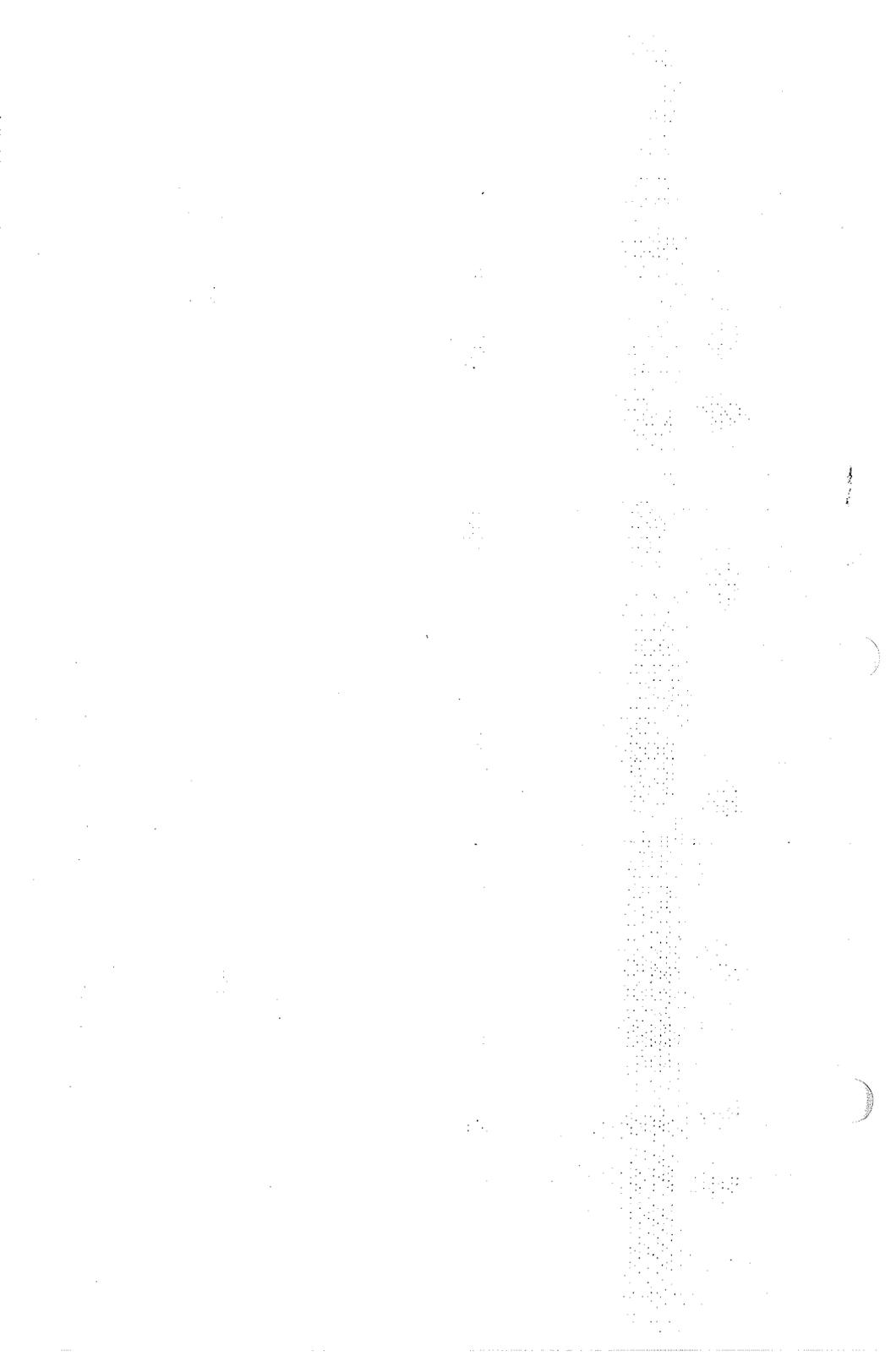


STORY OF THE
MINNESOTA
LEGISLATURE
OF
1927

By J. W. WITHAM
"The Cornfield Philosopher"
WILLMAR, MINN.





Story of the Minnesota Legislature of 1927

The Legislature met on January 4th according to law.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. W. I. Nolan and the standing committees promptly announced, as given on another page.

House caucuses had been held both by the Conservative and Progressive members. The former unanimously nominated John A. Johnson of Houston County for Speaker and he was duly elected. He had been Speaker of the last Legislature. There was a division among the Progressives. Chauncey Peterson of Duluth said he had come down "to do big things," and thought since they could not win, that all should unite on Johnson for Speaker. H. S. Nelson, among others, pointedly disagreed with him and thought all true Progressives should "line up" for one of their number for Speaker. Frank Starkey, a labor leader of St. Paul, was named for this position. He received 21 votes, as follows: Atwood, Barsness, Dalager, Day, Davis, Enstrom, Erickson, Holm, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Melby, Nellerroe, H. S. Nelson, Olson, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec and Thorkelson. All the others voted for Mr. Johnson, giving him 107 votes.

SENATE—HOW ORGANIZED

The following is from the official Journal of the Senate, showing how it was organized:

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE Forty-Fifth Session

FIRST DAY

St. Paul, Tuesday, January 4, 1927.

This being the day designated for the assembling of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, the members elect of the Senate met in the Senate chamber of the Capitol, and were called to order by Lieutenant Governor W. I. Nolan, at 12 o'clock noon.

Lieutenant Governor W. I. Nolan subscribed to the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Samuel B. Wilson.

Prayer by the Rev. M. D. Haferman.

The Lieutenant Governor appointed C. H. MacKenzie, Secretary pro-tem.

The Secretary pro-tem called the roll of the Senators-elect, and the following answered to their names:

First District	Henry A. Larson
Second District	Henry Steen
Third District	James A. Carley
Fourth District	Wm. B. Richardson
Fifth District	Victor Christgau
Sixth District	J. O. Peterson
Seventh District	F. E. Putnam
Eighth District	Gustaf Widell
Ninth District	Frank A. Day
Tenth District	Moses L. Frost
Eleventh District	L. P. Lund
Twelfth District	L. P. Johnson
Thirteenth District	K. K. Solberg
Fourteenth District	F. F. Romberg
Fifteenth District	C. H. MacKenzie
Sixteenth District	W. C. Zamboni
Seventeenth District	John H. Traxler
Eighteenth District	Wm. Roepke
Nineteenth District	A. J. Rockne
Twentieth District	Jas. M. Millett
Twenty-first District	Henry Arens
Twenty-second District	H. H. Bonniwell
Twenty-third District	Herman Schmechel
Twenty-fourth District	Martin A. Stemsrud
Twenty-fifth District	Victor E. Lawson
Twenty-sixth District	C. J. Putzier
Twenty-seventh District	J. E. Madigan
Twenty-eighth District	A. L. Lennon
Twenty-ninth District	Lewis Duemke
Thirtieth District	Sherman W. Child
Thirty-first District	Wm. F. Brooks
Thirty-second District	Arthur T. Nelson
Thirty-third District	W. B. Anderson
Thirty-fourth District	E. L. MacLean
Thirty-fifth District	Erling Swenson
Thirty-sixth District	Geo. A. Turnham
Thirty-seventh District	Lloyd E. Lillygren
Thirty-eighth District	George Nordlin
Thirty-ninth District	Chas. A. Hausler
Fortieth District	
Forty-first District	Harry Cannon
Forty-second District	Chas. N. Orr
Forty-third District	Geo. H. Sullivan
Forty-fourth District	Will A. Blanchard
Forty-fifth District	John D. Sullivan
Forty-sixth District	Ignatius Lemm
Forty-seventh District	Iver J. Lee
Forty-eighth District	Tom Mangan
Forty-ninth District	Grovenor D. McCubrey
Fiftieth District	Chas. A. Lund
Fifty-first District	James Johnston
Fifty-second District	Alfred L. Thwing
Fifty-third District	C. Rosenmeier
Fifty-fourth District	H. C. Hanson
Fifty-fifth District	Chas. F. Serline
Fifty-sixth District	Adolph S. Larson
Fifty-seventh District	Chas. E. Adams
Fifty-eighth District	Edw. R. Ribenack
Fifty-ninth District	Henry L. Morin
Sixtieth District	Fred W. Bessette
Sixty-first District	Geo. H. Lommen
Sixty-second District	Harry A. Bridgeman
Sixty-third District	Fred D. Long
Sixty-fourth District	Peter Sharpe
Sixty-fifth District	Oscar A. Naplin
Sixty-sixth District	John H. Hougen
Sixty-seventh District	A. M. Landby

The Senators-elect then came forward by Congressional Districts, presented their certificates of election, and took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Samuel B. Wilson. The Senate then proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Zamboni nominated Geo. W. Peachey for Secretary of the Senate.

The roll being called, there were yeas 64 and nays none.

Mr. Geo. W. Peachey, having received all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Secretary of the Senate.

OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. MacLean, of the Fifth Congressional District, came forward and subscribed to the oath of office as administered by the President of the Senate.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED

Mr. Sharpe nominated Mr. G. Howard Spaeth for First Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

The roll being called, all the Senators voted for Mr. G. Howard Spaeth for First Assistant Secretary.

Mr. G. Howard Spaeth having received the majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected First Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Orr nominated Frank L. Krayenbuhl for Enrolling Clerk.

The roll being called all the Senators voted for Mr. Frank L. Krayenbuhl.

Mr. Frank L. Krayenbuhl having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected Enrolling Clerk.

OATH OF OFFICE

Mr. Lennon of the Sixth Congressional District came forward and subscribed to the oath of office as administered by the President of the Senate.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED

Mr. Turnham nominated Richard A. Turnham for Engrossing Clerk.

The roll being called all the Senators voted for Mr. Richard A. Turnham for Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Richard A. Turnham having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Sullivan, J. D., nominated Mr. Mathias Nurenberg for Sergeant-at-Arms.

The roll being called, all the Senators voted for Mr. Mathias Nurenberg.

Mr. Mathias Nurenberg having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Larson, A. S., nominated the Rev. Mr. M. D. Hafeman for Chaplain, and he was elected.

The newly elected officers of the Senate then came forward and took the oath of office which was administered by the President of the Senate.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Rockne offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be It Resolved by the Senate that the following rules be and they are hereby adopted as a part of the permanent rules of the Senate to receive such position in the rules to be hereafter adopted as the Rules Committee may assign:

The Senate shall employ for the session, at the compensation of \$5.00 per day unless otherwise specified, the following:

One Second Asst. Secretary of the Senate at \$7.00 per day

One Third Assistant Secretary of the Senate at \$7.00 per day.

One Fourth Asst. Secretary of the Senate at \$7.00 per day.

One Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Senate at \$7.00 per day.

One Index Clerk at \$7.00 per day.

One Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

One Clerk to the Finance Committee at \$10.00 per day.

One Clerk for the Judiciary Committee at \$10.00 per day.

One Clerk for the Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws at \$7.00 per day.

One Clerk for the Committee on Cities of the First Class at \$10.00 per day.

One Clerk for the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules at \$7.00 per day.

One Assistant Engrossing Clerk at \$7.00 per day.

One Assistant Enrolling Clerk at \$7.00 per day.

One Stenographer for the Judiciary Committee.

Two Special Committee Clerks at \$7.00 per day.

One Supervisor of Stenographers.

One Clerk for Committee on General Legislation at \$7.00 per day.

One Stenographer for the Secretary of the Senate.

One File Clerk.

Three Assistant File Clerks.

One Post Office Messenger.

One Janitor.

Three Assistant Janitors.

Eleven Committee Clerks and Assistant Clerks who shall be assigned to their respective positions and duties by the Secretary of the Senate.

Eight sergeants of galleries, committee rooms, retiring rooms, cloak rooms, doorkeepers and messengers, to be assigned to their respective positions and duties by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Such general stenographers as the Committee on Rules may from time to time determine.

That appointment to the foregoing positions shall be made by resolution specifying the names of such appointees and the position to which the same are appointed, adopted by a majority of all the members of the Senate.

The President of the Senate is authorized to appoint a Secretary at a salary of \$10.00 per day, a messenger at \$5.00 per day, a stenographer at \$5.00 per day and six pages at a salary of \$3.00 per day.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, and the roll being called, there were yeas 65 and nays none.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Rockne offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Be It Resolved by the Senate, That the following named persons, be and they hereby are appointed for the session of the respective positions hereinafter stated and at the compensation of \$5.00 per day unless herein otherwise specified, namely:

Second Assistant Secretary of the Senate, John Blackwell, at \$7.00 per day.

Third Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Clintn McDonald, at \$7.00 per day.

Fourth Assistant Secretary of the Senate, E. C. Lincoln, at \$7.00 per day.

Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Senate, Martin Widsten, at \$7.00 per day.

Index Clerk, Joseph Davis, at \$7.00 per day.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Newton.

Clerk to the Finance Committee, Florence E. Reber, at \$10.00 per day.

Assistant Enrolling Clerk, W. E. Hutchinson, at \$7.00 per day

Assistant Engrossing Clerk, E. H. Foss, at \$7.00 per day.

Clerk to the Judiciary Committee to be named by the Chairman of that Committee at \$10.00 per day.

Clerk to the Committee of Cities of the 1st Class, H. R. Clarkson, at \$10.00 per day.

Clerk to the Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws, Annie Connors, at \$7.00 per day.

Clerk to the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules, Helen Schlax, at \$7.00 per day.

Stenographer for the Judiciary Committee.

Stenographer for the Secretary of the Senate.

Special Assistant Clerk, Henry Holm, at \$7.00 per day.

One Special Committee Clerk, A. W. Wells, at \$7.00 per day.

One Supervisor of Stenographers.

One Clerk for Committee on General Legislation, B. M. Loeffler, at \$7.00 per day.

One File Clerk, Eva M. Hoppenrath.

Assistant File Clerk, Len Lyman.

Assistant File Clerk, Theodore Peterson.

Assistant File Clerk, Florence Kasper.

This resolution was adopted.

Mr. G. H. Sullivan moved:

Resolved, that the President of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to appoint a Committee of three (3) to act with a similar Committee of the House of Representatives to notify the Governor that the Senate and House of Representatives are now duly organized pursuant to law, and ready to receive any message he may desire to give them.

Which resolution was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the Senate announced the following appointments:

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Sullivan, G. H., Rosenmeier, Carley.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McCubrey offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be and hereby is authorized to appoint a Committee of three (3) on mileage.

Which motion prevailed.

Which resolution was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the Senate announced the following appointments:

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE

Messrs. McCubrey, Lemm, Hausler.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the rules governing the 44th session of the Senate of this State in addition to the rules already adopted, be in force as the rules of this Senate session until the Committee on Rules, to be appointed reports; save that no bill of any kind shall be introduced the first day of this session.

Which motion prevailed.

Which resolution was adopted.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the Senate announced the following appointments:

Private Secretary, A. W. Lindberg.

Messenger, Roy E. Grandlund.

Stenographer, Germaine Nolan.

Pages: Alice Huntley, Abner R. Johnson, Isador Kaplan,
Louis Valle.

So the Senate was organized and was ready for business.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZES

The following is from the official proceedings.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Forty-Fifth Session

FIRST DAY

St. Paul, Tuesday, January 4, 1927.

In accordance with the constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota, the members of the House of Representatives assembled in the Hall of Representatives in the new Capitol in St. Paul on Tuesday, the Fourth day of January, A. D., 1927.

At the hour of 12 o'clock noon Hon. Mike Holm, Secretary of State, proceeded to call the body to order and designated Hon. O. C. Neuman, a member of the House of Representatives from the Forty-eighth District, as Clerk pro tempore.

Prayer by Chaplain Rev. Frank Doran.

The Secretary of State then proceeded to call the several representative districts in numerical order and the members-elect from said districts arose and the oath of office was administered by the Hon. Andrew Holt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and took their seats in the Hall of the House of Representatives, as follows:

First District	John A. Johnson F. O. Fredriksen O. K. Dahle
Second District	H. R. Atwood David Davidson
Third District	John Nordin
Fourth District	H. P. Christenson
Fifth District	I. Emerson O. H. Dahl
Sixth District	M. J. Rohne
Seventh District	R. L. H. Lord
Eighth District	A. L. Veigel C. H. G. Hazel
Ninth District	W. W. Adams N. J. Nelson
Tenth District	A. C. Knudsen Martin Hofstad
Eleventh District	S. C. Escher John Connell
Twelfth District	H. J. Farmer Adolph Peick John I. Jordahl
Thirteenth District	L. C. Rosetter T. E. Anderson
Fourteenth District	Michael Kramer L. Spelbrink F. H. Aldrich
Fifteenth District	Albert Lagerstedt Oscar A. Swenson

Sixteenth District	E. H. Naylor
	J. D. Lewer
Seventeenth District	Fred H. Zimmerman
Eighteenth District	John J. Lieb
Nineteenth District	A. Finstuen
	Otto W. Kolshorn
Twentieth District	Louis Berg
Twenty-first District	W. G. Fabel
	D. W. Wilson
Twenty-second District	Herman Dammann
Twenty-third District	Theo. E. Thorkeison
Twenty-fourth District	J. O. Haugland
	Iver C. Undlin
Twenty-fifth District	Hemming S. Nelson
	Lewis Herfindahl
Twenty-sixth District	August Smith
Twenty-seventh District	Henry Spindler
	G. H. Blodgett
Twenty-eighth District	D. F. O'Brien
	J. A. Kozlak
Twenty-ninth District	Calvin Dehning
	Henry A. Johnson
Thirtieth District	Donald C. Wright
	Mabeth Hurd Paige
Thirty-first District	Sumner T. McKnight
	John M. Nelson
Thirty-second District	Otto D. Nellerroe
	Walter S. Lundeen
Thirty-third District	W. I. Norton
	Walter Campbell
Thirty-fourth District	L. E. Brophy
	John P. Snyder
Thirty-fifth District	Harry A. Montgomery
	H. B. Rutledge
Thirty-sixth District	Chas. E. Hulbert
	Charles Munn
Thirty-seventh District	Herbert L. Greer
	Mark H. Gehan
Thirty-eighth District	Frank T. Starkey
	John J. McDonough
Thirty-ninth District	Albert J. Samec, Jr.
	Joseph H. Masek
Fortieth District	Guy E. Dilley
	Milton C. Lightner
Forty-first District	Fred C. Blum
	George E. Hanson
Forty-second District	John P. Kennedy
	J. R. Sweitzer
Forty-third District	Rollin G. Johnson
	R. G. Kern
Forty-fourth District	Albert A. Lodin
Forty-fifth District	Ray J. Quinlivan
	Edward E. Mayman
Forty-sixth District	William Schneider
	Zeno T. Moser
Forty-seventh District	L. E. Olson
	E. E. Barsness
Forty-eighth District	Chas. J. Salmonson
	R. W. Keeler
	O. C. Neuman
	Carl M. Iverson
Forty-ninth District	R. R. Davis
	Elmer G. Holm
Fiftieth District	Thore Glende
	Roy E. Dunn
	John B. Hompe
	Hannah J. Kempfer
Fifty-first District	Alex Kinneberg
	Joseph A. Quinn
Fifty-second District	S. E. Parks
	Mrs. Rosanna C. Payne
Fifty-third District	Edward P. Scallon
	Frank Renick
	P. J. Long

Fifty-fourth District	John E. Merritt
	R. T. Hart
Fifty-fifth District	R. P. Morton
	J. E. Odegard
Fifty-sixth District	Joseph E. Therrien
	R. C. Andrews
Fifty-seventh District	Marcus B. Cullum
	W. E. Hastings
Fifty-eighth District	Frank G. Scribner
	Chauncey A. Peterson
Fifty-ninth District	George W. Johnson
	Alex Graham
Sixtieth District	R. W. Hitchcock
	F. H. Holladay
Sixty-first District	Alfred E. Hill
	L. W. Wilson
Sixty-second District	E. J. Chilgren
	Gustaf Erickson
Sixty-third District	Hans Arvik
	Kristofer Dalager
Sixty-fourth District	Gust A. K. Anderson
Sixty-fifth District	Walter E. Day
	J. O. Melby
Sixty-sixth District	J. C. Pratt
	Harry J. Johnson
Sixty-seventh District	Victor Holmquist
	Louis Enstrom
	F. A. Green

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. John A. Johnson was placed in nomination by Mr. O. K. Dahle.

Mr. Frank T. Starkey was placed in nomination by Mr. Louis Enstrom.

Mrs. M. H. Paige and Mr. F. H. Holladay seconded the nomination of Mr. Johnson.

Messrs. H. S. Nelson and Otto Nellerhoe seconded the nomination of Mr. Starkey.

The question being taken on the election of a Speaker.

And the roll being called, the following members voted for Mr. Johnson:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Andrews, Arvik, Berg, Blodgett, Blum, Brophay, Campbell, Chilgren, Christenson, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Dahle, Dammann, Davidson, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Escher, Fabel, Farmer, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Gehan, Glende, Graham, Green, Greer, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hill, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Holladay, Holmquist, Hompe, Hulbert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Kempfer, Kennedy, Kern, Kinneberg, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Long, Lord, Lundeen, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Moser, Munn, Naylor, Nelson, J. M., Nelson, N. J., Neuman, Nordin, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Paige, Parks, Payne, Peick, Peterson, Pratt, Quinlivan, Quinn, Renick, Rohne, Rutledge, Scallon, Schneider, W., Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spindler, Sweitzer, Swenson, Therrien, Undlin, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Wright, Zimmerman.

Those who voted for Mr. Starkey were:

Atwood, Barsness, Dalager, Davis, Day, Enstrom, Erickson, Holm, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Melby, Nellerhoe, Nelson, H. S., Olson, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Spelbrink, Thorkeelson.

Mr. Johnson received 107 votes. Mr. Starkey received 21 votes.

Mr. Johnson having received a majority of all the votes cast, he was duly declared elected Speaker of the House.

The following members were appointed to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair:

Messrs. Hompe, Swenson and Dahle.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Hon. Mike Holm, Secretary of State.

After thanking the members in fitting terms for the honor bestowed upon him, the Speaker announced the next order of business to be the election of the Chief Clerk.

John I. Levin was placed in nomination by Mr. Guy E. Dilley.

The question being taken on the election of a Chief Clerk.

And the roll being called, the following members voted for Mr. Levin:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Andrews, Arvik, Atwood, Barsness, Berg, Blodgett, Blum, Brophey, Campbell, Chilgren, Christenson, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Dahle, Dalager, Dammann, Davidson, Davis, Day, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Escher, Fabel, Farmer, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Gehan, Glende, Graham, Green, Greer, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hill, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Holladay, Holm, Holmquist, Hompe, Huibert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Kempfer, Kennedy, Kern, Kinneberg, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Lodin, Long, Lord, Lundeen, McDonough, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Moser, Munn, Naylor, Nellerhoe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, J. M., Nelson, N. J., Neuman, Nordin, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Olson, Palge, Parks, Payne, Peick, Peterson, Pratt, Quinlivan, Quinn, Renick, Rohne, Rosetter, Rutledge, Salmonson, Samec, Scallon, Schneider, W., Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Sweitzer, Swenson, Therrien, Thorkelson, Undlin, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Wright, Zimmerman, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Levin, having received the unanimous vote of the members of the House, was declared duly elected Chief Clerk.

The Speaker administered the oath of office to the Chief Clerk, who immediately assumed the duties of his office.

The House then proceeded to the election of a First Assistant Chief Clerk.

C. L. Stevens was placed in nomination by Mr. F. A. Green.

The roll being called, Mr. Stevens was duly elected.

The next order of business was the election of the Second Assistant Chief Clerk.

Samuel Nides was placed in nomination by Mr. R. W. Hitchcock, and Mr. Nides having received the unanimous vote of the House, was declared duly elected Second Assistant Chief Clerk.

Mr. Norton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized to appoint the following employes to better expedite the business of the House:

One Reading Clerk.

One Desk Clerk.

One Speaker's Secretary.

One Speaker's Stenographer.

One Chief Clerk's Stenographer.

One Chief Clerk's Bookkeeper.

One Synopsis Clerk.
One File Clerk.
One Chief Stenographer.
Eight General Stenographers.
Two Messengers.
Seven Pages.
Two Janitors.
Two Gallery Keepers.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Naylor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten members on mileage be appointed by the Speaker as soon as practicable.

Which was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Speaker announced the following appointments:

Committee on Rules: Norton, Chairman; Dahle, Cullum, Green, Long, Neuman, Paige, Sweitzer, Swenson.

Committee to Notify Governor: Hompe, Chairman; Kemper, Swenson, Starkey, Undlin.

Committee on Mileage: Naylor, Chairman; Schneider, Knudsen, Kern, Kennedy, O'Brien, Herfindahl, Hill, Anderson, G. A. K., Morton.

Mr. Neuman moved that when the House shall adjourn it adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M., tomorrow.

Which motion prevailed.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from the Clerk of the District Court of Ramsey County, Minnesota, transmitting files, records and proceedings in matter of contest for Representative of Geo. W. Rodenberg, as contestant, against Geo. E. Hanson, as contestee, received, read and ordered placed on file.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker made the following appointments of employes:

Elsie G. Anderson, Speaker's Stenographer.

Charles E. Ryberg, Reading Clerk.

Mabel E. Hill, Chief Clerk's Stenographer.

Agnes W. Jensen, Bookkeeper to Chief Clerk.

A. M. Haynes, Synopsis Clerk.

Harry Jones, Messenger to Chief Clerk.

Warren Cook, Messenger.

Winifred Whitney, Page.

Harry Allen, Desk Clerk.

Ella K. Robinson, Stenographer.

Louise Foltmer, Stenographer.

Blanche Hompe, Stenographer.

Helen Fabel, Stenographer.

Anne Cousineau, Stenographer.
 Mary Hall, Chief Stenographer.
 C. E. Coleman, Janitor.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED

At two o'clock P. M., the House, on motion of Mr. Neuman, adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday.

John I. Levin,
 Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And the House was ready for business.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

As stated in another place, when bills are first introduced they are referred to a standing or permanent committee for consideration. In due time they are reported back with some sort of a recommendation. If approved, "for passage." If not, "to be indefinitely postponed," or may be, in a spirit of politeness, "to be returned to the author."

The full list of standing committees follows:

THE SENATE COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURAL

Day, Chairman; Schmechel, Arens, Frost, Hougen, Landby, Mangan, Peterson, Roepke, Romberg, Sharpe, Solberg, Traxler, Turnham, Zamboni.

BANKS AND BANKING

Larson, H. A., Chairman; Brooks, Hanson, Lee, Lilygren, Lund, C. A., Nelson, Ribenack, Roepke, Sharpe, Stemsrud.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS

Brooks, Chairman; Adams, Anderson, Cannon, Child, Duemke, Hausler, Lennon, Lilygren, MacLean, Morin, Nelson, Nordlin, Olson, Orr, Ribenack, Swenson.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

MacKenzie, Chairman; Bessette, Blanchard, Brooks, Carley, Duemke, Johnson, Lund, L. P., McCubrey, Naplin, Nordlin, Putnam, Serline, Stemsrud, Sullivan, G. H.

CORPORATIONS

Nordlin, Chairman; Blanchard, Hausler, Lommen, Lund, L. P., Mangan, Millett, Olson, Romberg.

CRIME AND CRIME PREVENTION

Child, Chairman; Anderson, Hausler, Larson, A. S., Lawson, MacLean, McCubrey, Richardson, Olson, Rosenmeier, Thwing.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK

Arens, Chairman; Day, Frost, Hanson, Johnson, Johnston, Landby, Lawson, Lee, Lund, C. A., Millett, Peterson, Putzier, Romberg, Traxler.

DRAINAGE

Landby, Chairman; Bridgeman, Johnston, Lawson, Mangan, Putnam, Putzier, Schmechel, Solberg, Swenson, Traxler.

EDUCATION

Thwing, Chairman; Anderson, Blanchard, Christgau, Day, Larson, H. A., Lee, Lilygren, Lund, L. P., MacLean, Madigan, Millett, Romberg, Schmechel, Steen.

ELECTIONS

Johnson, Chairman; Olson, Brooks, Carley, Landby, Larson, H. A., Lawson, MacKenzie, Putnam, Richardson, Rockne, Sullivan, J. D., Turnham.

FINANCE

Rockne, Chairman; Adams, Anderson, Bessette, Carley, Child, Duemke, Hougen, Johnson, Lilygren, Long, MacKenzie, Orr, Putnam, Rosenmeier, Serline, Stemsrud, Sullivan, J. D., Thwing, Widell, Zamboni

GAME AND FISH

Turnham, Chairman; Day, Bessette, Bridgeman, Cannon, Landby, Larson, H. A., Long, MacKenzie, Morin, Ribenack, Roepke, Swenson, Traxler, Zamboni.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Sullivan, J. D., Chairman; Anderson, Cannon, Child, Christgau, Johnson, Johnston, Larson, H. A., Lennon, Lommen, MacKenzie, Mangan, Putnam, Rockne, Rosenmeier.

INSURANCE

Orr, Chairman; Anderson, Hougen, Larson, A. S., Larson, H. A., Lemm, Lommen, MacKenzie, Madigan, Schmechel, Stemsrud.

JUDICIARY

Putnam, Chairman; Rosenmeier, Adams, Anderson, Blanchard, Bonniwell, Carley, Child, Day, Hougen, Johnson, Larson, H. A., Lommen, Lund, C. A., MacKenzie, MacLean, Madigan, Mangan, Millett, Nelson, Nordlin, Olson, Orr, Peterson, Richardson, Rockne, Sharpe, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Swenson, Thwing.

LABOR

Lennon, Chairman; Steen, Hanson, Hougen, Lilygren, Morin, Nelson, Roepke, Stemsrud, Sullivan, G. H., Widell.

MARKETS AND MARKETING

Bonniwell, Chairman; Adams, Brooks, Carley, Christgau, Hanson, Johnson, Larson, H. A., Lawson, Lee, Long, Serline, Sullivan, G. H.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR TAX LAWS

Carley, Chairman; Brooks, Adams, Hausler, Landby, Lemm, MacLean, Orr, Schmechel, Sharpe, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Turnham.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Lilygren, Chairman; Bessette, Cannon, Child, Hougen, MacLean, Ribenack, Turnham, Widell.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS

Zamboni, Chairman; Arens, Bridgeman, Cannon, Duemke, Frost, Hanson, Johnston, Naplin, Ribenack, Serline.

STATE DEVELOPMENT AND IMMIGRATION

Ribenack, Chairman; Arens, Bridgeman, Hanson, Landby, Lund, L. P., Morin, Putzier, Traxler.

STATE PARKS, MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS

Schmechel, Chairman; Arens, Bridgeman, Day, Frost, Lund, L. P., Putzier, Romberg, Solberg.

TAKES AND TAX LAWS

Sullivan, G. H., Chairman; Adams, Christgau, Frost, Larson, A. S., Lennon, Long, McCubrey, Mangan, Nordlin, Orr, Peterson, Rosenmeier, Serline, Thwing.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Widell, Chairman; Hausler, Lemm, Lennon, Lund, C. A., Naplin, Peterson, Romberg, Stemsrud, Turnham, Zamboni.

TEMPERANCE

Lee, Chairman; Arens, Christgau, Johnson, Landby, Larson, A. S., Lemm, Lund, C. A., McCubrey, Putzier, Solberg.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES

Larson, A. S., Chairman; Arens, Johnston, Lee, Lommen, Lund, C. A., McCubrey, Millett, Naplin, Putzier, Ribenack, Romberg, Solberg, Thwing, Traxler.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Madigan, Chairman; Hougen, Adams, Bonniwell, Lilygren, MacKenzie, Nelson, Rockne, Steen, Sullivan, J. D., Swenson.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Richardson, Chairman; Bessette, Bridgeman, Lemm, Long, McCubrey, Peterson, Ribenack, Schmechel, Sharpe, Steen.

PUBLIC DOMAIN

Long, Chairman; Bessette, Blanchard, Bonniwell, Lemm, Madigan, Morin, Naplin, Roepke, Sharpe, Swenson.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Cannon, Chairman; Lund, C. A., Lund, L. P., Madigan, Morin, Olson, Richardson, Steen, Stemsrud, Widell, Zamboni.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Adams, Chairman; Day, Duemke, Frost, Johnston, Larson, A. S., Lee, Long, Madigan, Peterson, Putnam, Roepke, Schmechel, Serline, Steen, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Thwing, Turnham, Widell, Zamboni.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND BUILDINGS

Duemke, Chairman; Blanchard, Hausler, Lawson, Lilygren, Lund, C. A., McCubrey, Millett, Orr, Roepke, Zamboni.

PUBLIC WELFARE

MacLean, Chairman; Cannon, Olson, Christgau, Duemke, Hausler, Lennon, Lommen, Lund, L. P., Madigan, Morin, Nordlin, Solberg, Swenson, Turnham.

RAILROADS

Serline, Chairman; Blanchard, Bonniwell, Bridgeman, Johnston, Larson, A. S., Nelson, Nordlin, Richardson, Sharpe, Widell.

REAPPORTIONMENT

Morin, Chairman; Blanchard, Cannon, Frost, Lennon, Lommen, Millett, Naplin, Putzier, Richardson, Solberg.

REFORESTATION

Bessette, Chairman; Bonniwell, Bridgeman, Christgau, Duemke, Hanson, Lawson, Long, Mangan, Nordlin, Rosenmeier.

RULES AND LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE

Rosenmeier, Chairman; Brooks, Carley, Child, Larson, A. S., Orr, Putnam, Rockne, Sullivan, J. D.

SOLDIERS' HOME

Nelson, Chairman; Bonniwell, Lee, Lemm, Lund, L. P., MacLean, McCubrey, Steen, Traxler.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES**AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE**

Mayman, Chairman; Holmquist, Vice Chairman; Aldrich, Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Berg, Dalager, Dammann, Davidson, Herfindahl, Holm, Knudsen, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lieb, Nelson, N. J., Nordine, Rosetter, Salmonson, Schneider, W., Therrien.

APPROPRIATIONS

Hitchcock, Chairman; Swenson, Vice Chairman; Andrews, Dahl, Dahle, Dammann, Escher, Green, Hart, Haugland, Hompe, Hulbert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, R. G., Kempfer, Kozlak, Lightner, Long, McKnight, Masek, Morton, Naylor, Neuman, Odegard, Peick, Quinlivan, Scallon, Spelbrink, Sweitzer, Undlin, Veigel.

BANKS AND BANKING

McKnight, Chairman; Odegard, Vice Chairman; Barsness, Christenson, Dahle, Hill, Jordahl, Kern, Knudsen, Kramer, Lightner, Masek, Montgomery, Quinn, Rosetter, Undlin, Veigel.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Brophey, Chairman; Christenson, Vice Chairman; Adams, Anderson, G. A. K., Deming, Graham, Holm, Keeler, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Lieb, Lodin, Nellerhoe, Rosetter, Salmonson.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS

Lightner, Chairman; Montgomery, Vice Chairman; Blum, Cullum, Deming, Greer, Johnson, G. W., Kennedy, Lundeen, McKnight, Masek, Nellerhoe, O'Brien, Scribner, Wright.

EDUCATION

Lord, Chairman; Naylor, Vice Chairman; Barsness, Blum, Dahl, Deming, Dunn, Fredriksen, Hastings, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Kolshorn, Morton, Nellerhoe, Paige, Spindler, Undlin.

ELECTIONS

Haugland, Chairman; Smith, Vice Chairman; Barsness, Blodgett, Brophey, Finstuen, Glende, Greer, Holladay, Johnson, H. J., Kramer, Lord, Merritt, Naylor, Neuman, O'Brien, Paige, Pratt, Wright.

ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT

Long, Chairman; Connell, Vice Chairman; Anderson, G. A. K., Hanson, Nelson, J. M.

GAME AND FISH

Kempfer, Chairman; Hastings, Vice Chairman; Adams, Arvik, Atwood, Blodgett, Dunn, Enstrom, Fabel, Graham, Greer, Iverson, Kozlak, Mayman, Payne, Salmonson, Schneider, W.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Dilley, Chairman; Wilson, D. W., Vice Chairman; Blum, Campbell, Dahl, Davis, Dunn, Green, Hulbert, Johnson, R. G., Kern, Kinneberg, Kramer, Lodin, McDonough, McKnight, Montgomery, Morton, Norton, Peterson, Quinn.

INSURANCE

Sweitzer, Chairman; Therrien, Vice Chairman; Brophey, Campbell, Dammann, Farmer, Glende, Hanson, Hofstad, Kolshorn, Knudsen, Lieb, Nelson, H. S., Rosetter, Scribner, Youngdahl, Wilson, L. W.

JUDICIARY

Gehan, Chairman; Quinlivan, Vice Chairman; Andrews, Brophrey, Campbell, Dahle, Finstuen, Haugland, Johnson, H. A., Johnson, R. G., Kennedy, Kozlak, Lightner, Lundeen, McDonough, Masek, Nelson, J. M., Norton, Paige, Quinn, Spindler, Wilson, L. W., Wright.

LABOR

Pratt, Chairman; Dunn, Vice Chairman; Aldrich, Andrews, Atwood, Campbell, Connell, Davis, Glende, Hastings, Lieb, Lord, Lundeen, McDonough, Naylor, Neuman, Nordine, Starkey, Undlin.

MARKETS AND MARKETING

Dunn, Chairman; Green, Vice Chairman; Brophrey, Christenson, Emerson, Fabel, Hill, Hofstad, Hulbert, Iverson, Keeler, Kern, Kolshorn, Lagerstedt, Lewer, Lightner, Long, Mayman, Munn, Neuman, Nordine, Norton, Odegard, Renick, Rohne, Scribner, Smith, Spelbrink, Swenson, Therrien, Veigel.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Hulbert, Chairman; Fredriksen, Vice Chairman; Blum, Deming, Hanson, Hill, Kennedy, Kinneberg, Lieb, Melby, O'Brien, Quinlivan, Renick, Scallon, Wilson, D. W.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR TAX LAWS

Hart, Chairman; Mayman, Vice Chairman; Anderson, G. A. K., Brophrey, Cullum, Enstrom, Hastings, Hazel, Kinneberg, Masek, Montgomery, Naylor, Nelson, H. S., Odegard, Olson, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Sweitzer, Thorkelson.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Therrien, Chairman; Haugland, Vice Chairman; Atwood, Aldrich, Barsness, Davis, Fredriksen, Hill, Holladay, Kinneberg, Lewer, Melby, Pratt, Quinlivan, Scallon, Veigel, Wilson, L. W.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Cullum, Chairman; Kempfer, Vice Chairman; Aldrich, Anderson, T. E., Gehan, Lord, McDonough, Nelson, J. M., Olson, Peick, Schneider, W.

PUBLIC DOMAIN

Scribner, Chairman; Schneider, W., Vice Chairman; Arvik, Childgren, Dalager, Day, Enstrom, Erickson, Glende, Hanson, Hart, Herfindahl, Kozlak, Lagerstedt, Montgomery, Moser, Munn, Parks, Wilson, L. W.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Wilson, D. W., Chairman; Aldrich, Vice Chairman; Anderson, T. E., Berg, Blum, Campbell, Connell, Cullum, Erickson, Graham, Hanson, Johnson, H. A., Kempfer, Kinneberg, Masek, Neilermoe, Nelson, N. J., Olson, Rohne.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Swenson, Chairman; Dahl, Vice Chairman; Arvik, Campbell, Childgren, Dahle, Emerson, Escher, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Glende, Hazel, Hofstad, Holladay, Holmquist, Hompe, Lewer, Merritt, Moser, Nelson, J. M., Nelson, N. J., Parks, Payne, Quinn, Rohne, Schneider, W., Smith, Spindler, Starkey, Wright, Zimmerman.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Paige, Chairman; Finstuen, Vice Chairman; Adams, Aldrich, Brophrey, Connell, Davidson, Dilley, Graham, Johnson, H. A., Kempfer, Kern, Lagerstedt, Lightner, Peterson, Samec, Scallon, Starkey, Thorkelson.

RAILROADS AND STATE MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Quinn, Chairman; Hulbert, Vice Chairman; Dilley, Farmer, Hastings, Holladay, Keeler, Kinneberg, Lewer, Peick, Pratt, Quinlivan, Samec, Swenson, Thorkelson.

REAPPORTIONMENT

Escher, Chairman; Knudsen, Vice Chairman; Aldrich, Anderson, G. A. K., Arvik, Childgren, Davidson, Dunn, Fredriksen, Greer, Haugland, Johnson, G. W., Kern, Lundeen, Nelson, H. S., Renick, Samec, Snyder, J. P., Wright, Youngdahl, Zimmerman.

TAXES AND TAX LAWS

Neuman, Chairman; Johnson, R. G., Vice Chairman; Christenson, Cullum, Deming, Dilley, Erickson, Farmer, Fredriksen, Hart, Haugland, Holladay, McKnight, Merritt, Montgomery, Parks, Peick, Pratt, Scallon, Smith, Snyder, J. P., Sweitzer, Therrien.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Rohne, Chairman; Dilley, Vice Chairman; Erickson, Fabel, Farmer, Graham, Hazel, Lodin, Lord, Melby, Naylor, Nelson, H. S., Peterson, Starkey, Wilson, D. W.

TEMPERANCE

Odegard, Chairman; Hofstad, Vice Chairman; Anderson, T. E., Dalager, Dammann, Day, Hazel, Herfindahl, McDonough, Munn, Neller-moe, Norton, Olson, Parks, Salmonson.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES

Merritt, Chairman; Hart, Vice Chairman; Berg, Chilgren, Day, Enstrom, Hill, Holmquist, Hompe, Mayman, Munn, Nelson, N. J., Nordine, O'Brien, Renick, Rosetter, Scallon, Spelbrink, Thorkelson, Undlin, Zimmerman.

UNIVERSITY AND STATE SCHOOLS

Kolstorn, Chairman; Morton, Vice Chairman; Adams, Deming, Iver-son, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. J., Jordahl, Kennedy, Kozlak, Scallon, Scribner, Zimmerman.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Andrews, Chairman; Lightner, Vice Chairman; Davis, Greer, Haz-zel, Holmquist, Long, Lundeen, Neller-moe, Nordine, Norton, Parks, Peterson, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Starkey, Sweitzer, Therrien, Wright.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Dahle, Chairman; Undlin, Vice Chairman; Barsness, Cullum, Dam-mann, Davidson, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Hofstad, Holladay, Holm, Iverson, Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Keeler, Kempfer, Lewer, Lo-din, Long, Morton, Moser, Nelson, N. J., Norton, Odegard, Quinlivan, Samec, Smith, Snyder, J. P., Spindler, Wilson, D. W.

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE AND RETAIL TRADE

Blum, Chairman; Fabel, Vice Chairman; Anderson, G. A. K., At-wood, Connell, Erickson, Glende, Hompe, Kennedy, Melby, Montgom-ery, Nelson, H. S., O'Brien, Olson, Payne, Peick, Samec, Schneider, W. Zimmerman.

CORPORATIONS

Peterson, Chairman; O'Brien, Vice Chairman; Atwood, Christen-son, Melby, Moser, Nelson, J. M., Quinn, Renick, Wilson, L. W., Young-dahl.

CRIME PREVENTION

Quinlivan, Chairman; Kolshorn, Vice Chairman; Andrews, Chris-tenson, Connell, Dalager, Emerson, Finstuen, Gehan, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Lagerstedt, Lord, McKnight, Morton, Paige, Pratt, Spindler, Wilson, L. W.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK

Emerson, Chairman; Adams, Vice Chairman; Anderson, G. A. K., Anderson, T. E., Berg, Blodgett, Christenson, Dahl, Dammann, David-son, Day, Escher, Herfindahl, Hulbert, Johnson, H. J., Knudsen, Olson, Rohne, Salmonson, Smith, Spelbrink, Thorkelson, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Zimmerman.

DRAINAGE

Green, Chairman; Merritt, Vice Chairman; Anderson, T. E., Day, Escher, Farmer, Herfindahl, Holm, Holmquist, Keeler, Knudsen, Moser, Nelson, N. J., Payne, Peick, Rohne, Thorkelson.

The most important of these are the Judiciary, which deter-mines the constitutionality of all proposed legislation; the Rules, which names both the rules and employes; on Taxes and Tax Laws, which provides the money; on Appropriations, which spends it. Of course some others are highly important, such as the Commit-tee on Highways and on General Legislation. The make-up of these committees largely determines the trend of legislation.. If a majority of a committee is favorable to a measure it is reported back for early action with a favorable recommendation. If it is hostile it is usually held as long as possible and reported back for "indefinite postponement," which is usually its death.

OLDEST SENATORS

The oldest senator in point of continuous service is Hon. F. E. Putnam of Blue Earth, Faribault County, who made his first advent in 1903 and has been re-elected seven times often with little or no opposition. He is a lawyer of very marked ability and is inclined to hold conservative views on most public questions.

Geo. H. Sullivan of Washington first made his appearance 20 years ago. A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota, Goodhue County, was elected to the House the same year Senator Putnam was sent to the Senate and after serving a number of terms in that body was transferred to the Senate and is now at the head of the all-powerful Committee on Finance.

THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. J. B. Hompe of Deer Creek, Ottertail County, who is ninety years of age, is not only the oldest House member in point of years, but also in point of service, having entered the State Senate way back in 1889 and served till 1895. He then rested ten years on his laurels. He entered the House in 1915 and has served continuously ever since. He is still active and vigorous in both mind and body and is inclined to vote on the side of the plain common people.

THE FIRST BILLS

Bill No. 1 was presented in the Senate by Senator Frank Day of Martin County. It provided for the erection of office buildings for the numerous state activities now housed in rented quarters. It was intended as a measure of economy but Senator Rockne of the Finance Committee to which it was referred could not see it in that light and it was allowed to die.

HOUSE FILE NO. 1

When the House was called to order on the morning of the second day and before the committees were announced, Mr. Brophy of Minneapolis, an enthusiastic friend of government by political parties, arose and introduced "House File No. 1" which proved to be a bill for the election of the Legislators "under party designation." They are now chosen without regard to party. This bill was sent to the Committee on elections, a majority of which proved hostile. But Mr. Brophy persevered, and got it reported back, and a direct vote upon it. The bill was opposed by all the Progressives and a few others and beaten in the House by a small margin. Mr. Brophy was so active and so vigilant and so determined that he got it through a hostile committee and forced a vote on it early in the session. Those voting to continue the present non-party system were:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Barsness, Blodgett, Chilgren, Connell, Dalager, Dammann, Davidson, Davis, Day, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Farmer, Finstuen, Graham, Greer, Hansson, Hazel, Herändahl, Hill, Hofstad, Holm, Iverson, Johnson, H. J.,

Jordahl, Keeler, Kinneberg, Kozlak, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Masek, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Nellermo, Nelson, H. S., O'Brien, Olson, Parks, Payne, Peterson, Quinn, Renick, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Schneider, W., Smith, Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Swenson, Therrien, Thorkeison, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Zimmerman.

Those who voted to go back to the party lines were:

Andrews, Atwood, Berg, Brophy, Campbell, Christenson, Cullum; Dahl, Dahle, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Escher, Fabel, Fredriksen, Gehan, Glende, Hart, Hastings, Hitchcock, Holladay, Hompe, Hulbert, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, R. G., Kempfer, Kennedy, Kern; Knudsen, Kolshorn, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Lord, Lundeen, McKnight, Montgomery, Moser, Munn, Naylor, Nelson, J. M., Nelson, N. J., Neuman, Nordin, Norton, Odegard, Paige, Quinlivan, Rohne, Scallon, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Sweitzer, Undlin, Wright.

A FAMOUS BILL

"House File 373" is the most famous bill that was before the Legislature. When introduced it provided for the payment of not to exceed three trips home "if actually made," of any or all of the members, a total cost of \$10,000 or less. When voted on it provided for an increase in the salary of each Senator and Representative from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and read as follows:

A Bill for an Act providing for compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. The compensation of members of the house of representatives of the legislature of the state of Minnesota shall be \$1500.00 for the entire term to which they are elected, payable as follows: \$250.00 on the first day of February, \$250.00 on the fifteenth day of March of the year in which the regular legislative session is held, and \$1,000.00 on the last day of the regular legislative session; the compensation of Senators of the legislature shall be \$3,000.00 for the entire term to which they are elected, payable as follows: \$250.00 on the first day of February, \$250.00 on the fifteenth day of March of each year in which a regular legislative session is held, and \$1,000.00 on the last day of such regular legislative session.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of the period for which the members of the existing House of Representatives have been elected.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in so far as the same are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The story of this bill should make interesting reading and is given in full as follows:

Some time early in the session, some of the House members, among whom Mr. Peterson of Duluth was a master spirit, conceived the idea that the remuneration the members are receiving is too low. They thought they were at least entitled to at least three trips home during the session to see the wife and babies in addition to their salaries. So they prepared a bill providing for the three trips home. Then they went around quietly and secured

the following as joint authors of a bill providing for the payment of the expenses of these trips by the State. When introduced the bill contained the names of the following co-authors in the order named: Peterson, Merritt, H. S. Nelson, Hill, Dahl, N. J. Nelson, Graham, Scribner, Long, Rohne, Lord, Kramer, Mayman, Scallon, Therrien, Moser, Schneider, Lewer, Atwood, Hart, Chilgren, Hastings, Haugland, Thorkelson, Emerson, Dunn, Mrs. Kempfer, Fabel, Spelbrink, Farmer, Parks and Holm. They include the names of some of the leading and most reliable members. The bill was referred to the Committee on General Legislation, and all the matter after the enacting clause was stricken out and a bill reading as given above inserted and reported back for passage. The Speaker said, "Had a point of order been made, I'd have ruled the change out of order as not germane to the original bill," but there was no parliamentary difficulty in the way of declaring out of order on his own initiative. So the bill came up for passage apparently sponsored by all the members whose names were given above. Mrs. Kempfer alone of its sponsors arose and repudiated the measure, declaring she had not signed as the co-author of such a bill and refused to vote for it. Others thought they couldn't afford to vote against what was apparently their own bill and reluctantly said "aye." Even then the bill barely squeezed through. The bill passed the House on April 2nd under the deceptive title, "A bill for an Act providing for an allowance for additional mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives." It was changed in the Senate to read, "A bill to provide additional compensation, etc." Those who voted for the bill in the House were:

Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Arvik, Atwood, Berg, Blum, Brophy, Campbell, Chilgren, Cullum, Dammann, Davis, Deming, Dille, Enstrom, Erickson, Fabel, Gehan, Graham, Green, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Hill, Holladay, Holmquist, Iverson, Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Jordahl, Keeler, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Lewer, Lodin, Lord, Lundeen, McDonough, Mayman, Merritt, Montgomery, Moser, Munn, Nellermeoe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, J. M., Neuman, Norton, O'Brien, Payne, Peterson, Pratt, Quinn, Quinn, Rosetter, Samec, Scallon, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Starkey, Therrien, Thorkelson, Wilson, D. W., Wright, Youngdahl.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Andrews, Blodgett, Connell, Dahle, Dalager, Davidson, Day, Dunn, Emerson, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Glende, Greer, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Hompe, Hubert, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, R. G., Kempfer, Kennedy, Kern, Knudsen, Lagerstedt, Lightner, McKnight, Masek, Melby, Morton, Naylor, Nelson, N. J., Nordine, Odegard, Olson, Paige, Peick, Renick, Rohne, Salmonson, Schneider, W., Smith, Sweitzer, Swenson, Undlin, Wilson, L. W., Mr. Speaker.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

The record of the bill in the Senate follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Adams, Anderson, Arens, Bessette, Bridgeman, Brooks, Cannon, Child, Duemke, Johnston, Larson, A. S., Lennon, Lommen, Long, MacKenzie, MacLean, McCubrey, Madigan, Mangan, Morin, Nelson, Olson, Peterson, Putnam, Putzier, Ribenack, Rockne, Schmechel, Serline, Solberg, Steen, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Thwing, Traxler, Turnham.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Blanchard, Bonniwell, Carley, Christgau, Frost, Hanson, Haugler, Hougen, Johnson, Landby, Larson, H. A., Lawson, Lemm, Lilygren,

Lund, C. A., Lund, L. P., Millett, Naplin, Nordlin, Orr, Richardson, Romberg, Rosenmeier, Sharpe, Widell, Zamboni.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

When the bill reached the Governor it was promptly vetoed in accordance with his pledge.

TO BOOST THE JUDGES' SALARIES

Not satisfied with this dose, the liberal spenders passed bills increasing the salary of each member of the Supreme Court \$2,000, and all of the District Court Judges, \$1,200 each. And these met the same fate at the hands of the Governor. The bill increasing the District Judges' salary passed the House by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Adams, Aldrich, Atwood, Berg, Blum, Campbell, Cullum, Dahl, Dahte, Dammann, Davis, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Fabel, Gehan, Glende, Graham, Green, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Hazel, Hill, Hofstad, Holladay, Holmquist, Hulbert, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Keeler, Kennedy, Kern, Kinneberg, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Kramer, Lewer, Lieb, Long, Lord, Lundeen, McDonough, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Moser, Munn, Naylor, Nelson, J. M., Neuman, Nordine, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Paige, Payne, Peterson, Pratt, Quinn, Samec, Scallion, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Swenson, Therrien, Thorkelson, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Wright, Mr. Speaker.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Barsness, Blodgett, Christenson, Dalager, Davidson, Day, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Holm, Hompe, Jordahl, Lagerstedt, Nellerhoe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, N. J., Olson, Parks, Peick, Renick, Rosetter, Salmonson, Schneider, W., Smith, Spindler, Starkey, Undlin, Zimmerman.

So the bill passed as amended and its title was agreed to.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT LOST

A bill providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution empowering the Legislature to levy an Income Tax, passed the House by a bare majority, but was killed in the Senate in its closing days, mainly by Geo. H. Sullivan, Chairman of the Tax Committee. The adoption of such an amendment would enable the Legislature to speedily reduce general taxation. It must now be put off two more years. The vote on the bill was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, G. A., Atwood, Barsness, Berg, Blodgett, Chilgren, Dahle, Dammann, Davidson, Davis, Day, Dunn, Enstrom, Erickson, Fabel, Farmer, Finstuen, Graham, Green, Greer, Hastings, Herfindahl, Hofstad, Holm, Holmquist, Hulbert, Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Kempfer, Kinneberg, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lewer, Lodin, McDonough, Masek, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Moser, Nellerhoe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, J. M., Neuman, Olson, Parks, Peterson, Pratt, Rohne, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Schneider, W., Smith, Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Swenson, Therrien, Thorkelson, Undlin, Youngdahl, Zimmerman, Mr. Speaker.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Blum, Campbell, Christenson, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Dalager, Deming, Dilley, Escher, Glende, Hart, Hazel, Hill, Hitchcock, Holladay, Hompe, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Kennedy, Kern, Knudsen, Kozlak, Lieb, Lightner, Lundeen, McKnight, Montgomery, Morton, Munn, Naylor, Nelson, N. J., Nordine, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Paige, Payne, Peick, Quinlihan, Quinn, Renick, Scallion, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Wright.

TO LEGALIZE BETTING AT HORSE RACES

A bill known as House File 715, it was charged and not denied, was intended to legalize betting or gambling at horse races. The following names appeared on the bill as joint authors: Messrs. Dilley, Green, Therrien, Kozlak, Blum, Enstrom, Peterson, Iverson, Samec, Kinneberg, Mayman, Scallon, Quinlivan, Long, Scribner, Aldrich, Montgomery, Lewer, Cullum, McDonough, Fabel, and Mrs. Payne. It got the endorsement of the Committee on General Legislation of which Dilley was chairman and passed the House with scarcely any discussion by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Arvik, Atwood, Berg, Blodgett, Blum, Brophrey, Cullum, Dahl, Dammann, Davis, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Enstrom, Erickson, Fabel, Farmer, Gehan, Glende, Graham, Green, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Hill, Holladay, Holm, Holmquist, Hulbert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, R. G., Kern, Kinneberg, Knudsen, Kozlak, Kramer, Lewer, Lieb, Long, Lundeen, McDonough, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Montgomery, Moser, Munn, Nellerhoe, Neuman, Nordine, O'Brien, Parks, Payne, Peterson, Quinlivan, Pratt, Quinn, Samec, Scallon, Schneider, W., Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Therrien, Wilson, D. W., Wright.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Anderson, T. E., Andrews, Barsness, Campbell, Christenson, Connell, Dahle, Dalager, Davidson, Emerson, Escher, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Greer, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Hompe, Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Jordahl, Keeler, Kempfer, Kennedy, Kolshorn, Lagerstedt, Lightner, Lodin, Lord, Morton, Naylor, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, N. J., Oddegard, Olson, Renick, Rohne, Rosetter, Salmonson, Smith, Spindler, Thorkelson, Undlin, Wilson, L. W.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

Final action on this measure was not reached in the Senate and it did not become the law of the land.

THE STREET RAILWAY BILL

The City of Duluth sent a delegation to the House pledged to the repeal of the Act passed six years ago which transferred the control of the street railways from the cities in which they are located to the State Board of R. R. and Warehouse Commissioners. This delegation named Chauncey Peterson chairman and gave him charge of the measure in the House. Senator Morin introduced a similar bill in the Senate. The House was apparently much more favorable than the Senate and the bill should have been pushed to a vote in that body without delay. But hearings had to be held and attorneys consulted and one excuse after another invented on the part of the House managers, until the Senate had taken final action. Then of course there was no use for the House to take action and a vote on the measure was never reached in that body.

Here is the record in the Senate:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Adams, Anderson, Bessette, Blanchard, Brooks, Cannon, Carley, Child, Hanson, Houghton, Johnson, Johnston, Larson, A. S., Larson, H. A., Lemm, Lennon, Lilygren, Long, MacKenzie, MacLean, McCubrey, Madigan, Mangan, Olson, Orr, Putnam, Putzier, Richardson, Rockne, Roepke, Rosenmeyer, Serline, Sharpe, Steen, Stemsrud, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Thwing, Traxler, Turnham, Widell.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Arens, Bonniwell, Bridgeman, Christgau, Day, Duenke, Frost, Hausler, Landby, Lawson, Lommen, Lund, C. A., Lund, L. P., Millett, Morin, Naplin, Nelson, Nordlin, Romberg, Schmechel, Solberg, Swenson, Zamboni.

THE BOOZE REFERENDUM

The question of submitting to the voters of the state whether or not they desired a modification of the Volstead Dry Law was brought up in the House by Messrs. McDonough, Nellerroe, Dammann, Munn and Parks, in the form of a minority report favoring submission, but it was voted down by the following test roll call:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, G. A., Arvik, Atwood, Berg, Blodgett, Blum, Chilgren, Christenson, Dammann, Davis, Dilley, Fabel, Gehan, Graham, Hanson, Hill, Holladay, Kennedy, Kinneberg, Kozlak, Kramer, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Long, McDonough, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Montgomery, Moser, Munn, Nellerroe, Nelson, J. M., O'Brien, Parks, Payne, Peick, Peterson, Quinlivan, Quinn, Renick, Samec, Schneider, W., Spelbrink, Starkey, Swenson, Therrien, Wilson, D. W., Youngdahl, Zimmerman.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, T. E., Andrews, Barsness, Brophey, Campbell, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Dahle, Dalager, Davidson, Day, Deming, Dunn, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Glende, Green, Greer, Hart, Hastings, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Holm, Holmquist, Hompe, Hulbert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Kempfer, Kern, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Lagerstedt, Lodin, Lord, Lundeen, Melby, Merritt, Morton, Naylor, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, N. J., Neuman, Nordlin, Norton, Odegard, Olson, Paige, Rohne, Rosetter, Salmonson, Scribner, Smith, Snyder, J. P., Spindler, Sweitzer, Thorkelson, Undlin, Veigel, Wilson, L. W., Wright.

So the minority report was not adopted.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Compulsory Military Training is a part of the course at the State University. It is compulsory. Every student is required to go thru the course on the pains of expulsion. In fact some thirty-six students were actually expelled recently for failing to take the course. Early in the session Representative Davis of Wilkin introduced a bill making military training optional with the students. It was duly referred to the standing committee on the State University and State Schools. This committee consists of Kolshorn, chairman, and Representatives Morton, Adams, Deming, Iverson, G. W. Johnson, H. J. Johnson, Jordahl, Kennedy, Kozlak, Scallon, Scribner and Zimmerman, and the bill reported back by a majority of the committee for indefinite postponement, and the motion carried. Those voting for compulsory military training were:

Aldrich, Anderson, T. E., Andrews, Atwood, Berg, Blum, Brophey, Campbell, Christenson, Cullum, Dahl, Dahle, Dammann, Davidson, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Escher, Fabel, Farmer, Fredriksen, Gehan, Glende, Greer, Hanson, Hart, Haugland, Hill, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Holladay, Hulbert, Johnson, H. A., Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Keeler, Kern, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Long, Lord, Lundeen, McKnight, Montgomery, Morton, Munn, Naylor, Nelson, J. M., Nordine, O'Brien, Paige, Peick, Quinlivan, Quinn, Rohne, Scallon, Scribner, Sweitzer, Undlin, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wright.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Anderson, G. A., Arvik, Barsness, Blodgett, Chilgren, Connell, Dalager, Davis, Day, Enstrom, Erickson, Finstuen, Graham, Green, Hastings, Hazel, Herfindahl, Holm, Holmquist, Hompe, Johnson, G. W., Jordahl, Kempfer, Kennedy, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Masek, Melby, Merritt, Moser, Nellerroe, Nelson, N. J., Odegard, Olson, Parks, Payne, Peterson, Pratt, Renick, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Schneider, W., Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Swenson, Therrien, Thorkelson, Wilson, L. W., Youngdahl.

All peace lovers should remember these names.

RAISE IN AUDITOR'S SALARIES

On Jan. 27, a bill was introduced in the House, File 131, by Green, Holmquist, Rohne and Therrien, "Relating to the salary and clerk hire in the offices of Auditors in Certain Counties." It proposed to amend existing law on the subject. Some members were suspicious but it passed the House with the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Aldrich, Arvik, Atwood, Berg, Blum, Campbell, Chilgren, Christenson, Cullum, Dahl, Dammann, Davis, Deming, Dille, Dunn, Enstrom, Fabel, Gehan, Green, Hanson, Hart, Hazel, Hill, Hofstad, Johnson, H. J. Keeler, Kennedy, Kinneberg, Knudsen, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lewer, Lieb, Lodin, Long, Lord, Lundeen, Masek, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Moser, Munn, Nellerroe, Nelson, J. M., Neuman, Nordin, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Paige, Parks, Payne, Peick, Peterson, Pratt, Quinlivan, Renick, Rohne, Samec, Schneider, W., Spelbrink, Sweitzer, Swenson, Therrien, Undlin, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Zimmerman.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Blodgett, Connell, Dalager, Davidson, Day, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Fredriksen, Hastings, Haugland, Herfindahl, Hompe, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Kolshorn, Nelson, N. J., Olson, Quinn, Rosetter, Smith, Spindler, Thorkelson, Mr. Speaker.

It met little opposition in the Senate, only Mr. Frost and L. P. Lund voting against it. But when it reached the Governor it came back with a veto message. It was found that it increased auditor's salaries in some nineteen counties including the ones in which the authors reside.

TO TAX LUMBER

House Bill 49—To tax lumber, cord wood, pulp wood, where it is found on May 1st and not "where the principal office of the owner is located," although bitterly opposed by the lumber interests, passed the House March 18th by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Adams, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Atwood, Barsness, Berg, Blodgett, Campbell, Chilgren, Christenson, Connell, Cullum, Dahle, Dalager, Davidson, Davis, Day, Deming, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Farmer, Finstuen, Glenda, Graham, Hanson, Hastings, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hofstad, Holm, Holmquist, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, H. A., Johnson, R. G., Jordahl, Keeler, Knudsen, Kolstorn, Kozlak, Kramer, Lewer, Lodin, Long, Lundeen, McDonough, Morton, Nellerroe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, N. J., Nordine, O'Brien, Odegard, Olson, Parks, Payne, Peterson, Pratt, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Schneider, W., Scribner, Smith, Spelbrink, Spindler, Therrien, Thorkelson, Wright, Youngdahl, Zimmerman, Mr. Speaker.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Dunn, Hart, Hill, Hitchcock, Holladay, Hompe, Hulbert, Lightner, McKnight, Mayman, Moser, Naylor, Paige, Quinlivan, Renick, Scallon, Wilson, L. W.

The bill never reached final action in the senate, it being held up, it was said, by the opposition of Senator Hanson.

THE GOVERNOR'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Governor Theodore Christianson had been a member of the House for several terms and held the responsible position of Chairman of its Committee on Appropriations for at least two. This committee spends all of the state's money and Mr. Christiansen therefore had an exceptional opportunity to learn the game. Formerly it was the custom for each department or institution to apply directly to the Legislature for funds to meet its requirements. Owing to lack of time, it wasn't possible for the needs of each institution to be investigated, so the allowances were made largely at hap-hazard. The one that was represented by the ablest lobby generally received the most. The Governor and his friends devised the plan of providing for the Board of Control or what is known as "the Big Three," who were to spend their time investigating the needs of all the state's activities and submit their recommendations to the Legislature when it met as well as to the Governor. Under the old system the taxes on farmers especially had been steadily increasing. In his campaign for reelection the Governor had promised that the tax rate should not go any higher. No doubt this promise gave him many thousands of votes. The "old guard" apparently had no idea that he intended to live up to his campaign promises and that they would be forgotten. Among other things of interest, the Governor said in his message:

"At the beginning of this new year, I should like to bring you a message of optimism and good cheer; to tell you that all is well, that prosperity abounds, that all men are profitably and regularly employed, that industry and agriculture are yielding returns commensurate with capital invested and effort put forth.

"But the duty to speak the truth impels me to tell another story. There is no gain from self-deception. We are here for better purpose than to cheer each other with futile and unjustified optimism. The better way is to face facts candidly, then consider them intelligently and deal with them fearlessly.

"For some six years the people of the Northwest have been in the midst of unparalleled economic distress. The Great War, with its inflation of values and its artificial adjustment of production to temporary demand, did untold mischief to agricultural America. It brought on an orgy of speculation. Farm mortgage indebtedness was increased enormously without any real increase in the value of the farmers' land and other property. Banks made loans based on valuations which were temporary, and even fictitious.

"Meanwhile, stimulated by high prices of agricultural products and prodded by a government which urged increased pro-

duction, farmers put more acres under the plow, bought more machinery to save man power, and made every field yield to the utmost.

"There is one burden from which the farmers are suffering for which the State governments have some responsibility. That is the burden of taxation. The farmer is keenly interested in the tax problem because he pays on property with a taxable valuation that is high in proportion to his present income. If a farm yields a net return of three dollars per acre—and few would dare say that there are many farms that return three dollars per acre after expenses of operation and the value of the labor of the farmer and members of his family have been deducted—and if the taxes on that farm aggregate \$1.50 per acre, the owner of that farm pays a fifty per cent tax on his net income.

"It may be difficult, even impossible, greatly to reduce the burden; but I should be remiss in my duty to the people of the State if I did not call attention to the problem which it presents and urge upon you serious consideration of the consequences that would flow from any measure which should increase still further the farmer's contribution to the support of county, educational and State activities.

"Consider what he contributes at the present time toward the support of education, and let us try to determine therefrom whether there is justification for proposed increases. Let us make a comparison between what typical farmers in different parts of the State pay toward the support of education outside of their own school districts with what they pay toward the support of their own schools. Let us ignore the State one-mill school tax, the proceeds of which is distributed on the basis of school attendance, assuming for the present purpose that a fair proportion of the farmer's contribution to it will return to his own school district. Let us ignore the tax he pays toward the support of teachers' colleges, and confine ourselves to two fields of educational expenditure: first, so-called State aid, very little of which returns to the district with the typical one-room country school; second, the University, which derives an overwhelming preponderance of its enrollment from cities and villages. Let us select farmers from different parts of the State, and see if the tax list tells us anything.

"I find in the compilation called "Township Taxes," published by the Hon. Ray P. Chase, State Auditor, the name of Alex Ferguson, of Whalen, Fillmore County. Mr. Ferguson's total tax on his 280-acre farm was \$301.64. His contribution to State aid would, on the millage basis, be \$36.06, to the University \$25.84, inasmuch as the appropriation for the former is equivalent to a 3-mill State levy, for the latter to a 2.15-mill levy. In other words,

his share for the support of these two outside educational interests would be \$61.90, while his local school tax was \$61.29.

"The general economic situation calls for the reduction of public expenditures rather than their increase. During the campaign which preceded my last election I promised the people that if re-elected I would not give my approval to any increase in the total of appropriations in 1927 over those of 1925. It should not be necessary to say in this presence that I consider that promise an obligation as binding in honor as the most sacred of a man's covenants. I call upon you to help me redeem that promise.

"Some might contend that it is illogical to set in advance a definite and arbitrary limit on appropriations. I challenge that contention. Your personal budget, as well as mine, is pre-determined every year. It is limited by your income. If your income is \$10,000 a year, you spend \$10,000 a year or less—or you become insolvent. If your income is \$2,000 a year, you manage on \$2,000 if you expect to continue to be on amicable terms with your creditors. There is no good reason why the principle which pre-determines personal budgets should not pre-determine public budgets also. I am convinced, and I believe you are, that under present conditions the voters do not want an increase—that they cannot bear an increase—in their tax burden. I feel that they expressed that conviction in their votes as definitely and emphatically as anything can be expressed in a popular election. Their decision has pre-determined the maximum of appropriations; for the total of appropriations cannot be increased without increasing the tax levy."

Many of his party followers thought he was only bluffing. "The Old Guard" thought they would either scare him into submission or override his veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses. They failed to do either, thanks largely to the firm stand for economy taken by certain Farmer-Labor members of the House. Among these might be mentioned the names of Spindler and Blodgett of Wright, Day and Melby of Clearwater, Olson of Douglas, Herfindahl of Swift, Salmonson of Big Stone, Odegard of Sherburne, Lagerstedt of Sibley, Dalager of Becker, Connell of Rock, and others. The Governor vetoed all bills increasing salaries as he intimated he would along with other appropriations running up into the millions. His opponents seemed paralyzed and no effort was made to pass any appropriation over his veto in either House.

TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Starkey, a vigilant Labor member from St. Paul, introduced a bill intended to prevent the so-called "special interests," from gobbling the dam and power sites along the lake shores and rivers. He made a brave fight for the bill, assisted by Messrs. Davis, Kramer, Lodin and McDonough. But he lost by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Atwood, Barsness, Berg, Blodgett, Christenson, Dalager, Dammann, Davis, Day, Finstuen, Greer, Hanson, Haugland, Hazel, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Holm, Hulbert, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Jordahl, Kinneberg, Kozlak, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, Lundeen, McDonough, Munn, Nelleremoe, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, J. M., Olson, Payne, Peick, Pratt, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Smith, Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Thorkelson, Wilson, L. W., Youngdahl.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Blum, Brophey, Campbell, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Davidson, Dilley, Dunn, Emerson, Escher, Fabel, Farmer, Gehan, Glende, Graham, Green, Hart, Hofstad, Holladay, Hompe, Johnson, H. J., Johnson, R. G., Kennedy, Knudsen, Kolshorn, Lewer, Lieb, Lightner, Long, Lord, McKnight, Mayman, Melby, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Moser, Naylor, Nelson, N. J., Nordine, Norton, Odegard, Paige, Parks, Peterson, Quinlivan, Quinn, Renick, Scallon, Schneider, W., Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Sweitzer, Swenson, Therrien, Undlin, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wright, Zimmerman.

So the motion was lost.

THE BANK GUARANTY BILL

The people of Minnesota are almost unanimously in favor of some law or method that will guarantee their bank deposits. Thousands of dollars have recently been lost that might have been saved by safe and sane legislation. But when any law for the benefit of the common people is proposed a mountain of objections are instantly raised. The question is, where is the money coming from to pay the losses incurred by bank failures? Shall it come from the common tax payer, the depositors themselves or the bankers, or partly from each? No agreement could be reached. The so-called Nebraska plan looked good to the Progressives but it lost out in the Senate by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Arens, Bridgeman, Christgau, Day, Frost, Hausler, Johnson, Landby, Larson, A. S., Lawson, Lee, Lemm, Lommen, Lund, C. A., Lund, L. P., Madigan, Mangan, Morin, Naplin, Nordlin, Putzier, Romberg, Schmechel, Solberg, Swenson.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Anderson, Bessette, Blanchard, Bonniwell, Brooks, Cannon, Carley, Child, Duemke, Hanson, Hougen, Johnston, Larson, H. A., Lilygren, Long, MacKenzie, MacLean, McCubrey, Millett, Nelson, Olson, Orr, Peterson, Putnam, Ribenack, Richardson, Rockne, Roepke, Serline, Sharpe, Steen, Stemsrud, Sullivan, G. H., Sullivan, J. D., Thwing, Traxler, Turnham, Widell, Zamboni.

So the minority report was not adopted.

SALARY OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES

The first House bill raising the salary of the Chief Justice from \$7,500 to \$10,500 and all the other Judges from \$7,000 to \$10,000, failed in the House by the following vote—66 being necessary to pass a bill:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Berg, Blum, Brophey, Campbell, Chilgren, Christenson, Cullum, Dammann, Davis, Deming, Dilley, Dunn, Fabel, Gehan, Graham, Hanson, Hart, Hastings, Hazel, Hill, Holladay, Hulbert, Johnson, G. W., Johnson, R. G., Keeler, Kennedy, Kern, Kinneberg, Kolshorn, Kozlak, Kramer, Lieb, Long, Lundeen, McDonough, McKnight, Masek, Mayman, Merritt, Montgomery, Morton, Naylor, Norton, O'Brien, Odegard, Paige, Payne, Peterson, Pratt, Quinlivan, Quinn, Scallon, Scribner, Snyder, J. P., Spelbrink, Therrien, Veigel, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Wright.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Adams, Aldrich, Anderson, G. A., Anderson, T. E., Arvik, Atwood, Barsness, Blodgett, Dahl, Dahle, Dalager, Davidson, Day, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Glende, Green, Greer, Herfindahl, Hitchcock, Hofstad, Holm, Holmquist, Hompe, Johnson, H. J., Jordahl, Kempfer, Knudsen, Lagerstedt, Lewer, Lodin, Melby, Moser, Munn, Nellermoie, Nelson, H. S., Nelson, N. J., Neuman, Nordine, Olson, Parks, Peick, Renick, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Schneider, W., Smith, Spindler, Starkey, Swenson, Thorkelson, Undlin, Youngdahl, Zimmerman.

So the bill was lost.

THE EVOLUTION BILL

The big event of the session was the discussion and action over the bill to prohibit the teaching that man descended or ascended from a monkey, at the State University or other public institution, at the expense of the taxpayers. Crowded meetings heard both sides fully discussed. The House Committee of Education took up the matter and by a vote of 12 to 5 directed that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The five who favored prohibiting the teaching of the Evolution theory as above noted were Dahl, Frederickson, Barsness, Herfindahl and Undlin, all representing strong church constituencies. The State University people strongly resented the idea that a Legislature could be as wise as its Board of Regents. The influence of this institution was so great that the bill was indefinitely postponed and the teaching of evolution will continue—at least till the next session.

BILLS THAT PASSED

Something like 300 bills of the nearly 1400 introduced, I would say at a rough estimate, finally became laws, of which not more than a dozen were of state-wide importance.

Bills relating to "Cities of the First Class" which meant St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, were always in evidence. Bills of a purely local nature were still more abundant, scarcely a member of either House having anywhere from one to a dozen.

Some of these were of so insignificant a nature as "fixing the clerk hire" in a certain described county—a matter that should certainly be left to the Board of Supervisors.

All this took the time of the august lawmakers and prevented them from giving needed attention to bills of general or state-wide interest. Among the bills affecting the people of the whole state that became laws, are the following:

BASIC SCIENCE

This bill, which it is said, was sponsored by the American Medical Association, is quite lengthy, and it was claimed, is designed to prevent quacks and charlatans from practicing the healing art. However, the osteopaths, chiropractors and others who give no medicine, claimed that it was a direct blow at the drugless practitioners and a merry war between them raged for days and even weeks. Finally a compromise was reached by which these

schools of practice were all represented on the governing body and the struggle for mastery postponed for the present—that is, at least till the next Legislature convenes.

FISHING LICENSE

Hereafter all residents of this State must have a fishing license. It will cost \$1.00 for the family or 50c for the individual and can be procured from the County Auditor. Non-residents will continue to pay the \$3 annually as heretofore.

REVISING THE CRIMINAL CODE

Strenuous efforts were made by some high class lawyers in the Senate, lead by Senator Child, to so revise our criminal code as to make it easier to convict bandits, highway men and burglars and to insure their punishment when convicted. But other attorneys deeply wedded to old-time traditions interfered, and while some changes were made the future must determine whether or not they were worth noting. The criminal who has the money will probably continue to invoke the law's delay by appeals and new trials and other means well known to the legal fraternity to thwart and outwit justice.

REGULATING MOTOR DRIVERS

A very lengthy and comprehensive act regulating the driving of motor vehicles on the public highways was passed. Space will prevent giving even a synopsis of it here. All owners of cars would do well to get a copy of this measure and study its provisions carefully as a failure to observe all of its requirements in case of accident would not only result in taking away the permit to operate but subject one to severe penalties.

OPENING ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Ex-Governor Harding of Iowa appeared before the Legislature and delivered an address, showing how the deepening of the Welland Canal on the St. Lawrence so that ocean-going vessels might reach Duluth and other Lake ports, would cheapen transportation. He thought it would only cost this country about \$65,000,000—Canada being willing to pay her half—and that the result would be very beneficial to the West. The Legislature un-animously endorsed his views and sent a Memorial to Congress asking that body to take the necessary action in the matter.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHOOL AID

This matter proved a knotty problem during the closing days of the session. A partial payment of the deficiency for 1923-24 was provided for on condition that about a million dollars would be forgotten and full payment made for subsequent years. This problem will confront the next Legislature.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FAILURE

The most important measure that failed viewed from the ordinary taxpayer's standpoint, was the amendment authorizing the assessment of an Income Tax. Possessed of this power, the Legislature could so revise the tax laws, that the great burden of taxation could be taken off the farmer and ordinary citizen and placed where it properly belongs, on those enjoying the most prosperity. It should be a leading issue in the election of the next Legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

A Constitutional Amendment providing that one-third of the sum derived from the gasoline tax should go into the State County Road and Bridge fund and two-thirds to the Trunk Highways under Babcock's direction, was approved and will be voted on by the people at the next election. It carried by the almost solid vote of the country members in both Houses, against the city members. Mr. Graham of Duluth was the only city House member who supported the resolution.

SOME OBSERVATIONS

As I have attended the last six sessions of the Minnesota Legislature in the capacity of a reporter as well as a dozen or so sessions in other states, and had ample opportunity to learn the ins and outs of legislation—been behind the scenes, as it were—I feel that it will not be presumptuous in me to offer some observations that should be of more or less interest to those who have the welfare of their country at heart. These suggestions may be of little or no value, but they are based on an experience running back a full half of a century. My sole desire is to promote the interest of good government. I have no friends to reward or enemies to punish.

TOO WELL GOVERNED

Minnesota is extremely well governed. There are more than ninety different departments altogether, all of them designed to fill a "long felt want" in the regulation and administration of public affairs. That is in collecting and disbursing the taxes and in enforcing the laws. Every Legislature has been beset by a swarm of office seekers, made up almost entirely of active party workers intent on getting a soft job and liberal pay for party service or fancied services. So persistent has been this demand that the average lawmaker has preferred to yield rather than to continue to withstand the importunities of the lobby to the end of the session. Should he have held out and should enter the race again, some story would be almost sure to be started against him in his district that would almost certainly insure his defeat. This object lesson would be used on others, very often with telling effect. The average lawmaker is only human and therefore subject to influences that would affect others.

THE LOVE OF MONEY

"The love of money is the root of all evil," in government as well as in everything else, if the Bible is true, and of course it is. So we naturally expect that money or soft job lovers are back of all evil, pernicious, or special legislation. Laws for the benefit of few at the expense or to the detriment of the many, always have able and persistent champions in both Legislatures and in Congress. And these parties generally assume the roll of champions of the rights and interests of the common people and nearly always succeed in their pretensions. They do this largely by extending favors to press reporters and others of various kinds.

THE LEGISLATURE—HOW CONSTITUTED

There are 67 Senators who make up the one body called the Senate and 131 members of the House of Representatives. It requires a majority or 34 votes to pass a bill thru the Senate and 66 votes in the House. These members are all chosen from Districts, one Senator and two House members from each District as near as may be. The Lieutenant Governor presides over the Senate except when in Committee of the Whole, when he calls some senator to the chair. The House selects its own presiding officer by a majority vote. He is called the Speaker, and when in Committee of the whole, he calls some member to the chair to preside.

COMMITTEES

The Legislature provides for the appointment by the presiding officers of no less than forty-three standing committees in each House. It is the custom to refer all bills to them for consideration when first introduced according to the subject. That is, all bills relating to farming go to the Committee on Agriculture and all bills calling for an expenditure of money to the Committee on Finance or Appropriations, and all bills that relate to banks to the Committee on Banking and this is usually made up of bankers.

The number on each Committee in the House runs from Nine—Committee on Rules—to 33—Committee on Appropriations. In the Senate they run from Nine—Rules—to 31, on the Judiciary, which is supposed to contain all the lawyers in that body.

These committees consider the bills and those they favor report back for early action, and the others they report back at their leisure with the recommendation either that "they be returned to their authors" or that they "be indefinitely postponed." The former is considered the more polite, and is usually employed in the Senate. In either case the chance of the bill becoming a law is rather remote. The recommendation, especially if there is no minority report, is generally adopted.

It will be seen from the above that the "make up" of the committees is extremely important. A bill with a favorable com-

mittee report is not only sure of consideration, but has a much better show to pass than one the committee turns down or to which it is opposed.

All bills that relate to taxes go to the Tax Committee.

"General Legislation" covers a wide scope. Most all measures of a reform nature go to that committee.

The members of these committees are named by the presiding officers but the individuals are usually consulted as to their preferences, especially if they happen to belong to the ruling majority. These committees consider the bills and those they happen to favor are reported for early action with the recommendation that they "do pass" and become law. Those they oppose they hold as long as possible or report back for "indefinite postponement," or when extra polite that "they be returned to their author." Bills so reported are printed in "General Orders," and these taken up when reached and considered in Committee of the Whole and then placed on The Calendar for final action.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

In theory every bill stands upon its own merit or lack of merit. But in actual practice each measure, as a general rule, for of course there are exceptions, depends upon the popularity of its sponsors, their ability to "make trades," or the success of the lobby in winning support. "The lobby" consists of outsiders who may be interested in certain legislation. Laws are either of a general or of a special nature, that is, of either state-wide or of only local application, mostly of the latter class. It would not be "Constitutional" to legislate for a county by name. But legislators have hit upon the device of describing a county as having so many townships with such a population, etc., so that only the county or counties intended can meet description. In order to get a bill passed the introducer must make friends. He must have the affirmative support of a majority of both branches.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

In giving the history of the work of the Minnesota Legislature of 1927, I am going to include some facts not generally known that I feel should be familiar to all who wish to fully discharge the duties of citizenship.

The beginning of honest, efficient, economical government is with the voter. Unless he or she live up to their duty and responsibility in this particular, little hope can be entertained that their representatives in the Legislature will measure up to expectations. In popular government, Republican in form, the privileges of the few are always arrayed against the interest of the many, and these few are always active and vigilant, "on the job," so to speak, while the many are totally unrepresented. They must

depend on the honor, fidelity and courage of men they voted for. Very often these parties were nominated by the few and pledged in advance to subserve their interests. I will illustrate:

When Minnesota became a state, the people as a whole came into possession of vast forests and of mineral wealth of untold value. It is obvious that it was to the interest of the few to gain possession of these great treasures at the least cost while the owners' interest required that they should be disposed of at the best prices possible to be obtained.

The story of how this vast natural wealth was disposed of—I had almost said given away—reads like a romance, but it is true nevertheless. Just think of 25 cents a ton for iron ore in the ground on long contracts. When about ten years ago it was discovered that the contract did not cover the ore found under the public waters and the contract was amended to include this, the price was doubled without any objection whatever on the part of the mining companies. The Senator who proposed the amendment remarked "It ought to be a dollar." Had he proposed that sum no doubt it would have been just as readily accepted for the ore was cheap at even that price.

LOG ROLLING

I have said that in theory every proposed act should stand upon its own merits or fall for lack of merit. But in practice this idea is almost entirely lost to sight. I venture to say, more bills, good, bad and indifferent, get by through what is known as the "log rolling process," than by all other methods. Briefly described, this method is as follows: If I have a bill which I desire very much to become a law, I know it must have a majority of the votes on the final roll call. How to get those votes is the question. My constituents may be so greatly interested in the measure that they will be disposed to forgive anything I may do, if I succeed in getting this passed. With the assurance that if I win out I am sure of the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," I start proceedings. To begin with I must make no enemies, or as few as possible. I systematically go from member to member and finding one in the same fix as myself, and that is not difficult, I simply say, "If you will support my bill, I will vote for yours." And I may add "If you oppose mine, I'll fight yours." As the other fellow feels that his reputation as a statesman depends on his getting his bill passed, he readily capitulates, and two votes at least are secured. Then we two go to a third one and when he joins us, to a fourth and so on till the required number is secured to put through the entire combination. Meanwhile the opposition is generally both ignorant and idle so far as this combination is concerned.

By this species of activity in legislation described above, in my long experience, I have seen hundreds of laws written on the statute books that were not only worthless, but positively pernicious in their operation. In my judgment the first step in promoting good government is to stop this log rolling method of securing legislation. We must elect men who when any one approaches with a log rolling proposition, he or she will be flatly turned down. That is our only remedy. Let every proposed law stand on its own merit or fall for lack of merit.

KNOWING HOW

There was once a manufacturer who had three engineers, all of whom thought they knew all about the engine. But one morning the thing refused to work. The engine men tinkered away at it patiently several hours and still it wouldn't go. They then went to the proprietor with long faces, and solemnly assured him that the engine was played out for good and must be taken out and a new one put in before the factory could operate. Of course the proprietor didn't wish to go to this great expense. Happening to learn that an expert from the factory where the engine had been made was in the neighborhood, he sent for him. This expert took his tools, went down into the engine room and coming back in less than a half hour said, "Start her up. See what she does." On being started the engine went to work as though nothing was the matter, whatever. "Well, Well," said the proprietor, highly pleased, "My engineers thought they knew all that was to be known about that engine and after tinkering with it for hours, gave it up as played out for good. Here you have fixed it up in a few minutes. It has saved me a lot of money. I thank you ever so much."

"But," said the expert, "thanks don't pay men like me." "Oh I expect to pay your bill also. What is it?" "\$50.00," was the reply. "Ain't that pretty steep for less than a half hour's work?" "Oh that ain't all you pay for." "Well make out your bill, so I can see what I am paying for." "I can easily do that," said the expert, and he sat down and scribbled a few minutes. When he presented the bill it read as follows:

For one-half hour's labor repairing on engine, 50 cents.

For knowing how, \$49.50.

"Here is your check," said the proprietor with a smile as he glanced at the paper.

The illustration is this:

The big business interests, so called, exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of Minnesota because "they know how." If the common people desire to take control of their government they must first "Learn How."

There are two things that must be considered in legislation. The first one is: What do you wish to do? The second: How are you going to do it? It is essential that we not only agree upon what we desire but also upon the method of accomplishing it. Many good measures are defeated because its supporters can not or do not agree upon some little detail. It is a common device of the enemy to pretend friendship for a measure and then insist on drafting or amending the bill to meet certain trivial objections and thereby divide its friends. Many a worthy measure has been beaten by this method.

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

The four great interests that largely control legislation in Minnesota when they so desire and write, are the following: The Street Railways, The Steel Interests, The State University and The Great Lumber Barons. They may aptly be termed "The Invisible Government." For a lawmaker to oppose the plans of any one of these powers usually means the defeat of any pending bill in which he may be interested and a fight on his hands for re-election. So he hesitates and thinks twice before doing so. These interests are extremely active in politics and have friendly candidates in nearly every Legislative District.

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY GOT

The State University naturally does not like to be interfered with by the Legislature in any of its designs or plans. This was proven twice this session. The bill to prohibit the teaching of the theory of Evolution as a fact met its opposition and went down to defeat. Compulsory military training is a part of its curriculum. The compulsory feature is so odious that it probably could not secure the endorsement of a majority of the voters in a single Legislative District. Yet the Davis bill making this feature voluntary went down to defeat at the hands of men who confessed that they "hated the system," but disliked to offend the University.

WHAT THE COMMON PEOPLE WANT

The common ordinary citizen among other things desires protection from those who may wish to do him injury, educational facilities for his children and good public roads. To obtain them he is willing to pay taxes. But he has the right to insist that the "other fellow" who enjoys the same rights and privileges should also be taxed on equal basis. It is natural for one to desire to keep his taxes down to the lowest limits and it would seem that the more property one may possess, the lower he thinks his tax rate should be. It is to the disadvantage of the men whose holdings like farm land are in sight, as it cannot be hid from the assessor, like money, stocks, bonds and profits. The expense of "protecting"

personal property is greater than that of real estate and some kinds of personals greater than other species. So the tax rate is adjusted with this thought in view.

WHERE REFORM MUST BEGIN

Reform in government, or contemplated reform, to be successful, must begin in the home. From there it must spread to the community or township and then to adjoining townships until it has covered the entire state. Then it must be organized and directed along harmonious lines all working for the same object and by the same identical methods. If you are not willing to join with your neighbors and form a Good Government League, and meet weekly, or at least monthly, then you should be satisfied to see your taxes climb until they reach an unbearable figure—all brought about by your own negligence. A little work on the part of each is all that is needed but this work must be put in at the right time and in the right place. In order to do this concerted action is necessary, and it must be intelligently directed. Equal ability with the other side must also be displayed, as well as equal courage. Here is where the cause of reform is often lacking. Ability is for sale and to the highest bidder, and they who have the most at stake can afford to bid the highest, I mean, simply if a man has say, \$10,000 at stake in a pending measure, he can afford to put forth greater efforts to win out than an ordinary citizen who can have at most only a few cents financial interest personally. Concentrated effort wins.

THE BIG CITIES

The three big cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth have nearly one-third of the membership. Many of these are able attorneys and by their great ability and experience exercise a controlling influence in legislation. Where they all agree they seldom lose out. The Labor element in these cities is beginning to assert itself and when it selects the senators and representatives all down the line, they should have but little trouble in agreeing with the farmers on the more important measures.

THE LADY MEMBERS

There are four female members of the Legislature.

Mrs. Laura E. Naplin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her lamented husband, Oscar A. Naplin, from the Clearwater-Pennington District. She took to the work like a veteran, lining up on all important measures with the Progressive forces. Mrs. Mabeth H. Paige represented a Minneapolis District in the House. Mrs. Hannah J. Kempfer came from Ottertail County and Mrs. Rose Payne. Mrs. Paige came from an aristocratic district and generally voted with the Conservatives.

Mrs. Kempfer was an untiring, painstaking, faithful worker,

always on the job. She was made chairman or rather chairwoman of the Committee on Fish and Game probably as a joke but she took up the work in earnest and made good.

Mrs. Payne was free from all entangling alliances with the special interests and voted her own mind on all occasions. This was shown in her support of the Horse Racing bill. For a new member she made a remarkable record and the voters of Itasca county will make no mistake if they send her back again. Like Mrs. Kempfer and Mrs. Paige she possesses marked legislative ability. More women like these should grace the legislative chambers.

THE LENNON CASE

Senator A. L. Lennon, elected from a Minneapolis District, had been convicted of illegally handling intoxicating liquors, in connection with a high-toned club. His guilt was conclusive, but he had taken an appeal, and while it was pending, the Legislature convened. Senator Lawson introduced a resolution citing the facts and suggesting that Lennon withdraw from the Senate until the case was decided. The committee having the matter in charge smothered the resolution by postponing action by a vote of 7 to 5 until the superior court would act. On the last day Senator Lawson arose and declared that Lennon's presence was a disgrace to the Senate and they all knew it. He announced that if Lennon attempts to hold his seat, the matter would again be called up at the beginning of the next session.

Here is the substance of what he said:

The other matter of which I wish to speak is that of Senator Ambrose L. Lennon. The senate has dealt very leniently with him. I have nothing personally against him, but I do want to state that his continued presence here has been a disgrace to this senate, and you know it. The resolution asking him to resign was introduced January 11, and action was postponed from time to time by the Elections committee, and finally deferred by a vote of 7 to 5 until such time as the superior court passes on his case. The more I learn about this case the more convinced I have become that his continued presence here is a part of the conspiracy referred to by Judge Sanborn when sentencing him. It has been industriously circulated that his offense was simply a technical one, and that he had nothing to do with the illicit business of the organization of which he was the trustee. The proof, however, is conclusive. After the raid nine bartenders and all the officers were arrested. The government agents purchased over three thousand drinks there. Seven bartenders pleaded guilty, and one more was convicted, and they were sent to jail for eight months each. The officers and trustees were all convicted, and all went to jail except this man, who by appeals to higher courts has so far escaped. The fact that he is the chairman of the public affairs committee of the

organization lends color to the supposition that his presence in the State senate is desirable as reflecting good standing on the outfit. It surely can be but little satisfaction personally for him to be here with this cloud hanging over him, but he has not had the good grace to relieve his associates from embarrassment by resigning. I give notice that if he comes back next session, whether he goes to jail or not in the meantime, and attempts to sit as a member of this senate, the proceedings to oust him will be renewed. In the State of Florida the other day, according to a dispatch in the daily press, a member of the State senate was convicted of a breach of the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and was asked to resign, which he had the good judgment to do. I sincerely hope Senator Lennon will do the same and thus close the case in this senate.

THE SCHALL CASE

About the first of March Senator Lawson offered the following resolution and on the Third the resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 8. Those voting NO were: Adams, Johnson, C. A. Lund, Madigan, Mangan, Millett, G. H. Sullivan, Turnham.

The special committee appointed by the President of the Senate pursuant to the resolution duly passed and adopted by the State Senate for the State of Minnesota on the third day of March, 1927, which reads as follows:

"Mr. Lawson offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is reported in the public press and is charged generally that at the general election in November, 1924, resulting in the election of Thomas D. Schall as United States Senator from Minnesota, there were wholesale violations of the Corrupt Practices Act, the principal charge being that the successful candidate was the beneficiary of large contributions of money, furnished by persons engaged in the violation of the Federal Prohibition Act, commonly known as "Bootleggers," furnished for the purpose of securing protection against prosecution for such violations, and upon an understanding had between such contributors and the said Schall that if he should be nominated and elected to the United States Senate these contributors would be given immunity and protection against the consequences of their unlawful acts; and

WHEREAS, it is additionally charged that the election of said Schall as United States Senator was brought about by deceit, falsehood, and corruption, and that said Schall is unworthy to be the representative of the State of Minnesota in the Senate of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the circulation of these charges amounts to a serious reflection upon the honor of the people of the state:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the president of the senate appoint a special committee of five members to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the charges so

made and circulated, and that the committee so appointed be authorized and empowered to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, send for persons and papers, and take such testimony and other evidence as may be submitted tending to prove or disprove the charges so made, and report its conclusions thereon to the senate with all convenient speed."

Mr. Nolan appointed Senator Blanchard, chairman, and Senators Lawson, Carley, Johnson and H. A. Larson, members.

The committee had hearings on said matter commencing on the 16th day of March, 1927, and continuing until the 19th day of April, 1927. Messrs. Tom Davis, John M. Rees and L. L. Drill appeared as attorneys for Senator Schall, and M. F. Kinkead, Esq., appeared for Senator Lawson, a member of the committee, Donald Hughes, Esq., appeared as attorney for Magnus Johnson and Mr. Frisch as attorney for the witness, A. N. Jacobs.

The following witnesses testified before the committee: Jacobs, Frank Corneaby, Plagman, Hesselroth, Ed Corneaby, French, Qvale, Dickey, Capt. A. C. Townsend, Fred Osanna, James Loefflen, W. E. Bast, J. A. Armstrong, Oscar T. Johnson, G. A. Peterson, O. W. Rhoades, F. A. Farrell, Mrs. Maude Donohue Hall, R. B. Vollmer, Sarah E. Lyons, Henry Vogel, T. J. Beatty, L. A. Lydiard, Wm. H. Oppenheimer, E. W. Backus, Geo. Magnuson, D. N. Wolk, Louise Neeley, W. I. Nolan.

A. N. Jacobs, the main witness, when on the witness stand, said, "He would do anything for Tom Schall, even perjure himself," and this testimony had a strong tendency to discredit his testimony.

The committee asked authority to continue its work after the Legislature adjourned. The consent of the House was necessary. Led by Mr. Norton, that body refused its consent, so the Committee was compelled to close its labors when only a start had been made. The following is its report which was unanimously adopted:

The committee is unable to summarize the testimony for the benefit of the Senate by reason of the volume of testimony offered and the shortness of time existing before the Senate adjourns. The evidence has been transcribed and a copy thereof is herewith submitted with this report.

In the opinion of the committee:

1. The evidence shows that for at least ten years prior to on or about the 20th day of August, 1926, intimate, trusting and confidential relations existed between the witness, A. N. Jacobs and Senator Schall; during this time Jacobs was his continuous and earnest supporter in all of his political campaigns and had published at intervals, particularly prior to elections, a paper known as The Harpoon, circulated to a large extent in the interest of Senator Schall; in the campaign preceding the general election

of 1924, this relationship continued and Jacobs was very active in this campaign on Senator Schall's behalf; on or about the 8th day of September, 1924, he opened headquarters in the West Hotel in the city of Minneapolis, as the Schall Volunteer Headquarters, in behalf of and for the political benefit of Senator Schall, which headquarters were continued until the night of the general election; during all this time, to-wit,—from the 8th day of September, 1924, to election night, Jacobs was in full and complete charge of said headquarters, managing its affairs in all particulars and conducting therefrom political activities solely for and in the behalf of the candidacy of Senator Schall, for such office; during said time, Senator Schall was never at the headquarters but had knowledge that the same were open, and knew that Jacobs was conducting a campaign therefrom in his behalf; a short time prior to the 8th day of September, 1924, Jacobs working with one Frank Corneaby, commenced to collect sums of money from so-called "bootleggers," charged with violations of the Federal prohibition act, upon the understanding and agreement between the said Jacobs and said violators that he, Jacobs, would use his influence with the Federal authorities in their behalf to secure some benefit to them in their respective cases, and continued to collect said money during all the time the headquarters were so kept open, as aforesaid, collecting in the aggregate, at least the sum of \$10,000; that a considerable portion of this money was used by the said Jacobs in financing the expenses incident to and connected with the conduct of the so-called West Hotel Headquarters, and his activities on behalf of Senator Schall; a considerable portion of the money collected was kept by the said Corneaby as his pay for such collections, and Jacobs used a portion of said money for his own use and benefit; from the time of the opening of the headquarters as aforesaid, Senator Schall was making an intensive campaign thruout the state of Minnesota speaking several times each day, and that such campaign continued until about a week or ten days prior to the election, and that during this last week or ten days, Senator Schall was speaking almost continuously in and about the cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul.

2. The evidence shows that there was published and circulated during the said campaign an issue of The Harpoon, attacking Magnus Johnson, his opponent, and that Senator Schall had knowledge of the circulation of this publication.

3. The evidence shows that the resolution in question was introduced by Senator Lawson in good faith, in his own behalf and in behalf of those politically interested with him, and that no conspiracy of any kind or nature existed, whose purpose was to sponsor said resolution, secure its introduction and passage, or in any manner aid and assist in its introduction or passage, or in the conduct of the committee's investigation.

4. The evidence shows conclusively that the Federal District Attorney and the officers of the Prohibition Department, acted honestly, in good conscience and in the full performance of their respective duties as such officers, in all matters referred to, in the evidence herein, and that the evidence does not cast any substantial or reliable suspicion upon any of the officers whose names have been mentioned in the proceedings herein.

5. That on account of the ruling adopted by the majority of the committee, based upon its interpretation of the recent decision of our Supreme Court in the Selvig case, evidence of statements alleged to have been made by Senator Schall in the campaign, and relating to Ex-Senator Magnus Johnson were not received.

As conclusions from the foregoing facts, the committee finds:

1. That the circulation of *The Harpoon*, as aforesaid, was not within the Corrupt Practices Act of the State of Minnesota, as the committee understands has recently been determined by our Supreme Court in the Selvig case.

2. That the evidence taken as a whole is not sufficiently clear, convincing and satisfactory to enable the committee to find that the charges contained in the resolution have been proven.

WM. M. BLANCHARD,

JAMES A. CARLEY,

HENRY A. LARSON,

VICTOR E. LAWSON,

L. P. JOHNSON,

Special Senate Committee.

REMARKS OF V. E. LAWSON IN THE STATE SENATE

MR. LAWSON—I rise to a question of personal privilege.

THE PRESIDENT—The senator from Kandiyohi is recognized on a question of personal privilege.

MR. LAWSON—"Mr. President and members of the Senate: There are two matters before this Senate with which I have had connection that I would like to refer to briefly. First, the Schall investigation, the report of which has just been adopted. The results of this investigation will have far-reaching consequences for better government in Minnesota. I want to extend my thanks and personal appreciation to the Rules committee for their unanimous stand which made this investigation possible, and to the members of the Senate for twice sustaining the move by an overwhelming vote. You did this without regard to political or other differences which may divide us, and you deserve credit for so doing. The cost of the investigation, which by the way, I am informed, will not exceed \$3,500, \$2,700 of which will be for keeping and compiling the record, is small when one considers the results accomplished. Had the House granted us more time, I be-

lieve the cost would have been less, because we might have concentrated on the matter rather than having it interrupted with other duties from day to day—while the session was on. Be that as it may. One of the conservative veterans of the Senate told me the other day that the investigation has been worth ten times its cost in the revelations it has made of the influences that have been at work in this state. One of the newspapers of the state referred to the matter as taking the cover from a garbage can. Would to God the corruption had been confined to a garbage can. Instead of that there has been uncovered a cesspool of corruption which has poisoned the stream of good government and which must be cleaned out. There is an element of the underworld in these twin cities allied with corporate wealth that attaches itself to and makes its influence felt in all parties and political movements. Every man who attains any prominence in the state is approached by them. The revelations made should make it plain that no one in public life can afford to have anything to do with this element. I hope I may be pardoned for briefly answering my friend, Tom Davis, who attacked me in these halls most viciously and without good cause. I noticed his comment on the result of the investigation in the morning papers, and simply want to say that he is perfectly welcome to all the satisfaction he can get from the report, and I hope that as he studies the report more closely he will get still more satisfaction from it."

DOMINANT POWERS IN MINNESOTA

The Legislature is elected without party designation, but a majority in both Houses was under the influence if not the control, according to my best judgment, of one or the other of the four dominant powers in Minnesota politics. These are The State University, the lumber barons, the steel and iron interests and the corporations operating the street railways of Duluth and the Twin Cities. Test votes in both the House and the Senate showed this to be the case on several occasions. The compulsory feature of military training at the University would not get the endorsement of a majority in a single Legislative District in the State. It is odious to all lovers of peace. Yet a majority in the House ignored the wishes of their constituents rather than displease the University. The lumber barons desired that pulp wood and other raw milling material be still taxed where the principal office of the owner is located and the bill to tax this species of property where it was found on May 1st was killed in the Senate after passing the House with only 17 opposing votes. This was done mainly through the influence of Senator Geo. H. Sullivan, chairman of the Committee on Taxation. Among other things the steel interests wanted a limitation placed on the power of local taxation where their property is located and the Legislature was accommodating

enough to grant their bequest. This was not done however without a hard fight in the Senate led by Senator Lommen of St. Louis County. The Street Railway people did not want the control in respect to rate-making, taken away from the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners where it now is and put back in the control of the cities where their lines are located. They now get as high as an eight-cent fare and would like ten. They rightly fear that if the cities controlled them they might have to again accept a five-cent rate, the same that prevailed when under their domination. All of these measures were defeated by practically the same influence and vote.

The Senators hold over and there is no use "in kicking against the pricks." If that body at the next session should agree to submit an Income Tax Amendment and pass a reasonable Bank Guaranty Law, it is all that can be expected from its present make-up. Elect an overwhelming majority of the lower House favorable to these measures and then hope for the best.

FAITHFUL MEMBERS

The members of the House of Representatives, who, according to my standard—although I would not undertake to endorse every vote they cast—who deserve well of their constituents and are worthy the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," considering the make-up of their constituency, and taken in alphabetical order, are:

Adams, Anderson, G. A. K., Barsness, Blodgett, Chilgren, Christenson, Connell, Cullum, Dahl, Dalager, Davis, Day, Emerson, Enstrom, Erickson, Escher, Farmer, Finstuen, Glende, Graham, Hastings, Herfindahl, Hofstad, Holm, Hompe, Iverson, Johnson, G. W., Jordahl, Kempfer, Kozlak, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, Lord, Lundeen, McDonough, Melby, Moser, Munn, Nelleremoe, Nelson, H. S., Nordine, O'Brien, Odegard, Olson, Paige, Parks, Payne, Peick, Pratt, Renick, Rohne, Rosetter, Salmonson, Samec, Scribner, Schneider, W., Snyder, J. P., Smith, Spelbrink, Spindler, Starkey, Swenson, Thorkelson, Wilson, D. W., Wilson, L. W., Youngdahl, Zimmerman.

Should these be re-elected and the others replaced by those who would average as well, much good, wholesome legislation in the interest of the masses might reasonably be expected as far as the House of Representatives is concerned. But even these would need the backing of the people in the form of Good Government Leagues.

LEGISLATION IN GENERAL

Legislation, in general, is either for the benefit of the few or in the interest of the many. These usually conflict. The few

are present either in person or by proxy, the many wholly unrepresented, so of course they suffer. And they always will until they learn to do two things—Organize and Co-operate.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

As stated in another place it was formerly the custom for each of the numerous state institutions—nearly one hundred in number—to apply directly to the Legislature for what money they thought they needed to carry on their operations. The Legislators had no means of knowing, except the representations made by these institutions, what was actually needed, and they were taken advantage of and larger allowances often made than were actually needed. The amounts allowed to each were then footed up and a tax rate established that would cover the whole thing. This meant a constantly increasing rate of taxation. The Board of Administration and Finance in the interim between Legislative sessions now has ample time to investigate the needs of each institution, and then they have an intelligent basis on which to calculate. Naturally each institution would like to enlarge its activities, all at the expense of the taxpayers. This system is the direct result of the Governor's several sessions experience as the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. It was devised to head off needless increases in public expenditures and is proving a success. This is largely due to the makeup of the Board—Henry Rines, Comptroller, A. J. Peterson, Personnel, and H. W. Austin, Purchaser. These are three brave and honest men who have the interest of the taxpayers at heart, if we are to judge by the manner they conduct the affairs entrusted to their care.

MY ADVICE

Largely to relieve my own mind and to free myself of responsibility, I am going to be presumptuous enough to offer some advice hoping it may be heeded. If you, gentle readers, desire an honest government, efficiently and economically managed, if you wish to have the burden of taxation placed the more heavily on those best able to bear it, if you favor the enactment of just laws and want to see them impartially enforced—then it is imperatively necessary that you organize together with these ends in view. Organization gives you power. There should be a good government or taxpayers' league in every voting precinct all working harmoniously together to secure the same results as outlined above. I assure you that unless some move of this kind is made and persistently kept up, nothing of this kind will follow. The tax shirker will continue to revel in his glory and the tax-eaters

will increase until your tax burdens are unbearable. Without these organizations and their influence in politics, I predict that even the Governor's stand for economy will be repudiated.

The first step is to elect a Legislature that will submit an amendment to the constitution providing for a State Income Tax, and to give us an adequate and reasonable Bank Guaranty Law. Both of these measures were defeated in the last Legislature, and will meet a similar fate in the next, unless the common people get busy.

Gentle reader, as one of the plain common people, are you willing to do your little part—a part that no one can do except your very own self. If you are not, be prepared for the worst. I am prepared to visit a limited number of localities not too far away where the people may be sufficiently interested to get up a meeting.

Yours for Good Government,

J. W. WITHAM.

"The Cornfield Philosopher."

Willmar, Minn.

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