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Following appointments:

GOVERNOR.

—CONTINUED.

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JOHN I. LEVIN,
rk, House of Representatives.

to announce that the House has
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-Elect that the Senate and House

of Representatives are now duly organized pursuant to law, and are ready to receive any message that they may have.

Mr. John B. Hompe, Chairman,
Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige,
Messrs. R. W. Hitchcock,
L. E. Olson,
Martin B. Hofstad,

have been appointed as such a committee on the part of the House.

JOHN I. LEVIN,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Jan. 8, 1929.

Mr. President: I have the honor to announce that the Minnesota House of Representatives stands ready to meet with the Senate in joint session in the House Chamber at 11 o'clock, A. M., January 9th, for the purpose of receiving the message of the Governor and the Governor-Elect of the State of Minnesota.

JOHN I. LEVIN,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

Jan. 8, 1929.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Senator from the Twenty-eighth Legis-
lative District of Minnesota, Mr. Lennon, be expelled from this body.

To the President and Gentlemen of the State Senate:

From time immemorial it has been recognized that every man who faces charges against his life, his character, his happiness, has the right to stand in his own defense, and much as I would prefer to have others do all the talking today, I owe it to myself to speak for myself in this important proceeding. It is an exceedingly important proceeding, both to the State of Minnesota, to my district, and to myself: It involves legal questions, precedents, and technical points that must be considered, but so far as it concerns myself I am interested not so much in these aspects of the case, although I shall touch upon them, as I am interested in the bearing this whole matter has upon my personal fortunes, my good name, and my future happiness. To me this is no case,—it is a personal event; it effects me as a man, a citizen, and a father. It touches my wife and my children; it touches my lifetime of effort as a human being; it effects the heritage I shall leave behind me when I am gone from this world. So if I seem tedious to you, I ask the kind indulgence of my colleagues as they consider how vitally this entire thing affects me in the evening of my life.

When a man has lived for fifty-five years in a community mingling freely with his fellows, receiving great honors at their hands, investing his every influence in their behalf, accepting their confidences and trust, associating with them on terms of close intimacy and affection, he cannot contemplate without deep sorrow and regret an action that tends to destroy the reputation of those years.

If he is to be stripped of these precious possessions, it should only be for the gravest causes and upon the basis of a real justice; because while a man may recoup a material fortune, his good name, once lost is not to be rewon; his honor as a citizen cannot be restored if once lightly taken from him; his heart cannot be eased of the hurt it gets when the jewel of his life is wrenched from it.

So you will not, I am sure, resent my taking your time with this plea in my own behalf.

I think I may say that few men in any community have ever been more constantly active for a longer period of years among their neighbors than I have. Indeed my one security during these trying days has been the assurance that my own people knew me so well that they could not misjudge me. For many years I have made myself their personal servant, as they have made me their official servant. I sat in the House of Representatives as their elected servant for eight years. I am now beginning my second term in this Senate, elected by my people with a larger majority than I ever received before. Other positions of trust I have held as an official representative of my district. In church, in lodge, in community organizations I have been honored with leadership based upon my long residence and acquaintance, and upon the trust reposed in me by my neighbors. In health and illness they have showered me with affectionate regard—and this is the one treasure I have been able to store up in my life. I am conscious today of a support from my own district that sustains me in the face of all injustice.

And need any man be ashamed of the confidence of his own people? Is the judgment of friends and neighbors not a true judgment of a man? Who should know a man and his purposes and his motives so well as those who see him in his daily life and understand him because they touch him at every angle of human association?

Most men, like myself treasure their good name, their reputation as their first of honors and achievements, because it is for most of us the one thing we can cling to. Any honest man must feel that an attack that tends to leave a stain upon that good name he has won is an attack upon the foundations of his life and happiness. If fifty-five years of upright living during which no whisper of suspicion was ever uttered against private or official record, can be swept away in passion and prejudice, what certainty of decent joy can a man have in this world?

This district which I represent as the chosen official of the people, and which district supports me so sturdily and loyally now, is a district of true American characteristic and motive. It is one of the oldest districts of the city, adjacent to the State University territory, and inhabited by average home builders and home owners—the backbone of our civilization. It may lack in material wealth, but it is composed of men and women who represent the virtues of many races and creeds, men and women who live and die with the simple human purpose of being good neighbors and good citizens; men and women who engage in the ordinary activities of life without parade or pretence, giving themselves to the establishment of homes and churches and lodges and schools and a community spirit of wholesome cooperation. It is to such people that I have given my unstinted service all through these years, and such people who have expressed their faith in my integrity after knowing every fact of my life.

Petitions, flooding this state, signed unthinkingly and unknowingly by people who never knew me and never saw me, have been filed against me in this Senate. I say without any bitterness that most of the signatures were secured by propaganda,—by appeals sent out from central headquarters to inflame public sentiment and to secure a judgment against me based not upon fact, but upon passion and political hatred. Not one signer out of a hundred ever heard of my case, knows anything about the facts, or is in no position to sit in judgment against me.

Should such petitions be among his home people wh

In regard to my case I realize that while it is pre- cation in discussing it, an might by any construction and honorable court.

But in view of some of t I want to at least call atte a "bootlegger," a "conspira- ture me as a bad man seek facts, and the records of t member these facts:—

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I was an officer in a lodg to be carried on.

It was charged that I mu should have known of it. It engaged in law violation.

It is a situation that has and it is easy to see that lodge might face the same i

I think, also, I might wel the original arrest. Two r this lodge of which I was a solemnly took their oath to on God's Holy Bible and up their pledges of fealty to tl this solemn proceeding was in no desire to become member tions, deceived and tricked tl tion for an ulterior purpose to trap those whom they calle

On the day of the raid of that I was present, or was c

Had I held no political po- running again for office, some this whole affair would have least some of them believed th if I was attacked in this way

But through all the month Every one in my district kn evidence; heard it discussed.

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I know, knows anything
against me.

Should such petitions be measured against the standing a man has among his home people who know all there is to know about him?

In regard to my case I have little to say, because as a good citizen I realize that while it is pending in court, I should observe every discretion in discussing it, and that nothing should be done or said that might by any construction seem to be an attempt to influence a great and honorable court.

But in view of some of the statements that have been made about me I want to at least call attention to a fact or two. I have been called a "bootlegger," a "conspirator," and the opposition has sought to picture me as a bad man seeking to debauch other men. Now facts are facts, and the records of the court cannot be impeached. Please remember these facts:—

It has never been contended or charged that I was guilty of selling liquor.

It has never been contended or charged that I drank liquor.

It has never been even intimated that I ever made one penny of profit out of any connection with liquor traffic.

The evidence in my case declared unequivocally that I had never been seen personally violating the law.

I was an officer in a lodge in which violation of the law was alleged to be carried on.

It was charged that I must have known of such violation, or that I should have known of it. It was never intimated that I was personally engaged in law violation.

It is a situation that has arisen in other lodges and in other states; and it is easy to see that any good man occupying a position in a lodge might face the same unfortunate conditions.

I think, also, I might well call attention to the method employed in the original arrest. Two men made application for membership in this lodge of which I was a trustee. They stood before an altar and solemnly took their oath to be good members. They put their hands on God's Holy Bible and upon the flag of the United States and made their pledges of fealty to their brother members. And all the time this solemn proceeding was in reality a mockery because these men had no desire to become members; took their oaths with mental reservations, deceived and tricked the good men and women of the organization for an ulterior purpose. They used the confidence thus gained to trap those whom they called their brothers.

On the day of the raid of the lodge no human being made any claim that I was present, or was cognizant of what was going on.

Had I held no political position; had there been no prospect of my running again for office, some of the most active of the participants in this whole affair would have shown no disposition to molest me. At least some of them believed that I could be politically ruined and retired if I was attacked in this way.

But through all the months thereafter, this case was an open book. Every one in my district knew about it; knew the facts; read the evidence; heard it discussed. Every turn of it that could possibly injure me was played up before the voters of my district. They were not allowed to remain in the dark on a single feature of that case.

These people, knowing me all these years, knowing my record, knowing all about these charges against me, knowing every fact in this case, went to the ballot box and gave me the largest majority I had ever re-

ceived in my public career, thereby expressing their judgment on the case, now before the Senate their faith in me, their own wishes as to who should represent them in this Senate. Under the law as well as under the true spirit of democracy these people had a right to pick their own representative providing they did so in a legal manner. No hint has ever been heard that there was any corruption in the election; no suggestion has been made that the election was illegal in any form; no claim is set up that any charge against me constitutes a legal barrier against my serving here.

Some gentlemen have had much to say about the "moral status" of my election. May I respectfully suggest that to deprive a district of its chosen representative when there is no legal bar to their action, is a poor way to emphasize the morality of civil government.

Members here may argue that a better senator than myself could be found. I shall not dispute that claim with any man who utters it. But the people have the right to make their own decision inasmuch as they have to abide by it. Why should I interfere with the people of Martin County, or Beltrami County or any other county in their free choice of a man simply because I may not personally like him? If democracy means anything it means the right of each district to run its own affairs without outside interference, so long as it acts legally and honestly and without violation of the election law. To rule otherwise is to deny the spirit of democracy and equality. And if we deny this recognized ethics of democratic government in a case where we happen to have a selfish object in view, we set up a precedent under which the same injustice can be practiced against ourselves and our people in some other case where the motive is equally selfish.

My connection with this lodge of Eagles was of long standing, and I had been honored by both men and women of the lodge. I had given to it many hours of my time, all my energy and enthusiastic service, for it represented a great human purpose. During my entire connection with it I had worked without thought of reward beyond the satisfaction that comes from helping others. I was pressed into the position of a trustee when I personally would have avoided it, as I had many other duties. Does any man suppose I would have accepted such a position had I even dreamed that by virtue of my official position I could be held responsible for all acts occurring in the lodge whether I was present or not?

In deciding whether any man is deliberately guilty of an act charged against him, is not proper to consider what his career has been? In all my many years of activity, although constantly in the grind of partisan politics where charges flow thick and fast at times, it was never once suggested that there was a stain on my public record. In my years of service in the legislature no aspersion was ever cast on my career; no word uttered to indicate a lack of faith in my integrity; no hint ever given that a single official act of mine was improperly controlled. The men who served with me often differed with me, but I know of none who did not respect me. Had it been otherwise, I could not have been re-elected again and again and with increased majority. Never once was it believed by anybody that I ever received one penny of money dishonestly. I have been a poor man all my life, but I can be thankful that at least I am rich in the trust men have given me, in the acknowledgements of those who know me that I have been honest and faithful in all my service. I hope that some gentlemen will count such a record worth while, and take no offense that I defend it and treasure it.

I realize that I constitute I am a lone individual standing against my own sense of having lived through the assaults of many who have been unwilling to see me sacrificed. I cannot asperse their motives, I served their own conscience and I am bringing me with dishonor, heap of life that has been clean even

Against insidious propaganda, against fanaticism that makes a visible victim against organized malice and unthinking fifty-five years of life heretofore for my fellowmen. Others I fight for the principle in his own defense, standing alone, standing alone in the face of friends, of his community; threatening waves of hatred. I am sacrificed to the fanaticism, life may not perhaps greatly. I cannot be so crucified for democracy, for my betrayal of constituents as citizens, a great government is founded

But if I am to be thrown out and honestly and without pretence of assisting my duty and loyalty to principle. May I acknowledge the pressure and cover their motives behind and loyalty to lofty ideals. I am fair and merciful, not to my pointed censors of humanity retire me out without any more with the frank and unconcealed spectacle of one poor and ruined by their ruthless use of but turned aside into channels the blood of their inferior enemies

God forgive them, for the extent of my offending, and

CAL:

Mr. Landby moved a call for the roll being called, the following

Adams,	Bonniwell,
Anderson,	Bridgeman,
Arens,	Cannon,
Bessette,	Carley,
Blanchard,	Child,

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I realize that I constitute a rather small speck in this controversy. I am a lone individual standing against organized attack. I have only my own sense of having lived decently and honestly to withstand the assaults of many who have no personal interest in this issue, but who are willing to see me sacrificed to what they regard as a sacred cause. I cannot asperse their motives; but I wonder how well they will have served their own consciences if they succeed in wrecking my life, branding me with dishonor, heaping me with reproach as I near the end of a life that has been clean even if it has not been great.

Against insidious propaganda, against personal and political bitterness, against fanaticism that is willing to crush any man so it may have a visible victim against organized and impersonal hysteria, against selfish malice and unthinking prejudice I have nothing to oppose except fifty-five years of life heretofore unattacked, fifty-five years of service for my fellowmen. Others may say they fight for a principle. So do I. I fight for the principle of justice to an individual standing alone in his own defense, standing alone in defense of his good name honestly earned, standing alone in defense of his wife, of his children, of his friends, of his community; standing alone to protect himself from the threatening waves of hatred and hypocrisy that would engulf him. If I am sacrificed to the fanatical demand of a moment, the ruin of my life may not perhaps greatly affect the welfare of human society. But I cannot be so crucified without a weakening of the precepts of democracy, for my betrayal will represent a denial of the rights of my constituents as citizens, a denial of the very principle upon which our great government is founded.

But if I am to be thrown to the wolves at least let it be done openly and honestly and without subterfuge. I trust no senator here will make pretence of assisting my destruction because of conscientious scruples and loyalty to principle. May those who are determined to get rid of me acknowledge the pressure of hatred and passion which inspires them, and cover their motives behind no hypocritical mask of superior virtue and loyalty to lofty ideals. My appeal is to men who can be calm and fair and merciful, not to men who regard themselves as divinely appointed censors of humanity. May I at least demand that my enemies retire me out without any mock-heroics of assumed nobility, but rather with the frank and unconcealed animosity they feel as they gloat over the spectacle of one poor and lonely human being brought to shame and ruin by their ruthless use of a power given to them to assist justice, but turned aside into channels of persecution to glut their appetite for the blood of their inferior enemies.

God forgive them, for they know not what they do. Such is the extent of my offending, and no further.

Very sincerely,

A. L. LENNON,
State Senator, 28th District.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Landby moved a call of the Senate.

The roll being called, the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams,	Bonniwell,	Christgau,	Hougen,	Larson, H. A.,
Anderson,	Bridgeman,	Duemke,	Johnson,	Lawson,
Arens,	Cannon,	Frost,	Johnston,	Lee,
Bessette,	Carley,	Hanson,	Landby,	Lemm,
Blanchard,	Child,	Hausler,	Larson, A. S.,	Lennon,

Lilygren,	McKnight,	Orr,	Romberg,	Sullivan, G. H.,
Lommen,	Mangan,	Putnam,	Rosenmeier,	Sullivan, J. D.,
Long,	Millett,	Putzier,	Schmechel,	Swenson,
Lund, C. A.,	Morin,	Ribenack,	Serline,	Thwing,
Lund, L. P.,	Naplin,	Richardson,	Sharpe,	Turnham,
MacKenzie,	Nelson,	Rockne,	Solberg,	Widell,
MacLean,	Nordlin,	Roepke,	Spindler,	Zamboni,
McCubrey,	Olson,	Rollins,	Stemsrud,	

CALL OF THE SENATE LIFTED.

Mr. Sullivan, G. H., moved that we do now dispense with further proceedings under the call of the Senate.

Which motion prevailed.

The question being taken on the adoption of the motion,

And the roll being called, there were yeas 25 and nays 38, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Blanchard,	Hanson,	Lawson,	McCubrey,	Schmechel,
Carley,	Johnson,	Lee,	Naplin,	Serline,
Christgau,	Landby,	Lilygren,	Orr,	Sharpe,
Duemke,	Larson, A. S.,	Long,	Richardson,	Solberg,
Frost,	Larson, H. A.,	Lund, L. P.,	Rockne,	Spindler,

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams,	Hausler,	McKnight,	Putzier,	Sullivan, J. D.,
Anderson,	Hougen,	Mangan,	Ribenack,	Swenson,
Arens,	Johnston,	Millett,	Roepke,	Thwing,
Bessette,	Lemm,	Morin,	Rollins,	Turnham,
Bonniwell,	Lommen,	Nelson,	Romberg,	Widell,
Bridgeman,	Lund, C. A.,	Nordlin,	Rosenmeier,	Zamboni,
Cannon,	MacKenzie,	Olson,	Stemsrud,	
Child,	MacLean,	Putnam,	Sullivan, G. H.,	

So the motion was not adopted.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Sullivan, J. D., moved that the vote whereby the preceding motion was lost, be reconsidered.

Which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Bessette moved that the Senate do now recess for five minutes.

Which motion prevailed.

RECESS.

The President of Senate called the meeting to order after recess of five minutes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Richardson, Chairman of Committee appointed by the President of the Senate to notify the Governor that the Legislature was organized:

Reported that his Excellency, the Governor, would be pleased to meet the Senate in joint session with the House in the Hall of House of Representatives at 10:45 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Which report was adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Mr. Orr moved that the Senate do now adjourn until 10:30 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Which motion prevailed.

G. H. SPAETH,
Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate met at 10:30 the President.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The roll being called, the

Adams,	Hanson,
Anderson,	Hausler,
Arens,	Hougen,
Bessette,	Johnson,
Blanchard,	Johnston,
Bonniwell,	Landby,
Bridgeman,	Larson, A. S.,
Cannon,	Larson, H. A.,
Carley,	Lawson,
Child,	Lemm,
Christgau,	Lennon,
Duemke,	Lilygren,
Frost,	Lommen,

Quorum present.

The reading of the Journal printed and corrected, was:

M.

Messrs. Mangan and Lee
Messrs. Adams, Larson,
from tomorrow's session.

REPOI

The undersigned, the Members of the Senate are entitled

Name	
Adams	.....
Anderson	.....
Arens	.....
Bessette	.....
Blanchard	.....
Bonniwell	.....
Bridgeman	.....
Carley	.....
Child	.....
Christgau	.....
Duemke	.....