mr. Holman of Farm-

ington, this being a printed bill, the rules were suspended, and the bill received its two several readings and tomorrow assigned.

The following resolves were received and upon recommendation of the committee on reference of bills were referred to the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs:

By Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake: Resolve in favor of Edith Bissett.

By Mr. Blaisdell of Franklin: Resolve in favor of Dorothy McFarlane for services as stenographer to the committee on Legal Affairs of the 84th Legislature.

By the same gentleman: Resolve in favor of Kenneth F. Lee for services as Clerk to the committee on Legal Affairs.

The following bills on their passage to be enacted were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

(H. P. 332) (H. D. 104) An act to incorporate the Mexico Water District.

(H. P. 1237) (H. D. 414) An act relating to small loan agencies.

(H. P. 1650) (H. D. 632) An act to provide for the payment of a bounty on bears in towns where damage is being caused to valuable domestic animals.

(H. P. 1656) (H. D. 637) An act relating to payment of damage done by dogs and wild animals to domestic animals.

The SPEAKER: The House now reverts to the unfinished business of the morning under Orders of the Day, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Resuming the discussion of this morning in regard to the Fish River bill, I realize that much has already been said upon it. I also realize that in these matters there are few souls saved after twenty minutes of discussion. Rarely, if ever, are many votes changed by great discussion. However, I believe this is a very important measure, the most important in fact that has come before our consideration this winter. It is a matter of vital importance to the county of Aroostook, the State of Maine, and also the Dominion of Canada is involved.

That you may better understand this whole situation, I want you to go with me for just a few moments to the county of Aroostook, the county that has made the State of Maine famous in an agricultural way. Situated in the northern part of that county is this beautiful chain of lakes known as the Fish River Chain of Lakes. They comprise Big Fish Lake, Portage Lake, St. Froid Lake, Eagle Lake, Square Lake, Cross Lake, Mud Lake and Long Lake,—the most beautiful chain of lakes to be found anywhere in New England, possessing tremendous values also as water powers. These lakes flow down together into Eagle Lake, run from there into the St. John river at Fort Kent, on down the St. John river, which is international water, for a distance of about 50 miles to Grand Falls where a Canadian generating plant has been established by the International Paper Company. This company is asking for the right to dam the lakes, store waters and flow the land for the prime motive as I consider, for the benefit of their Canadian generating plant. They need the water.

Two years ago they came before this Legislature with a bill asking for that right, providing for a dam, I think, nineteen feet high, at the foot of Eagle Lake and twenty-one feet high at the foot of St. Froid Lake which is substantially as the present bill today. This bill was referred to a committee of thirty members of the Legislature, and I think many of that committee of two years ago served on the committee the present year. Evidence was produced at that hearing and a fair hearing was held, and after due deliberation the committee reported ought not to pass by a vote of twenty to ten. Now this bill before you here today is practically the same proposition, and as I said before, many of those who served two years ago are on the committee this year, and I cannot understand why the report was so much different this year.

Referring to this bill, which is S. D. 384, you will notice in Section two "Objects and Purposes," which show conclusively that it is for the purpose of generating electricity. The bill provides that they shall be given the permission to dam these lakes, to regulate the flow of water of the St. John river for the bene-

fit of a generating plant at Grand Falls, a Canadian generating plant owned and operated by the International Paper Company, or, as they call it, the St. John Power and Paper Company.

The bill also provides, as we go along toward the end, that within two years this company shall have organized, which is the law of our State in granting any charter that unless work is commenced in two years the charter will be void; that within four years they will have commenced actual construction of a paper mill, a hydro-electric plant and the Fish river dam, and so forth, and that within six years they will be in operation.

The bill also provides, and I think it is on page five, which I will read: "Before the flowage takes place the area to be flowed by any dam or dams erected by the company shall be thoroughly cleared of standing timber, trees and other growth, and of dri-ki and debris which would be caused by such flowage, to the extent that the company has the legal right to do so." Now what do you draw from that—"to the extent that the company has the legal right to do so?" I can only draw one conclusion and that is that they will agree to clear their land where the water has flowed, only that land which they own, as they probably would figure that they had not the right to clear the land of the other party. I do not believe, under the terms of this bill, that these lands would ever be cleared and that you would have a flooded area there which would be a menace to the State of Maine.

At the hearing which was held in connection with this matter, Mr. Graustein in his testimony before the committee said, and I will quote just one short sentence: "Our purpose here is not to get anything at all that we are not entitled to. We just want an opportunity to do business and we do not want that except on a fair basis." That is a fine statement, it sounds good. But you look at this bill! You go through this bill carefully and study it as I have studied it and others have studied it and it seems to me that the whole proposition is as full of holes as a skimmer and Aroostook's interests will be the first ones to trickle through.

Now I want to paint you a picture of what will happen if those lakes are flowed in the Eagle Lake section.

Along the shores of Eagle Lake is a town of seventeen hundred inhabitants and \$300,000 valuation. Along those lakes are three mills, I think two long lumber mills and one shingle mill. Those mills are the sole means of livelihood of those people. Those mills will, of course, if this is granted, be flowed out, and I think it was proven at the hearing, or shown at the hearing, or the statement was made, that if the owners of the mills wished or saw fit, the company would move those mills back on to high land; but the probabilities are that the owners of the mills would take their compensation and move away. Consequently those poor citizens of the town of Eagle Lake would be left high and dry with nothing in the way of occupation to fall back upon. The schools, churches and hospitals would all be left and would have to be abandoned and these people would take their packs on their backs and go elsewhere to look for work. Now I understand that an agreement has been reached between certain people as to the recompense for the town of Eagle Lake; but can you show me anything in this bill that would indicate that? This bill is what we are discussing here today, this new draft! I know nothing about any private agreement between certain individuals and the International Paper Company. What we are to consider here today is this bill and it seems to me that a large sum of money should be set up and incorporated in this bill to provide for those poor people.

Further on in the discussion at the hearing reference was made to the damage that would ensue to the State of Maine through loss of salmon eggs at the spawning beds at Eagle Lake and Square Lake. They take every year from five to eight thousand dollars' worth of fish eggs, and if these lakes are flowed, of course those spawning beds will be ruined. They would have to shift their positions and it would be years before they could be reestablished. At the hearing Mr. Graustein said that he thought fifteen or twenty thousand dollars would be appropriated, a sufficient amount to provide for the damage that would ensue there; but this bill does not provide for it and we are considering the merits of this bill. I cannot see why, if they were sincere, they did not include that in the bill.

Quoting from the testimony of another gentleman who appeared at that

hearing, Mr. Leonard Pierce of Portland, who by the way is an Arroostook boy and a man of whom we think very highly; and his statement was to this effect. "I appear personally, representing myself, as a citizen of this State, and with the selfish interest that I have in other members of my family who are owners of land in the territory to be flowed by this particular development. I admit that my interest is to a certain extent selfish, but one's personal interest leaves one to appear in favor of such a proposition as is presented here." He admits that his interest is selfish and he is fair in it. I admit that my interest is selfish, but not that I have any personal connection in this matter. I am interested solely in what I think is best for Arroostook county as a whole. Arroostook county is still in its infancy. We are an agricultural State and we can never be anything else. We cannot tell what in the next twenty years we may need for ourselves in the way of electrical development, whereas, if this charter is granted, the right is forever gone to the benefit of a Canadian generative plant. I say "forever." Of course the charter provides for forty years. It also provides that at the end of forty years, unless the State of Maine and this company can make a satisfactory agreement as to a renewal of the charter, the company will still continue to operate under the existing franchises. So that it is very doubtful in my mind if this charter would ever be taken from this company and that these beautiful lakes would forever be dammed, flowing down in that river for the benefit of this Canadian generative plant. It looks to me as if in this bill the State of Maine was feeding the cow and milking it in Canada. It also provides for the building of the pulp or paper mill on the St. John river. It does not specify where the mill will be built; and if I were a citizen of Van Buren I should want incorporated in that bill, if I expected the mill to be built there, some clause to the effect that they would locate there. It says this mill shall be carried on to completion unless delayed by factors beyond control. Who is to determine those factors beyond control? It is the International Paper Company and I say to you in emphasizing what the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris said this morning, that this is a very narrow bill. It is narrow and

vague and evasive, and hard to be understood, and I question very seriously whether or not they could be compelled to live up to the full provisions of what some may think this bill calls for.

Further it provides for the much discussed matter which was before this House for three separate votes recently, the right of eminent domain. There are in this House a number of members, and a large number, who are absolutely opposed to granting electrical companies the right of eminent domain. This bill provides that they be given the right of eminent domain to traverse the length and breadth of Aroostook county and cross its fertile farms anywhere they see fit in the location of their high tension lines. There is also a clause providing for the removal of dead bodies in the area to be flowed. This tremendously big corporation is not satisfied with what they already have, but they must continue further and expand to the point where they are required to move dead bodies in order to make more room for themselves.

I have tried to look at this matter in a fair way. I am interested in developments as much as any man in this House or in the State of Maine; but I do not believe that this bill is fair in the interests of Aroostook county, and particularly I do not believe that it is fair to those citizens who live along the lakes and whose lands are to be flowed.

Further the charter provides "no provision of any general act or of any other special act passed at the present session of the Eighty-fourth Legislature, either prior or subsequent hereto, shall be held to alter or effect the provisions of this act, unless such general or special act shall specifically provide by reference hereto." I maintain that this gives them the right of special privileges, particularly as it seems to be largely a Canadian enterprise.

As I said before, I do not object to the building of a mill. We would welcome the building of a mill, and the Fraser Company, who have built a mill on the St. John river as you have heard stated before, are operating on American soil, though a Canadian enterprise. They grind their pulpwood in Canada and make it into paper on the American side, of course, as we all know, to avoid the duty. That is a business proposition and we welcome them, but they

have now come to us asking for this valuable right of storage in these lakes. It is an absolute gift as I consider it that they are asking for.

The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris, this morning intimated that he resented the holding of the club over the International Paper Company's head. It is indeed too bad; but let me say to you here in all fairness, the International Paper Company has held the club over the heads of the people of Aroostook county in a matter which has not been brought out in this bill, and that is in the building of the Quebec Extension Railroad. For years our Senator Gould was held up in the construction of that road because of the fact that they would not sign a permit crossing their land until they had secured the right of this valuable storage. So, you see, if we appear to be holding the club over the head of the International Paper Company, they have also held the club over our heads.

I, of course, know that I am laboring under a great disadvantage. This bill has been very carefully provided for. Skilful lobbyists have been constantly in attendance on this bill. They are all fine fellows and I respect them. It is their job. It is your duty here to decide today, it is your day in court, and you are to decide whether it is the interests of the State of Maine and Aroostook county or the interests of the International Paper Company, and I sincerely hope that you will decide that this matter is of too great importance to decide with such a small amount of evidence as has been presented here before us. You will recall that at the hearing their case was finally presented by able lawyers who knew how to present it, and I contend that this is too important a question to be decided in such a short space of time. How many members of this House know the situation in Aroostook county and the conditions of this bill? I say to you in all candor that I believe it would be much better to wait until such time as we can agree with the people of Aroostook county and the International Paper Company can get together with us and decide on something that is fair and just to all.

This whole bill reminds me very much of a story which I once heard of a German who conceived the idea of making rabbit sausage. His brand of goods was of such excellent

quality that the demand increased to an extent that he could not supply his trade, so he conceived the idea of substituting horseflesh for rabbit. His customers when they learned that he was adulterating his sausage had him haled into court and the judge asked him if it was true that he was adulterating his sausage and he admitted that it was. The judge asked him how much horseflesh he was substituting and he said "Fifty-fifty." "Well," the judge said, "What do you mean by fifty-fifty?" "Well, he said, "Von rabbit and von horse"; and that, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, seems to me to be the proportional part that Aroostook county receives in this matter—the size of one rabbit for Aroostook county as compared with the horse for the International Paper Company.

I have tried to be fair in this matter and I have looked at it from all angles, and since the committee made its report I have asked myself the question "Am I narrow-minded? Am I not big enough to see this proposition in the light which this Legislature have seen it who have reported twenty-seven to three ought to pass?" I have hashed this thing over in my mind; I have slept it, I have eaten it and I have thought of it every day for the last three months, and my only desire is to be fair in the matter, fair to the interests of the International Paper Company and fair to the interests of Aroostook county. I am in doubt as to their sincerity and the advisability of granting this bill at this time. Forty years is a long while; two years is a short while; and it would seem to me that it would be much better to appoint a recess committee to investigate this matter and determine the rights of all parties. Early in life I acquired the practice that when in doubt of any certain matter and called upon to make a decision, if I could not determine what was right I would invariably say no; and I find that in going through life I have made fewer mistakes than I would by saying yes on a snap judgment.

Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I appeal to you in the sense, of fairness. I do not wish in any way to be sentimental, but I want to say to you that this Chain of Lakes in Aroostook county are dear to us people there. How many men in this House have some lake, some stream,

some camp where they go for a week-end! We people living in Aroostook county are a long ways from the seashore and this is all we have. We like to steal away for the week-end and enjoy the fishing and the rest and the recreation. If this right is granted, those privileges will forever disappear from us, and I ask you in all sincerity to consider this matter fairly and squarely and, whatever your vote will be, I, of course, will cheerfully abide by it. Mr. Speaker, I hope and sincerely trust that the motion of the gentleman from Sherman, Mr. Seavey, for the acceptance of the majority report, will not prevail.

Mr. HOLMAN of Farmington: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I want to say that it is a hardship to me to oppose any measure that our honorable member, Mr. Kitchen, is against. I want to say that while I have been in this House this winter, I consider that an honor has been bestowed upon me, not by the members here, but when I was fortunate enough to draw a seat so that I could be in the company of our honored floor leader this winter. I wish to say to him that I believe him one of the most honorable gentlemen I have ever met and I am glad to say that I believe he is sincere in his purpose. But there always comes a time in everybody's life when we have to part with our friends and stand up and take that stand which we think is right; and now has come a time when I cannot conscientiously vote with my honored friend, Mr. Kitchen, who sits on my left.

It seems to me that this measure here is not a trivial matter, not a matter that should be settled by sympathy. It seems to me that without doubt this is the greatest business proposition that this State has had put before it for many years. Before I start to give you my reasons, I want to say first that I am heartily in favor of the motion to accept the majority report as made by our member Mr. Seavey, from Sherman, and secondly I want to call the attention of the House to our member, Mr. Michael Burns, of Eagle Lake, and I want to ask you if you really appreciated his remarks this morning.

Mike Burns comes from that town of Eagle Lake which will be most affected by this proposition, and what did he say to you this morning, members of this House? He told you that he thought the International

Paper Company had made suitable concessions, substantial concessions, with the citizens of Eagle Lake and vicinity, and in view of the concessions and in view of the greater interests of their neighbors and the State at large, he asked for no further sympathy from the International Paper or any member or anyone, and that he was going to vote for the majority report and in favor of this bill.

Now Mike Burns has been through that situation over and over again, and I believe that the members of this House should take Mike Burns' rule for this matter and follow his vote. His constituents are the ones that are most vitally interested in this case.

Before I go on further, I want to comment upon the remarks made by Mr. Powers from Caribou, this morning. What was his argument? His argument was that argument of sympathy that we have heard twice in this House this year, where we have gone and voted when it came up and afterwards we have changed our course. I could talk further on it, but I do not believe that we want that argument of sympathy to prevail. He brought out one other point in his argument, and that is what has been referred to by our member Farris, and also by the honored gentleman on my left, and that was the proposition of the Quebec Extension Railroad. Now I say, members of this House, that as far as this bill is concerned, I do not think the Quebec Extension Railroad has one single leg to stand upon whereby it should be connected with this bill. And why? What is the proposition? The proposition is that the Quebec Extension Railroad wants to hold up the International Paper Company and I say it is not fair and is not honorable and is not right. The two have nothing to do with each other. The only question we are considering here is whether that one measure which is before our House now is what we want to pass upon.

My brother on my left has said that the International Paper Company have held up the Quebec Extension Railroad for a long time; but, gentlemen, assuming that is so, you can get down to the merits of the matter, and that changes nobody's course, and if you want to know how anybody is going to vote on the question, consider the surroundings. Take the International Paper Company. After

their mill has been built, they would look at this matter in a different light, and then they would want this railroad to be built there, and they should not be held up in this matter of having these rights granted at this time and in this bill. Further, as an incidental matter, I understand there are permits, which, if this bill goes through, will decide part of that. I do not think those permits should be demanded on this bill to help this man Wheeler who is building this Quebec Extension Railroad, or proposes to. I do not think the International Paper Company who wants to develop this project for the State of Maine, which I believe is one of the greatest we have, should have to be bothered in the development of these rights by a man in New York by the name of Wheeler, or anybody else who may be interested in the financial backing of a railroad.

What is the proposition before us? It is just simply a sound business proposition, and I believe if we digest it, there is not a member in this House, whether he is opposed to it or for it,—the export of water power. After all is said and done, what you have got here is a bill all done up in a nutshell which we all can vote upon and all can consistently vote upon. What is the proposition here? My friend has said that it is not an international proposition. I say this bill here is an international proposition. It involves not only the State of Maine, which is a part of our great United States, but also the Dominion of Canada. What is the situation up there? The situation, as I look at it, members of this House, is just this: We have the Fish River there, and the streams following right down to Van Buren and then down to Grand Falls.

There are really three separate units in this water power that have got to be developed. Part of them are on the American side of the line and part on the Canadian side of the line; and I ask every member of this House how a project like that can be developed unless its development is a fair proposition to each side? And I will show you, before we get through, to use the words of my brother, that instead of feeding the cow and milking it in Canada, that Canada will be feeding the cow and we will be milking it in this good old State of Maine of ours. It will be just the opposite. I say he who hesitates is lost, and the time

has come to act. Why do I say that we will be milking the cow and Canada will be feeding it?

What is the proposition? The I. P. people were fair when they said that they had to have the Fish River power to generate the power in full on the other side. They were fair enough about it. They could have gone a little further if they had seen fit at that time and said that we could not consistently develop our power unless we develop it with the Canadian authorities.

What did you get from the evidence at that hearing? It was this: That in order to have a big project here, a big mill, such as this one, and a big enterprise in this State, we had got to have power from both sides of that line—working with us. I say here, this is a big proposition that has been raised, a proposition that involves a question on the boundary and an international question. We heard in Augusta two years ago at that great bar meeting we had, when we had the honorable Mr. Justice Riddell here from Canada, in which he told of the relations between the United States and Canada on this long border line extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that we never had to have any forces or armies there to protect our relations on either side; we never have and never will.

Now what is this proposition doing here? It is just doing this: Every bit of power that the Fish River develops, if it goes over the line, according to this bill, here a sufficient amount has got to come from the Canadian side to offset the amount of power that goes from the Fish River over. Do you get that? If we send over so much power from the dam as it will be constructed here, they have got to ship back an equal amount. It goes further than that. After these dams are built and this water goes over the dam, goes by the first dam and down the line, they have the benefit of it at Grand Falls; and they have got to account for the benefit of these storage plants for that power down to Grand Falls, so as much as Grand Falls is benefited by it, our Public Utilities Commission has got to say to these people "Ship it back."

Now we are keeping every bit of power right in the State of Maine;

we are not giving one bit of it, one kilowatt of it, away but what we get it back. But Canada is going to say: Let us develop our power to its greatest magnitude so that we can get something out of our power—and they are going to bring it back. Now is there any steal there? Absolutely none. Here is a proposition where we are getting everything that we should, and more than we should. Why are we getting more? My friend on my left has said here that they will be milking the cow. I say that we will be milking the cow? Why will we be milking the cow? You heard Mr. Graustein at that hearing,—and I never saw him before that minute—he said that the finish production mill would be at Van Buren, a big mill on the American side of the line, and that the rough pulp wood mill would be on the other side of the line. And what does that mean? That means just this: That about double the number will be on this side; and we members of this House know enough to know that the finished worker or the skilled worker gets more pay than the rough worker.

It goes further. This bill works out so that we will have a good opportunity in the State of Maine to sell wood on this side of the line; and under the bill you will note that fifty-fifty clause, which takes it as much from this side as from the other, according to the term of years, as stated in the bill. It seems to me that under this we are getting everything. I have touched on this point once before, but I want to go back and repeat that the Fernald Law is consistent with this bill. I say that it is, because I say the way this law is drawn that everything in this law is consistent with the Fernald Law because we are getting back every kilowatt of power that we are putting over and that is absolutely consistent with the policy of the State. Of course the way those three units are up there, where this dam will be, and where the mill is, and Grand Falls, in the course of getting this power some has got to go over to the other side but it comes back again; so I say these people in favor of the Fernald Law are absolutely with us on this bill because it shows where

that bill has worked good to help develop the State of Maine.

I want to go further and say this: The question of eminent domain has been raised by my good friend upon my left. I say that in this bill the question of eminent domain has not been raised because it eliminates eminent domain, which would mean up in the northern end of this great State of ours getting power from Grand Falls over to the Fish River project, and that is not opening up the broad term of eminent domain. I say to you, if you grant this charter and expect any benefit from it, if you put a clause in there so they have spent all this money and got this mill built, and then you have a little proposition here so it will be held up and you cannot connect the different projects after they have got it—I say in this case, eminent domain as we term it does not apply here.

My brother has commented upon the remarks of our attorney Leonard Pierce, of Portland. I am glad that he said good words for Leonard Pierce, and that he respected Leonard Pierce's remarks which he made that night at the hearing down here, because it shows that Leonard Pierce was an honest man, and that the only interest Leonard Pierce ever had in this was to have a chance so that people could buy his lumber, so that they would have a chance to work and labor and bring employment to the people of Aroostook County. That was his real purpose, and his heart and soul is for the development of Aroostook County.

My brother has commented upon dead bodies. I do not think that really should have been brought in here, because I think all of you people, if you will look around in your own community, as your little communities have grown, lots of times have seen cemeteries where public buildings have gone up, where they had to remove dead bodies. It doesn't seem to me that argument ought to be considered one single minute, because, although that is a matter of sentiment, it is always done, and in the progress of time there are many things we have to do which we would rather not do but which we are obliged to do for the benefit of

the common good. So I do not think it should have any force at all.

My brother has brought up the fact that there would be an injury to our fishing of the State. The term as used in the matter as far as this bill is concerned, is in relation to fish eggs. That should not be in the bill on a big matter like this, but that has been taken care of in this way: The Great Northern Paper Company, by proper documents filed with the head of the department here, have agreed to pay \$5,000 a year for five years to restore that small damage which will be done as against these great interests. They go farther and say that if in the five years that damage is not taken care of, they will pay \$5,000 for two more years. That is really \$35,000. Their proposition is \$5,000 for five years, and then, if necessary two years more \$5,000 each year.

My brother has spoken of the fact that some shingle mill or something would be destroyed there. I am glad to know there are shingle mills in the State of Maine that are prosperous, but I think that the percentage of profit from a shingle mill would be a small and trifling matter as compared with this great mill. But those people who own those mills will be protected.

Now what does this company go further and do? It has got to buy every bit of land that it flows up there, and has got to pay for those mills and take care of them. But they go further, and by proper papers they put up \$50,000, to be deposited in the hands of five citizens of Eagle Lake, in trust, to take care of the interests up there if that property is damaged but not taken by this project. How could they be more fair? They have had demand after demand made upon them and they have met every one of them, but there had to be a halt, there had to be a day when they would hesitate about meeting any more, because they could not go any farther and be consistent.

I am not going to take your time any further only on just one point and that is this—if this project goes through, what does it mean to the State of Maine? It means this: It means with those mills up there that there will be a payroll of \$1,-

250,000 coming into this State every year, over a million and a quarter payroll every year in the State, and why? Just because the International Paper Company, have not a chance so that the powers on both sides of the line can be developed, so that we can get the maximum results from our power at Fish River. I say that that in itself is enough. I could go on and talk further, but I simply want to comment, in closing, on the words of Mike Burns. I believe that Mike Burns, when he said those words here, had a vision and what was that vision or dream? It was a dream of prosperity to Northern Aroostook such as no section of this State has ever seen or will see for a good many years, if we pass this bill. He is a far-sighted man, and he wants to see that northern end of this State of Maine prosper, and if that northern end prospers, every part of this State prospers. I hope, gentlemen, in your vote here, that it will not be a small vote in favor of Mr. Seavey's motion, but that it will be a large vote in favor of a victory for Michael Burns, who has taken a right stand here, and that after we have voted, every one of us will say "I am glad I was with Mike Burns and got on the wheels of progress and rode with him to victory to the success of the northern part of our State, Aroostook County, whereby we will all prosper, where not only the payroll will be increased, but every trader, every business interest in Aroostook County," and the State will prosper by this bill. I thank you for your attention.

Mr. WARD of Limestone: Mr. Speaker, I too am from Aroostook County, where the Fish River is, and I suppose I will have to get up and register myself in favor of the Fish River project. If this were a testimony meeting, I would ask you to pray for me, as this is my first offense against this House. First of all, I want to pay my respects to the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Powers, and the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen. I know them; I know they are both honest, and they are both loyal to their towns, their counties and their State; but we cannot all agree and I do not agree with them. I have lived in Aroostook county all my life. I have seen the passing of the lumber mills, the

shingle mills and the long lumber mills. The long lumber mills are almost a thing of the past; there are just a very few left and they are nearly through.

The section in which the Fish River Power and Storage Company would operate under the proposed charter is now almost without employment. The men have previously been in the lumbering business and there are practically no such operations going on at this time. This territory is not a potato-producing section of the county, as are those parts of the county surrounding the towns of Presque Isle, Caribou, and Fort Fairfield, and farther south.

The International Paper Company is going to put in a power plant at Fish River which is to cost \$2,600,000, or over, and they are also going to build a pulp mill on the St. John river that is to cost \$3,000,000 outside of the power project; and they have agreed to use all the power that will be generated at Fish River in the State of Maine. We are now guaranteed already two thousand horsepower of the power now generated at Grand Falls through the decision of the International Joint Commission. When the Fish River development is completed, we shall have allotted to Maine an extra amount of power determined by the Public Utilities of Maine and to be sent back into Maine from Grand Falls to pay for the use of the water stored by the Fish River storage.

If this project goes through, we are told there will be a railroad built from Washburn to the Quebec line. I do not claim that the International Paper Company has anything to do with it, but these people claim they are going to build it. If they do, it will run out through eighty miles of timberland to Quebec. Aroostook county has much more timberland than it has cultivated land. Nearly two-thirds of the county is timberland. If they put this through at a cost of from three to four million dollars, it must be of some benefit to Aroostook County and the State of Maine. It would tap that timberland. It would also reach out through those hardwood ridges, and I understand that in the Allagash there is a water power there that if developed would furnish all the electricity required by the company to operate up through that section.

I have here on my desk letters from different people in my district, and they are all asking me to do

what I can for this Fish River. I am going to ask you to bear with me just for a minute while I read you one of them. This is from a man in my own town, and I want to say that I consider him as good a business man as there is in Aroostook County, and he is a man that is thoroughly interested in his town and county and State—and here is what he says, dated March 22, 1929: He says:

"First I want to thank you for the copies of the hearing on the Fish River Bills, received. The more I study this question, the more I am convinced that this measure should pass. As I told you in my previous letter, I did not consider the Fish River a very large power in itself, and I see by the report of the engineer at the hearing that the expense of developing this power,—that the damages would be so high and expensive, that the price of horsepower would be prohibitive to any individual industries, but by using the same water to increase the power at Grand Falls, reduces the cost to a rate per horsepower so that it can be made a profitable investment.

The International Paper Company seems to be fair and is willing to spend many millions of dollars to develop a power in Maine that does nobody any good until it is developed. Now the International Paper Company, by using this power in conjunction with Grand Falls, can make it a profitable investment. Is the State of Maine going to refuse? It may be many years before the same opportunity may be presented to the State again. There is no doubt that it would be a great thing for Aroostook County by the labor it would furnish in the future, while it is of no value to the State or anyone else until it is developed.

So far as the objection presented in regard to fishing is concerned, I consider that very childish. We have been spending money to advertise the State, to promote industries here, and when capital comes and wants to develop our resources, are we going to refuse them, just because we want to fish? It seems to me it would be in direct contradiction to what we have been promoting for the last few years. So let us hope that there are enough fair-minded men in the Legislature this year who will consider this bill as a good investment for

the State, and give their support to it.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS A. CYR."

Now just a word in regard to the opposition. The proposition is opposed on the ground that all of the stored water is going over into New Brunswick. I cannot see what harm it will do if this does go on into New Brunswick after it has generated the power at the Fish River project; it would be of no further use to us.

The opposition also says that they are afraid the International Paper Company does not intend to run these pulp mills very long but will float their pulp down to St. John and manufacture it there. I do not see why they would do that for they would have the extra expense of running down and the duty on the paper into the United States.

The opposition to this bill also claims that the International Paper Company has an interest in the railroad with the idea of shipping their pulp to New York instead of manufacturing here in Maine. If they had this in mind, they could have been doing it for the several years past. If it were worth while, they would have built just such a railroad years ago. Is it likely that they would now propose to spend \$3,000,000 on a paper mill if it were their intent to ship wood out of the State by this railroad?

Now somebody spoke about these beautiful lakes. They are. And they say they will spoil the chance of people to go and build their cottages and fish and have a good time. I do not know about that. I do not believe that by raising the water in Eagle Lake these fish will be destroyed. They would grow up some and somebody would catch them.

Now you heard the opposition at the hearing. There was a large number of people from Caribou who opposed this proposition on the ground that it was going to spoil fishing and so on. Now if I am rightly informed, every one of those gentlemen that were here that night has a cottage up on Madawaska Lake. Now Madawaska Lake is not in this chain at all, and will not be affected by it in any way; but there are a lot of cottages. I have been on Madawaska Lake myself, but I never heard of anyone

catching any fish there in the last twenty years. Perhaps they do occasionally. Sometimes in those lakes, after the ice goes out, perhaps they catch a fish or two, but you see they do not go out there altogether for fish; they have their cottages there, and they will continue to go there. I cannot see why those people want to go to these other lakes. If their cottages are set back, they can improve their land just the same.

Now that talk in regard to moving cemeteries: I attended a meeting of the Arrostook Delegation last week here in some room in this building. Some man came down and gave us to understand that the cemeteries up there near Eagle Lake were going to be flooded. Now it came out at that hearing that there is no cemetery in Eagle Lake or in that section to be flooded. There are members in this House that can bear me out. They know that there is no cemetery there. There was a man's grave on some private property, and I think a place where a few people sometime were buried, town charges, and I think a place where some family was buried. Now what would be the best for these people? The bill provides that the selectmen of the town shall take those bodies up, take them to other graves, and see that they are buried in some cemetery which shall meet with their approval, and the town will be reimbursed for doing it. Now you all know they bury people on farms or some little piece of land, and later they go away and the grave is forgotten, all plowed up and tramped in. Now as far as those few graves go, they could be removed to one cemetery and be cared for far better than to have them left there. That settles that part of it.

I hope, when you take a vote, when you vote on this, that you will vote with Mr. Seavey for the adoption of the majority report. I thank you.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, as I have listened to the arguments against the Fish River bill so-called, it has seemed to me that out of it all I have seen an exhibition of a sentiment which has been the retarding influence throughout the ages.

On the one hand in this case we have concrete statements and

pledges in the form of a bill and guarantees given to the State, and on the other hand we have presented nothing but the pictures of the mind caused by fears and suspicions. The atmosphere of fear and suspicion never has given rise to progress in the world's history. It is always an inhibition. We have this result in one of the early illustrations of the unthrifty servant who, through fear and suspicion, buried a talent and received the reprimand from the Master.

We read history, and we know that the progress of the world in a certain direction was held back seven years while Columbus went from court to court trying to get support for his ideas based upon knowledge, trying to get financial support for his quest of the Northwest passage to India. At the end of seven years he secured the necessary funds and started on the quest, and in spite of mutiny and mishaps of all sorts he persisted until not the Northwest passage to India was found, but America.

And so, as I have listened to this argument, it has seemed to me that it has disclosed—this opposition—weaknesses based wholly upon suspicion and fear; that it has disclosed perhaps one of the fundamental reasons in our State life for a certain measure of lack of progress within the State: That we are suspicious, distrustful and fearful of the so-called moneyed interests, the larger combinations of capital, which, to be sure, seek their own interests, and rightfully, but in so doing propose to utilize the natural resources of our State, but which inevitably in producing profits for themselves bring about progress to the State.

I will take no more of your time. It seems to me that I have seen in the development of this argument that specter which is death to progress, and that is suspicion and fear. Caution is wise; fear and suspicion lead to nothing but death. I hope this bill will pass.

Mr. CRAWFORD of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I feel that the ground has been fully covered, and I will take but a few moments of your time. It is not pleasant to have to disagree with the members of one's own delegation with whom one has served for two years in the Legislature; but such seems to be the position that I am in today.

Maine has objected to the exportation of power for twenty years or more, has invited industry to come in and use the power here. We have in this bill an industry that has come to Maine to use power here and which agreed to build and operate a mill, using at least half of the wood from Maine, agreed to a limited charter, agreed to damages for fish destroyed, agreed to pay the damages to residents of Eagle Lake in part payment for the damages they sustain. For these reasons and in view of the fact that my constituents are strongly in favor of this proposition, I shall vote for the bill, and I hope that the motion of Mr. Seavey, to accept the majority report, will prevail.

Mr. ASHBY of Fort Fairfield; Mr. Speaker and Members of the Eighty-fourth Legislature: I have not the pleasing and forceful delivery of a Holman nor the fiery eloquence of an Aldrich. I have not the pathos of a Peacock, but I have got to talk to you in the farmer's vernacular. I have not been in contact with the legal phraseology of the bar, but, disregarding the rough and uncouth outside part of my speech, which will probably be interspersed with grammatical errors and pronunciations; but regarding only logic and commonsense, it is a clear twist of the human mind that it so easily forgets. For two thousand years people have been building homes and planting vineyards on the upper crater of Vesuvius. Every generation that monster belches forth its liquid destruction and wipes them off the face of the earth. The next generation it goes through the same process. A country will have war and will be bled white of its man power and wealth. There will be misery and death and the country will mortgage itself to an extent that generations to come will never see it paid. You would think that country would never contemplate war again, but the next generation forgets the agonies, the lusts, the death and all that goes with the horrors of war and hears only the blare of the trumpet and the sound of the fife and gaily goes to war again.

Now Dr. Merrill says that we are ruled by fear and suspicion. Have we not the right to be? Less than a generation ago we had perhaps

some of the most valuable timber on the North American Continent, but a great corporation got its eyes on it and wanted it. They took steps similar to those the International Paper Company has taken. They sent their lobbyists to the Legislature. Fine tales were told of railroads to be built through Aroostook county, of large payrolls, of how cities would rise and flourish. They got their demands and they built twelve miles of railroad nearly across the Aroostook county line for which they got nearly a million acres of land. How they got out of this I do not know, but I presume that the bill was so skillfully drawn and the holes so skillfully camouflaged that not even the legislators who voted for it saw them until it was too late. However, that is a matter of history. We gave away lands that had we had the income from stumpage that has been cut on those lands since, it would have paid for every road in the State of Maine and every school. Then they accuse us of being suspicious! Haven't we a right to be a little bit suspicious?

The Quebec Extension Railroad has been dragged into this quite a lot and that remains a kind of mystery in my mind. Two years ago when the International Paper came here and asked for storage, the Quebec Extension Railroad opposed it. At that time the International Paper Company absolutely refused to sell them stumpage concessions on the land that they wanted, and consequently the opposition. Now what has happened in the meantime? Has it been bribery or blackmail? Has the International Paper Company bribed the Quebec Extension Railroad to advocate and try to push its mill through, or has the Quebec Extension blackmailed the International Paper Company into granting these concessions if they supported their bill? It looks to me like the most brazen piece of political trading to influence legislation that ever was flaunted in the face of the American public. That is all I have got to say.

We will leave the graveyards out of it. Those poor people have been carried across the country until I know they are not resting good anyway; but we will talk about this power that goes out and is coming back in again. There is no earthly

way in which you can compel the International Paper Company providing the Canadian government prohibits the export of power, which they certainly have done on several occasions,—there is no earthly way in which we can get over two thousand horsepower which is guaranteed to us by international agreement.

Now in regard to their coming to Maine after their storage, Why don't they get their storage in Canada. The Temiscouata, while not as big, is a very extensive lake. The reason they did not get on in Canada is because Canada would not let them have it so they come to Maine because they thought we were easier than Canada.

The ground has been covered so thoroughly that there is nothing more to be said, but I sincerely hope that the minority report will be accepted eventually.

Mr. SEAVEY of Sherman: When the vote is taken, Mr. Speaker, on this proposition I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The gentleman from Sherman, Mr. Seavey, has moved that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays. As many as are in favor of the gentleman's motion will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A sufficient number obviously arose, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Sherman, Mr. Seavey, that the majority report ought to pass in new draft be accepted. An answer of yes is in favor of the gentleman's motion and in favor of the bill in the new draft. A vote of no is a vote against the gentleman's motion and against the bill. Is the question clear to the House? The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. POTTER of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I wish to be excused from voting as I am paired with Representative Peacock.

Thereupon the House voted to excuse the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Potter, for the reason stated.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Adams, Allen, Camden; Allen, Sanford; Anderson, New Sweden; Anderson, South Portland; Angell, Belleau, Bisbee, Bishop, Bissett, Blaisdell, Blanchard, Blodgett, Boston, Bove, Boynton, Briggs, Burkett,

Portland; Burkett, Union; Burns, Butler, Campbell, Carleton, Portland; Carleton, Winthrop; Chase, Clark, Clifford, Comins, Couture, Crawford, Daigle, Day, Farris, Fogg, Folsom, Ford, Foster, Friend, Gagne, Gay, Gillespie, Hamel, George; Hamel, Rodolphe; Hammond, Harrington, Hathaway, Hawkes, Richmond; Hawkes, Standish; Heath, Hill, Holbrook, Holman, Hubbard, Hunt, Hurd, Ingraham, Jack, Jackson, Bath; Jackson, Portland; Jacobs, Auburn; Jacobs, Wells; Jones, Corinna; Jones, Waterville; Jones, Winthrop; Kane, King, Laughlin, Lenfest, Lewis, Libby, Littlefield, Farmingdale; Littlefield, Monroe; Locke, Lombard, MacKinnon, Mansfield, McCart, McKnight, McLean, Melcher, Merrill, Milliken, Morin, Morse, Oakland; Morse, Rumford; O'Connell, Palmer, Patterson, Perham, Perkins, Picher, Quint, Rackliff, Rea, Richardson, Roach, Robie, Rogers, Greenville; Rogers, Yarmouth; Rounds, Roy, Rumill, St. Clair, Sargent, Saucier, Seavey, Small, Freedom; Small, East Machias; Stanley, Sterling, Kittery; Sterling, Caratunk Plantation; Stetson, Stone, Stuart, Taylor, Thatcher, Towne, Tucker, Varnum, Ward, Webster, Auburn; Webster, Buxton; White, Dyer Brook; Wight, Newry; Williamson, Wing, Wright—127.

NAY—Aldrich, Ashby, Bachelder, Bailey, Burr, Buzzell, Dudley, Eaton, Hatch, Hughes, Jones, Windsor, Kitchen, Leonard, Lowell, Powers, Pratt, Sturgis, Vose—18.

ABSENT—Pike, Sturtevant—2.

PAIRED—Peacock, Potter—2.

One hundred and twenty-seven having voted in the affirmative and eighteen in the negative, the motion for the acceptance of the majority report prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta the rules were suspended and the bill was given its three several readings.

Mr. DAIGLE of Madawaska: Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to offer to the bill and I move its adoption, as follows:

House Amendment A to S. P. 734.

Amend Section 15 by adding at the end thereof the following:

"C. Unless the International Paper and Power Company and its subsidiary the American Realty Company shall open for settlement their lands in Aroostook county, to prospective purchasers who desire to develop the same for agricultural purposes and the sale of such lands shall be at a price which is reasonable and fair. In case that a dispute will arise between the International Paper and Power Company or the American Realty Company on the one hand and such prospective purchasers on the oth-

er as to the location of such lands to be so purchased and used, the number of acres thereof desired to be purchased or as to the purchase price thereof, either party may appeal to a commission to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Forest Commissioner and the Chairman of the Board of State Assessors, who thereupon shall make an examination of the location so desired to be purchased, or of any other matters upon which such appeal has been taken, and shall make their decision and orders thereon and shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, and such decision shall be binding upon the International Paper and Power Company or the American Realty Company, and the Supreme Court sitting in equity shall have authority to enforce the compliance with such orders."

Mr. McCART of Eastport: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order and request the Chair to rule whether or not this amendment is germane to the bill before considered.

The SPEAKER: The Chair in order to rule will have to take a moment to consider.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and amendment lie on the table and that there be printed of the amendment 500 copies.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. FARRIS: I ask for a division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, that the bill and amendment lie on the table. As many as are in favor of the gentleman's motion will rise and stand in their places until counted, and the monitors have returned the count.

A division was had.

The SPEAKER: Before declaring the vote the Chair will rule upon the point of order. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is germane and is in order.

Fifty-seven having voted in favor of the motion to table and 21 in opposition, the motion to table pending adoption of the amendment prevailed; and on further motion by the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, 500 copies of the

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House

now adjourn until tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: Would the gentleman permit the Chair to defer the putting of that motion for a moment as there are two matters which require to be taken up today?

The House has before it, H. P. 1722, H. D. 734, resolve in favor of Jennie E. Smith for teacher's pension yesterday indefinitely postponed, held today pending notice on the motion for reconsideration; and the Chair recognizes the member from Portland, Miss Laughlin.

Miss LAUGHLIN: I move that the House reconsider its action whereby it voted to indefinitely postpone this resolve and it is my purpose to make a further motion that we recommit the resolve to the committee on Education. I have found out by consulting various persons that there is a considerable difference of opinion about the facts of this case. It seems to me that if recommitted to the committee, we can then hear the different view as to the facts and return a report based thereon.

On motion by Miss Laughlin the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was indefinitely postponed; and on further motion by the same member the resolve was recommitted to the committee on Education.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. P. 1391, resolve for the maintenance of the State Park at Mere Point, recalled to the House pursuant to Joint Order. On motion by Mr. Rodolphe Hamel of Lewiston, the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Kitchen of Presque Isle, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby H. P. 1671, H. D. 715, an act relating to a green light on motor vehicles which are seven feet in width or over was passed to be engrossed; and on further motion by the same gentleman the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it adopted in concurrence Senate Amendment A, and on further motion by the same gentleman Senate Amendment A was tabled, pending adoption in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Blaisdell of Franklin,

Adjourned until 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning.