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STATE OF WASHINGTON

A PAMPHLET

CONTAINING

A Copy of All Measures "Proposed by Initiative Petitions," "Measures Passed by the Legislature and Referred, by Petition, to the People," "Proposed to the Legislature and Referred to the People," and "Amendment to the Constitution Proposed by the Legislature"

To be Submitted to the Legal Voters of the State of Washington for Their Approval or Rejection at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1916

Together with all Arguments Filed For and Against Said Measures

Compiled and Issued by

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State

Publication authorized under Chapter 138, Laws of Washington, 1913

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OLYMPIA, WASH.

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AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Proposed by Initiative Petition No. 24, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, April 20, 1916, commonly known as the Breweries Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24, entitled "An act authorizing the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. alcohol, for export or sale and delivery direct to individuals within the state for consumption at their residences, and regulating the same; providing a system for licensing and bonding manufacturers, the payment of license fees, and the collection and disposition of a tax upon the amount sold for consumption within the state; fixing penalties and making an appropriation."

FOR Initiative Measure No. 24..... ☐

AGAINST Initiative Measure No. 24..... ☐

Initiative Measure No. 24

BALLOT TITLE

"An act authorizing the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. alcohol, for export or sale and delivery direct to individuals within the state for consumption at their residences, and regulating the same; providing a system for licensing and bonding manufacturers, the payment of license fees, and the collection and disposition of a tax upon the amount sold for consumption within the state; fixing penalties and making an appropriation."

AN ACT relating to the manufacture, sale and delivery of beer containing not less than one per cent nor more than four per cent of alcohol, providing for the regulation of the same, prescribing the method by which beer shall be manufactured, possessed, sold, transported, delivered and disposed of, providing a system for the licensing and bonding of manufacturers, the payment of license fees, the collection of a tax on the amount sold for consumption within the state, and the disposition of the proceeds, fixing penalties for the violation thereof and making an appropriation.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. The terms used in this act shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "beer" shall be held and construed to mean and include a fermented beverage containing not less than one per cent nor more than four

per cent of alcohol, made wholly or partly from barley-malt and hops.

(b) The word "person" shall be held and construed to mean and include natural persons, firms, co-partnerships and corporations and all associations of natural persons, whether acting by themselves or by a servant, agent or employee.

(c) The term "manufacturer" shall be held and construed to mean and include any person who shall engage in the business of manufacturing, possessing, bottling, selling, delivering and disposing of beer in the State of Washington.

(d) The term "purchaser" shall be held and construed to mean and include a single individual who is not a minor, an Indian, one who has not been adjudged to be an habitual or common drunkard, or one whose wife or husband, as the case may be, has not objected to the sale or delivery of beer to such individual by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of the manufacturer.

(e) The term "public carrier" shall be held and construed to mean and include any railroad company, express company, transportation company, common carrier or any person, firm or corporation operating any boat, launch or vehicle for the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise within the state, or any person engaged in the business of transporting goods, wares and merchandise.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to make or manufacture beer within the state without first complying with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person or manufacturer transacting business as a manufacturer under the provisions of this act shall pay to the state an annual license fee of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. In addition to the annual license fee herein provided for, each manufacturer shall pay to the state an amount which shall be equal to the sum of twenty-five cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for the first ten thousand barrels of beer and fifty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for each additional barrel of beer manufactured under the provisions of this act and sold and delivered for use within the state during each calendar year: *Provided*, That a similar barrel tax shall be paid on all beer manufactured without the state and sold within the state under the provisions of this act: *Provided, further*, That no barrel tax shall be paid upon beer manufactured within the state under the provisions of this act and sold, shipped, and delivered to points without the state.

Such payments shall be in lieu of all other license fees, occupation or excise taxes, excepting general state, county and municipal taxes, and no county, city, town or other municipality shall have authority to collect any license fee or any privilege or occupation taxes from any manufacturer licensed to transact business in accordance with the provisions of this act, or from its employees.

The annual license fee of one thousand dollars shall be due and payable, in advance, on the first day of January in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth day of said month the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided.

The amount due on each barrel of beer sold for delivery and consumption within the state under the provisions of this act shall be due and payable on the first day of January and the first day of July in each and every year, and if not paid by the tenth of the month in which it is due the same shall become delinquent and shall be collected in the manner hereinafter provided. All delinquent payments shall bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum.

All license fees and barrel taxes, together with all costs for collecting the same, shall at all times be first liens upon the plant and beer in stock of the manufacturer until paid.

SEC. 5. Any person desiring to engage in business as a manufacturer under the terms of this act shall execute and file with the state treasurer, on a form to be provided by him, an application in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, its residence and the location of its plant, and an agreement wherein such applicant shall agree to pay the annual license fee and the tax per barrel required to be paid by manufacturers by the terms of this act, and that such applicant will not question the legal right of the state to collect the same.

At the time of filing the application to transact business under this act the applicant shall pay to the state treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars, a proportionate amount of which shall be applied in payment of the annual license fee for the balance of the calendar year and the remainder shall be credited on the annual license fee next due, and shall execute and file with the state treasurer a bond in favor of the State of Washington in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the state treasurer, which bond shall be conditioned that such manufacturer shall pay all license fees and barrel taxes due the state as provided in this act, comply with the terms of this act, and pay any and all fines and costs that may be imposed by the courts of this state as a penalty for violating or failing to comply with the terms of this act.

SEC. 6. Upon receipt of the application, agreement and license fee required by this act and the approval of the bond herein required to be filed, the state treasurer shall execute and deliver to the applicant a state license, and thereafter such applicant shall be authorized to transact business as a manufacturer throughout the state and shall have the right to manufacture, possess, sell, ship, bottle, deal in, deliver and dispose of beer under the terms and in the manner authorized and required by this act.

SEC. 7. On or before the tenth day of January and the tenth day of July in each and every year, each manufacturer shall file in the office of the state treasurer a report in writing under oath upon blanks to be compiled and furnished by the state treasurer, which report shall contain a true statement of the number of barrels of beer, on the basis of thirty-one gallons to the barrel, sold for delivery and consumption within the state during the six months' period next last preceding and at the same time such manufacturer shall pay to the state treasurer the amount appearing in said statement to be due to the state according to the terms of this act.

In the event that the state treasurer shall not be satisfied with the amount appearing to be due according to any statement so filed, he may make such investigation as he may deem necessary in the premises, and if he shall find a greater amount to be due than set forth in the statement filed he shall forthwith make findings of the amount due and transmit the same to the attorney general for collection.

SEC. 8. All delinquent accounts or claims shall be turned over to the attorney general for collection in the name of the state by such civil proceedings as shall be necessary in the premises.

SEC. 9. All funds collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the permanent highway fund of the state and shall be distributed for expenditure upon the highways in the respective counties on the same ratio as other funds in the permanent highway fund are apportioned.

SEC. 10. The manufacturing plant and property of any manufacturer and all books of account, memoranda, or data pertaining to such business, including the books required to be kept in accordance with the United States Government Internal Revenue laws and regulations, shall at all times be open to inspection and examination by the state treasurer, his deputies, the attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such head office is located.

SEC. 11. Any manufacturer who shall fail or refuse to file with the state treasurer the reports required by this act within the time herein limited shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Any manufacturer or person who shall knowingly swear falsely to any report required by this act to be filed with the state treasurer shall be guilty of perjury in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than five years or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

SEC. 12. By the provisions of this act beer may be lawfully manufactured, sold, shipped, distributed and possessed in the manner herein provided.

Beer shall only be sold direct to a purchaser by a duly licensed manufacturer and delivered from its head office to the purchaser at his residence, which shall not be a place of public re-

sort: *Provided, however,* That the manufacturer may deliver beer at its head office to a purchaser who shall call for the same with his own conveyance: *Provided, further,* That such manufacturer, or any public carrier when authorized in writing by the manufacturer, may take and receive shipments of beer and carry, handle and deliver the same to the purchaser at his residence: *Provided, further,* That in localities where the residence of such purchaser shall be beyond the delivery limits of such manufacturer, or public carrier, such shipment of beer may, upon the written directions of the manufacturer, be delivered and transferred at the office or station of the public carrier to the purchaser and by him conveyed to his residence: *Provided, further,* That when authorized by the shipping directions of the manufacturer one public carrier may transfer a shipment of beer to another public carrier in its original package in order to facilitate the transportation of such shipment to its destination: *Provided, further,* That no sale shall be made for consumption upon the premises of such manufacturer.

All beer for consumption within the state shall be sold in bottles and in quantities of not less than one dozen pint bottles, export size, nor more than six dozen quart bottles, export size, or ten dozen pint bottles, export size, in each order.

Each package shall be clearly and plainly marked in large letters, "This package contains beer sold for use in Washington," and shall also have marked thereon the name of the manufacturer and the name and full residence address of the purchaser, and no other stamp, statement or permit shall be required on such package.

The manufacturer shall have printed or lithographed on its trade label, which shall be pasted on each bottle to be used in this state, the inscription, "This beer is made for use in Washington and contains not more than four per cent of alcohol."

Any licensed manufacturer may sell and deliver beer in bottles to any druggist or pharmacist who shall procure and file with such manufacturer a permit which shall have been issued to such druggist or pharmacist by a county auditor in the manner required by law. The amount sold at any one time shall be the quantity named in the permit, and the method of delivery shall be the same as that herein provided for delivery to a purchaser.

A licensed manufacturer may make, possess, sell, ship and deliver beer for use and consumption beyond the boundaries of the state without payment of the barrel tax, and may transport and ship the same by any desirable method from its head office in one continuous journey to points beyond the boundaries of the state in any package or quantity desired, and any public carrier may take, handle and carry the same when authorized in writing by such manufacturer.

SEC. 13. Any person manufacturing or dealing in beer at a point outside of the boundaries of this state shall transact business in this state under the provisions of this act, subject to the same terms and conditions as required of manufacturers in this state.

Such person, after first obtaining a manufacturers' license in the manner and on the terms required of manufacturers by this act, shall thereafter be a manufacturer within the meaning of this act and shall establish a head office at some point in this state, where all records required of manufacturers shall be kept and where the business of such person in this state shall be transacted.

SEC. 14. Any purchaser may, as his needs require, buy beer manufactured and sold under the provisions of this act without first appearing before the county auditor and obtaining a permit to ship and transport such beer and may possess and keep such beer at his residence, which shall not be a place of public resort, in such quantities as he shall deem proper, and may consume the same himself or give the same to his family or guests for consumption on the premises.

SEC. 15. It shall not be necessary to obtain a permit from a county auditor to ship, transport or carry beer sold to a purchaser under the terms of this act and a licensed manufacturer or any public carrier when authorized in writing by such manufacturer may ship, transport and carry packages of beer manufactured and sold under the provisions of this act and in the quantity prescribed for orders by this act,

which shall have all the marking thereon required by this act but which shall not have marked thereon in large letters, "This package contains intoxicating liquor," and which shall not have a permit issued by a county auditor for the transportation of such beer affixed in a conspicuous place to such packages or otherwise and such public carrier may deliver the same without defacing or cancelling any such permit and the same may be lawfully accepted from a licensed manufacturer or public carrier in such condition.

SEC. 16. Each licensed manufacturer shall maintain one head office at its manufacturing plant in which shall be kept a copy of its state manufacturers' license, all books of account, documents, memoranda, data and other information relating to its business, including the books required to be kept in accordance with the United States Internal Revenue laws and regulations.

Such manufacturer shall procure and keep as a part of the records of its head office, a book in which shall be kept a record of each order for beer; which book shall contain the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, the residence of the purchaser, stating the street and house number, if there be such, the quantity sold and the method by which delivery was made.

The manufacturer shall keep on file in its head office for a period of three years from the date of sale all written orders which it shall receive for the sale and delivery of beer.

SEC. 17. Any licensed manufacturer may advertise and solicit orders for the sale of beer by letter, newspaper, periodical or other advertising method and display or distribute the same, and any person, newspaper or publisher may solicit, receive and display or publish such advertisement and circulate or distribute the same within the state.

Any licensed manufacturer may engage employees who may take and solicit orders for the purchase or sale of beer in localities within the state other than where the head office is located, which orders shall be filled at the head office and there kept on file.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly sell, give, furnish or deliver beer to an intoxicated person, a minor, an Indian, a person who has been adjudged a common or habitual drunkard, or to one whose wife, or husband, as the case may be, shall have objected to the sale, gift or delivery of beer to such individual by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of a manufacturer.

SEC. 19. Any person or manufacturer or employee thereof violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 20. For the purpose of paying the expenses of administering this act until the close of the fiscal term ending March 31, 1917, there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the state the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Such appropriation to be disbursed upon vouchers approved by the state treasurer for the salaries of necessary deputies and employees, printing, traveling and other expenses.

The state board of finance shall include in the state budget, which shall be filed with the legislature at its regular session in 1917, an itemized statement of its recommendations for the appropriation to be made for the fiscal biennium beginning April 1, 1917, and ending March 31, 1919, to pay the expenses of administering this act, and in each subsequent state budget a similar statement shall be included.

SEC. 21. If any provision or section of this act shall be held void or unconstitutional, all other provisions and all sections or parts of sections which are not expressly held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, April 20, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument For Initiative Measure No. 24.

Initiative Measure No. 24 presents to the electors the single question of allowing a mild beer to be manufactured in the State of Washington from agricultural products grown in the state and to be either sold for export or to be sold in the state and delivered by the *manufacturer from its plant direct to the individual at his residence, which shall not be a place of public resort, for the private use of himself and his guests.*

The measure is drawn with great care to cover this one proposition and nothing more.

The measure does not change the present prohibition law, except only as it relates to the manufacture and sale of beer.

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 DOES NOT INVOLVE THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION AT ALL. DO NOT FORGET THIS FACT.

The so-called prohibition law, as adopted at the general election two years ago and as recently construed by the Supreme Court of this state *permits an individual to have* ANY QUANTITY OF BEER *in his possession for the use of himself and his guests.*

The prohibition law likewise *allows him to add to his supply* twelve more quarts or twenty-four more pints of beer at the end of every twenty days. So with the permits for an equal amount which may be obtained by the wife each family can, under the present law, secure as much as four hundred and thirty-six quarts of beer in any one year.

Stop a moment and consider just how broad the provisions of the present prohibition law, as construed by the Supreme Court, really are.

Now, starting with the facts as to the present law fixed in your mind, we direct your attention to the merits of Initiative Measure No. 24.

THE LAW AS IT IS NOW WRITTEN PROVIDES A MARKET IN WASHINGTON FOR BEER BUT CLOSES OUR WASHINGTON PLANTS AND BENEFITS ONLY THE PLANTS OF OTHER STATES.

Under the present prohibition law beer can not be manufactured in this state. Only beer which is made outside of the state can be purchased.

Does it not seem strange that when every commercial organization of every city and town in the state is endeavoring to promote home industries and to bring in factories with payrolls, we should have a provision in a law in this state which closed down our own plants and turned the whole industry over to outside manufacturers who pay no taxes here and have no payrolls in this state.

Looking at the result we find that under the prohibition law an individual can have *the beer* but we have destroyed an industry with an annual payroll of several million dollars.

Why shouldn't we let this mild beer be manufactured in our own state from the barley and hops grown by our farmers?

Why shouldn't we let our idle manufacturing plants be started again to make beer for export and thus bring money into the state which will go for home labor and supplies?

Is there any common sense to the proposition of destroying our own industries for the benefit of those outside of the state?

Initiative Measure No. 24 is submitted to you so you may have an opportunity to correct this ill advised feature of the present law.

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 A REVENUE PRODUCER.

Under the present prohibition law the money spent for beer leaves the state and brings no revenue to the state.

Initiative Measure No. 24 requires the collection of a state tax on beer. It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars will be collected each year to be used in the counties for good roads.

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 GIVES COMPLETE CONTROL OVER THE SALE OF BEER.

Each manufacturer is to be licensed and must pay an annual license fee of $1,000.00 in addition to the other taxes and must give a bond of $10,000.00 conditioned on a strict performance of all the provisions of the measure.

Thus full responsibility is placed on the manufacturer.

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 PLACES MORE RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE AND POSSESSION OF BEER THAN THE PRESENT LAW.

Now any person over the age of twenty-one can purchase beer of any kind or quality.

Initiative Measure No. 24 prohibits the sale of beer to a minor, an Indian, a person who has been adjudged a common or habitual drunkard or to one whose wife or husband, as the case may be, shall have objected to the sale by a written notice served upon the general manager or person in charge of the head office of a manufacturer.

UNDER THE PRESENT LAW THERE IS NO LIMIT ON THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL WHICH MAY BE CONTAINED IN BEER.

Initiative Measure No. 24 restricts the beer that may be manufactured and consumed in the state to a fermented beverage containing not less than one per cent. nor more than four per cent. of alcohol, made wholly or partly from barley malt and hops.

Initiative Measure No. 24 provides a mild beer that is the most healthful of all beverages known to mankind.

WE take the position that this beer not only is not harmful, but that its use will be a benefit to the average individual.

Initiative Measure No. 24 presents the square proposition that this beer may be purchased in bottles from druggists on the prescriptions of physicians, or may be purchased in bottles by the case direct from the manufacturer and delivered to the residence of the individual, which cannot be a place of public resort.

ACTION ON INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24 CANNOT BE POSTPONED.

When the petitions for Initiative Measure No. 24 were being circulated some people advanced the argument that no action should be taken which would change any part of the present law for at least two more years.

These people over-look the fact that Initiative Measure No. 24 deals with a business question and does not affect the prohibition feature of the present law.

This measure merely relates to the question of permitting beer, which is now authorized to be sold by outside manufacturers, to be made and sold in Washington and to let our manufacturers again make beer for export to other states and foreign countries.

The question is simply this: The manufacture of beer requires special machinery and buildings. They cannot be used for anything else without very great loss.

Many of these manufacturers have an export business to all parts of the world which it took years to establish. These customers are now being supplied with beer which was manufactured and stored outside of the state before the first of this year. If Initiative Measure No. 24 is adopted in November this export business can still be saved.

Do you know that Washington stood third among all the states in the amount of beer exported?

THERE CAN BE NO OTHER TIME BUT THE PRESENT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION SUBMITTED TO YOU BY INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 24.

Read all of the Initiative Measure No. 24 carefully. We are confident that Initiative Measure No. 24, while again giving life to a large industry, also provides a method of regulation which is a decided improvement over that of the present law.

This is not an individual opinion. Although the petitions for Initiative Measure No. 24 were in circulation for only seven weeks, more than seventy thousand, or one-fourth of all the voters in the state voting for office of governor at the last election, recorded their approval of the measure by signing the initiative petitions.

If you are convinced, indicate your favorable vote on the ballot in this manner.

For Initiative Measure No. 24 [x]

Against Initiative Measure No. 24 [ ]

WILLIAM VIRGES,

Proposer of Initiative Measure No. 24.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, July 6, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument For Initiative Measure No. 24.

The general tendency of Governments at the present time is to restrict the use of strong alcoholic liquor, and to permit the use of mild beers and light wines.

The so-called Prohibition Law of this State operates exactly in opposition to this tendency. One quart of beer contains one to four per cent. alcohol, and one quart of whiskey contains fifty per cent. alcohol or from twelve and one-half to fifty times more alcohol than beer; and pure alcohol is from twenty-five to one hundred times stronger than beer. The express charges are correspondingly higher on twelve quarts of beer than on two quarts of alcohol. Whiskey or alcohol is less bulky and consequently can be carried by a person more conveniently than beer. These and other facts taken into consideration show an unreasonable discrimination in the present law in favor of strong intoxicating drinks as against mild beers.

It seems hardly possible that the people would purposely discriminate against home consumers and manufacturers, thus destroying manufacturing plants in this State and building like plants in other States, taking away labor and pay-rolls in this State and giving them to other States, prohibiting a business that brought large sums of money into this State from its large export trade and sending thousands of dollars out from this State, reducing taxable property at home and increasing assessment property elsewhere, raising the price of mild beer and thereby imposing an unreasonable tax on the consumer, all of this done under a Prohibition law that operates in favor of strong alcoholic liquor as against a mild, wholesome one to four per cent. beer, which should be made within this State, from the products of our hop ranches and barley farms, by the labor of thousands of employees now hoping for re-employment.

Initiative Measure No. 24, which is to be voted upon next November, seeks to modify the unreasonable and discriminating provisions of the so-called Prohibition Law.

Initiative Measure No. 24 provides for a mild beer of not over four per cent. alcohol, permits its manufacture within this State and regulates its sale by the manufacturer direct to the consumer at his residence, which is not a place of public resort. It does not re-establish the saloon or public drinking place, nor does it seek to do so. It simply provides that those who want beer can obtain a home made product at a reasonable price without being compelled to pay high transportation charges for it. The home consumer will be able to get a wholesome mild beer at his residence, which will enable him to quit the use of strong intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The Anti-Saloon League bill, the present Prohibition Law, was drawn so that there was no opportunity for a voter to use his own judgment in reference to the many provisions of the bill, and the voter had to take it as a whole or vote against it. Had there been an opportunity to discriminate, we do not believe the people of this State would have eliminated the brewing of mild beer for private use at home.

By the provisions of Initiative Measure No. 24, the export business of the Breweries of this State can be regained. It amounted to over $2,000,000 previous to the adoption of the Anti-Saloon League bill. This State stood third in the quantity of beer exported, it being exceeded only by Wisconsin and Missouri, and the great bulk of this business was in the City of Seattle. Over one-half of the beer made in Seattle was sold outside the STATE, and the foreign money came into this State to pay employees for their labor, to pay farmers for their hops and barley, and to pay taxes on property and dividends on investments. Had this great export business not been destroyed, an additional investment in buildings and machinery to the amount of one million dollars would have been made by one brewery alone in the City of Seattle.

The climatic conditions of this State, with its pure air and water, and the natural locality in which to buy

the best hops and barley, two of our principal home products, made it possible to manufacture a mild beer that was second to none in this or any other country; and an immense export business was being built up in strong competition with the breweries of other States and nations. Why should all this be destroyed in favor of business interests outside the State? Why should a mild beer be discriminated against in favor of strong alcoholic intoxicants?

Initiative Measure No. 24, if enacted, will restore manufacturing properties destroyed by the Prohibition Law, and it will give home consumers the sensible privilege of procuring a Washington made product at prices that are reasonable, and of maintaining a large export business that will be a valuable asset to the State.

We have affixed our names to this argument, believing that if Initiative Measure No. 24 becomes the law, it will check law breaking and the consumption of poisonous compounds and be a positive step forward in good morals, health and real temperance.

Dr. W. A. SHANNON,
Dr. GEO. M. HORTON,
F. K. STRUVE,
N. H. LATIMER,
ALICE M. LORD,
FRANK B. GUILKEY,
C. B. NIBLOCK,
Committee on Argument for Initiative Measure No. 24.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, July 15, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

An Argument Against Initiative Measure No. 24.

The arguments for the brewery Initiative No. 24 plausibly assert three propositions, viz.:

(1) That the Prohibition law tends toward increasing the use of whiskey and other strong liquors rather than the "milder beers."

(2) That beer with four per cent. or less alcohol is a "mild, wholesome" product which should be furnished to the homes of the people as cheaply and conveniently as possible.

(3) That we should not "discriminate against home industry" but permit the manufacture of such "mild, wholesome" beer in this state, for direct sales to homes, and for export.

These propositions are contrary to recorded facts. They deny the highest scientific authority and ignore the demonstrated experience of all states and nations now protecting against proven dangers of intoxicants. They proclaim an economic fallacy and lead to a dangerous conclusion.

United States statistics for 1914 showed a consumption of 2¼ billions of gallons of intoxicants, or an annual per capita of 22.80 gallons. This was the average American liquor demand prior to recent prohibition gains.

What is Washington's 1916 record?

It is well known that conditions in Seattle are more adverse than in the state as a whole. However, the King County Auditor's records show that six months' importations for home consumption totalled 66,672 gallons. *This is less than three-eighths of a gallon annual per capita for the 375,000 population of Seattle and King County. Only 1 2-3% of American average!*

This comparison fails to consider the "stored-up" liquors from 1915 and the increasing permits each successive month. Let us therefore use the climax month of June. The record shows 11,717 permits issued for importation of 18,486 gallons of beer, 2,589 of whisky, 51 of wine, 33 of brandy, 43 of alcohol, 23 of gin, 4 of rum and 3 of vermouth—or a monthly total of 21,232 gallons. Multiply this maximum month's record by 12 and the annual total would be 254,784 gallons for a population of 375,000. *This figures two-thirds of a gallon annual per capita, or 3% of 1914 average.*

Even if we add the June total of importation permits of all the drugstores of Seattle and King County—amounting to 14,282 gallons—including all medicinal and mechanical supplies of liquors and alcohol, as well as for possible illegal sales, the combined annual supply would be 426,168 gallons for personal, home consumption and all drug-store purposes. *This figures 1.14 gallon per capita, or only 5 per cent. of the American average.*

Note that the June record showed requisitions for more than seven times as much beer as whisky. Even with the liquor demand reduced to only 3 to 5 per cent. of the average under former saloon conditions, this remnant shows a seven times tendency toward beer rather than stronger liquors, completely disproving the contrary statement argued for Initiative No. 24.

The Washington Prohibition Law has proven 95 to 97 per cent. efficient in cutting out the demand for intoxicating liquors, using the most unfavorable figures and adverse conditions of Seattle and King county as the basis of comparison. DON'T WEAKEN IT!

Assertions that four per cent alcoholic beer is "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating"; that its "home manufacture," cheap sale and convenient delivery to the homes of our people will be "a positive step forward in good morals, health and true temperance"—such statements in behalf of Initiative No. 24 fly in the face of common knowledge, scientific authority, economic experience and governmental action based on broadest investigation.

The modern temperance movement everywhere contends that the only safe line of prohibitive legislation is that which absolutely excludes any alcoholic property from beverages manufactured for general sale and use. In efforts to satisfy the "moderates," it has conceded limits of 1½ or 2 per cent. alcohol expressed in the prohibition and tax laws of several American States; also of Canada and Europe.

Such an utterly illogical, unscientific and dangerous expansion of the alcohol limit to four per cent. has no precedent in "temperance" legislation. *It is "brewery" legislation, avowedly in the special interest of a condemned business. Sincere "moderates" and radicals alike must resist this menace.*

The ordinary beer manufactured and sold here before the Prohibition Law was advertised as a "mild, wholesome drink," containing only three or four per cent. alcohol, but the intoxication resulting from its use, its stim-

ulating tendency towards stronger liquors, and its train of social, economic, political and moral evils—*all this is vivid memory, and no illusive argument should tempt Washington citizens to invite its return.*

The "home industry" plea for 'nitiative No. 24 is illusive and fallacious. Most of the few breweries of Washington are already adjusted to new conditions and the others will do so when finally convinced that the people of Washington mean business. When they know they cannot renew their dangerous manufacture of alcoholic beer and regain abnormal profits based on the injury and impoverishment of humanity, the brewers will turn to legitimate industry with mutual benefit to themselves and society.

But even the "home industry" illusion disappears on an examination of Initiative No. 24. Any outside concern manufacturing malt liquors within the four per cent. alcohol limit, need only register its selling agency in Washington, establish warehouses, and enjoy the same rights of sale and delivery to home consumers as the "home manufacture" brewery.

At the maximum June rate, about 35,000 personal importations were recorded for the entire state. If maximum amounts were ordered the cost, including transportation charges, could scarcely average $2.50 on each permit. Less than $100,000 was sent out of the whole state by the maximum June record. The liquor draft upon the earnings of the people of Washington under the old brewery and saloon regime was $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 per month. During the 1914 campaign the liquor apologists boasted of a $35,000,000 annual business doomed to destruction.

Prohibition is turning more than two million dollars monthly into legitimate trade and savings accounts, where formerly it was worse than wasted. This accounts for the many evidences of "better business" and less "bad debts" than ever before. The amount that goes outside the state now is not a tenth part of that sent out under the old regime for the whisky, wines, imported beers and other liquors.

We need "HOME PROTECTION" *not home manufactured beer.*

The advocates of Initiative No. 24 make virtue of the claim that it "does not propose a return of the saloon," but permits only manufacture and sale of four per cent. limit beer direct to homes and apartments. This non-saloon profession, now ostentatiously made by the same brewery interests responsible for three-fourths of the former saloons, exposes their entire case. If four per cent. alcoholic beer was indeed a "mild, wholesome," "non-intoxicating" drink, whose manufacture and sale for unlimited home consumption can safely be legalized, why should its sale by the glass be prohibited in saloons, restaurants, etc.

The breweries of Washington were mainly responsible for the pollution of politics, the multiplication of saloons, cafes and kindred evils which doomed the liquor business by the righteous judgment of Prohibition Law. *Not daring to suggest a return of their discredited saloon system the brewery backers of Initiative No. 24 now seek to honeycomb the home districts with a swarm of solicitors and beer-wagons.*

Law enforcement would break down if four per cent. beer be legalized. The door to stronger malt liquors will be wide open. Officials cannot be ever-present making chemical analyses. The alcohol percentage varies under conditions and processes, practically defying official apprehension. *The present law spells safety in practical enforcement.* LET IT STAND.

Initiative No. 24 would open the flood-gates from both Washington and outside breweries, and inundate our homes with their destruction and waste. The fact that we have a three, four or five per cent. dribble through a controlled interstate leak, until closed by National Prohibition, is surely no argument for tearing down the protective dam we have erected.

With politics measurably cleansed of the liquor taint; with arrests, crimes and imprisonments reduced more than half; with business adjusted and improved; with the moral and economic benefits of Prohibition in evidence on every hand—*this is surely no time to turn back to the brewery and its evils, but to press forward on the safe road to National Prohibition.*

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE No. 24.

D. A. Thompson. Mrs. C. E. Beach.
A. S. Caton. C. E. Muckler.
George F. Cotterill,
Olympia Committee.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, July 25, 1916.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Initiative and Referendum Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 3, entitled "An act to facilitate the operation of the provisions of section 1 of article XI of the Constitution relating to the initiative and referendum, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4971-1, 4971-5, 4971-6, 4971-7, 4971-9, 4971-10, 4971-15, 4971-16, 4971-17, 4971-31 and 4971-32 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4971-8 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1st, 1916."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Initiative and Referendum Act..... ☐

AGAINST Initiative and Referendum Act..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 3

BALLOT TITLE

"An act to facilitate the operation of the provisions of section 1 of article XI of the Constitution relating to the initiative and referendum, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4971-1, 4971-5, 4971-6, 4971-7, 4971-9, 4971-10, 4971-15, 4971-16, 4971-17, 4971-31 and 4971-32 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4971-8 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1st, 1916."

AN ACT to facilitate the operation of the provisions of section 1 of article XI of the Constitution relating to the initiative and referendum, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4971-1, 4971-5, 4971-6, 4971-7, 4971-9, 4971-10, 4971-15, 4971-16, 4971-17, 4971-31 and 4971-32 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4971-8 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1st, 1916.

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

SECTION 1. That section 4971-1 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-1. It shall be the duty of the attorney general whenever requested so to do by any legal voter or

committee or organization of legal voters of the state who shall desire to propose any measure to be submitted to the legislature or to the people by initiative petition, to advise the proponents of such measure as to its form and phraseology, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the proponents of such measure to consult the attorney general before filing any such measure with the secretary of state. Whenever any legal voter or committee or organization of legal voters of the state shall desire to propose any measure to be submitted to the legislature. or to the people upon initiative petition or shall desire to order by petition the referendum of any act, bill or law, or any part thereof, passed by the legislature, he or they shall file in the office of the secretary of state five printed or typewritten copies of the proposed initiative measure or of the act or part thereof on which a referendum is desired, accompanied by the name and postoffice address of the person, committee, or organization proposing the same, and the affidavit of such person or the affidavit of some member of such committee or organization, that such person is, or the members of such committee or organization are, legal voters. Measures to be submitted upon initiative petition shall be filed within ten months prior to the election or the session of the legislature at which they are to be submitted. The secretary of state shall give to each such measure a serial number, using a separate series for initiative and referendum measures, respectively, and forthwith transmit to the attorney general a copy of such measure bearing its serial number, and thereafter such measure shall be known and designated on all petitions, ballots and proceedings as "Initiative Measure No.....," or "Referendum Measure No.....," as the case may be.

SEC. 2. That section 4971-5 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-5. Petitions for proposing measures for submission to the legislature at its next regular session, to be filed with the secretary of state not less than ten days before such regular session, shall be substantially in the following form:

WARNING.

Every person who shall sign this petition with any other than his true name, or who shall knowingly sign more than one of these petitions, or who shall sign this petition when he is not a legal voter, or who shall falsely represent to any registration officer that he is a certain person whose name appears upon the registration books, or who shall make any false statement, to a registration officer as to his identity or place of residence, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE LEGISLATURE:

To the Honorable....., secretary of state of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Washington and duly registered legal voters of the respective precincts set opposite our names, respectfully direct that this petition and that certain proposed measure known as Initiative Measure No....., and entitled (here set forth the established ballot title of the measure, a full, true and correct copy of which is hereto attached, shall be transmitted to the legislature of the State of Washington at its next ensuing regular session, and we hereby respectfully petition the legislature to enact said proposed measure into law; and each of us for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a duly registered legal voter of the precinct and city (or town), written after my name, and my residence address is correctly stated.

Initials of Registration Officer	Petitioner's Signature	Residence Address, Street and Number, if any	Precinct Name or Number	Ward Number, if any	City or Town
(Here follow 20 numbered lines divided into columns as below)					
.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the officer of the city (town

or precinct) of....., county of....., State of Washington, having the custody of the registration books containing the signatures, addresses and precincts of the registered legal voters of said city (town or precinct); that the signatures on the foregoing petition were signed in my office; that the initials opposite said signatures respectively are my initials, or the initials of a duly authorized deputy in my office; that before any such signatures opposite which initials are written, was signed upon said petition the person proposing to sign the same was required to identify himself as a duly registered legal voter or to establish his right to and register as a legal voter in the registration books in my office: that after said petition was signed the signature thereon was carefully compared with the signature of such voter in the registration books and found to apparently have been written by the same hand, and that thereupon the officer making the comparison placed his initials opposite such signature and entered the residence address, precinct, ward and city or town shown upon the registration book opposite said signature; and that when the foregoing petition was taken from my office it contained.....initialed signatures and no more and that before surrendering said petition I caused the red ink perpendicular line thereon to be drawn through the blank spaces for signatures.

Dated the....day of....., 19...

.....

Registration officer of city (town or precinct) of.....

By.....

Deputy.

SEC. 3. That section 4971-6 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-6. Petitions for proposing measures for submission to the people for their approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election, to be filed with the secretary of state not less than four months before such general election, shall be substantially in the following form:

WARNING.

(Same form as in section 2.)

INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE.

To the Honorable....., secretary of state of the State of Washington:

We the undersigned citizens of the State of Washington and duly registered legal voters of the respective precincts set opposite our names, respectively direct that that certain proposed measure known as Initiative Measure No.....entitled (here insert the established ballot title of the measure), a full, true and correct copy of which is hereto attached shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the....day of....., A. D. 19..; and each of us for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a duly registered legal voter of the precinct, and city (or town), written after my name, and my residence address is correctly stated.

(Followed by the same form of blanks and certificates as in section 2.)

SEC. 4. That section 4791-7 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-7. Petitions ordering that bills or parts of bills passed by the legislature be referred to the people at the next ensuing general election, or special election ordered by the legislature, to be filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed, shall be substantially in the following form:

WARNING.

(Same form as in section 2.)

PETITION FOR REFERENDUM.

To the Honorable....., secretary of state of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Washington and duly registered legal voters of the respective precincts set opposite our names, respectfully order and direct that Referendum Measure No.....entitled (here insert the established ballot title of the measure) being a (or part or parts of a) bill passed by the.....th legislature of the State of Washington

at the last regular (special) session of said legislature, shall be referred to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular (special) election to be held on the.....day of ....., A. D. 19..; and each for himself says I have personally signed this petition; I am a duly registered legal voter of the precinct, and city (or town), written after my name, and my residence is correctly stated.

(Followed by the same form of blanks and certificate as in section 2.)

SEC. 5. That section 4971-8 of Rem. & Bal. Code be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That section 4971-9 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-9. Each initiative or referendum petition shall at the times of signing, certifying and filing with the secretary of state, as hereinafter in this act provided, consist of not more than five sheets with numbered lines for not more than twenty signatures on each sheet, with the prescribed warning, title and form of petition and certificate on each sheet, and a full, true and correct copy of the proposed measure referred to therein printed on sheets of paper of like size and quality as the petition, firmly fastened together.

SEC. 7. That section 4971-10 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-10. Upon the ballot title of any initiative or referendum measure being established as hereinabove provided, and from time to time thereafter the proponents of such measure may deposit such number of blank petitions, in the proper form hereinabove in this act prescribed, as they may deem expedient with the registration officer of any city, town or precinct, and take his receipt therefor, and it shall be the duty of each such registration officer with whom blank petitions are deposited to, at all times, display in a conspicuous place or places in his office and in each branch office under his charge, signs or placards bearing the words "Initiative or Referendum petitions may be signed here," which words shall be in letters of sufficient size to be easily read, and it shall be the duty of every registration officer, whenever any initiative or referendum petition shall be filed in his office for signing, to keep the office or offices under his charge open, for the purpose of permitting voters who desire so to do to sign the same, on each Friday and Saturday evening from six o'clock until nine o'clock, and to supply sufficient deputies to facilitate such signing, during the ninety (90) days immediately following the adjournment of any session of the legislature, in the case of referendum petitions, and during the ninety (90) days immediately preceding the time they must be filed with the secretary of state, in the case of initiative petitions, and it shall be the duty of each such registration officer to, at all times when his office is open for the registration of voters, permit any duly registered voter whose registration appears upon the books of such office, and who has not theretofore signed the particular initiative or referendum petition which he desires to sign, to sign any such initiative or referendum petition deposited in his office, provided that he shall not permit more than twenty registered voters to sign on any one sheet of such petition, and shall require the voters who sign the same to sign upon the blank lines for that purpose. Whenever any person shall apply to the registration officer for permission to sign any initiative or referendum petition, the registration officer or his deputy to whom the application is made shall if such person has not registered, require such person to register in the manner provided by law before permitting him to sign any initiative or referendum petition. If such person states that he is a registered voter, the officer shall ask such questions concerning his place of birth, age, occupation and place of residence as will identify the person with the name upon the registration book, and if the answers to such questions correspond with the information upon the registration book, shall ascertain whether the registration book shows that the registered voter has previously signed such petition, and if it appears that he has not previously signed, the officer shall permit such person to sign such petition with pen and ink. In either case the officer shall carefully compare the signature on the petition with the signature on the registration book and if such signature

shall appear to the officer to have been written by the same hand, the officer shall enter upon the petition opposite the signature the residence address, the precinct name or number, the ward number if any, and the name of the city or town of such voter as shown by the registration book, and shall write the initials of his given name or names and of his surname, with pen and ink, on the petition opposite and at the left of the signature, and shall write on the registration book in the column headed "remarks" the letter "I" or "R," followed by the number of the initiative or referendum petition, as the case may be, so signed. If the signature upon the petition appears to the officer to have been written by a different hand than that on the registration book the officer shall refuse to initial and certify the signature. Whenever the proponents of any initiative or referendum measure shall demand the return of any petition deposited with any registration officer as hereinabove provided, and shall return the receipt therefor, the officer shall cause a red ink perpendicular line to be drawn through the blank spaces for signatures on any such petition and shall fill out the certificate and certify the number of initialed signatures on each sheet of such petition and date and sign such certificate.

SEC. 8. That section 4971-15 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-15. Upon the filing of such volumes of an initiative petition proposing a measure for submission to the legislature at its next regular session, the secretary of state shall forthwith in the presence of at least one person representing the proponents and one person representing the opponents of the proposed measure, should either desire to be present, proceed to canvass the petition and to count the names of duly initialed and certified registered legal voters thereon. If, at the conclusion of the canvass and count, it shall appear that such petition bears the requisite number of names of duly certified registered legal voters, the secretary of state shall transmit a certified copy of such proposed measure to the legislature at the opening of its session together with a certificate of the facts relating to the filing of such petition and the canvass and count thereof.

SEC. 9. That section 4971-16 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-16. The secretary of state shall, while making said count, keep a record of all names appearing on said petition which are not certified to be registered legal voters, and shall report the same to the prosecuting attorneys of the respective counties where such names were signed to the end that prosecutions may be had for violations of this act.

SEC. 10. That section 4971-17 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-17. Any citizen who shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the secretary of state that the petition contains or does not contain the requisite number of duly certified signatures of registered legal voters or who has reasonable ground to believe that any such petition determined by the secretary of state to have the requisite number of signatures contains a sufficient number of fraudulent signatures or certificates to affect the result, or that a sufficient number of valid signatures to affect the result have been rejected by the secretary of state from the count on any petition which he has determined not to have the requisite number, may, within five days after such determination, apply to the superior court of Thurston county for a citation requiring the secretary of state to submit said petition to said superior court for examination, and for a writ of mandate compelling the certification of the measure and petition, or for an injunction to prevent the certification thereof to the legislature, as the case may be, which application shall be made by petition and [shall be made by petition and] shall set forth the grounds therefor, and shall be verified under oath by or on behalf of the petitioner or petitioners and such application and all proceedings had thereunder shall take precedence over all other cases and shall be speedily heard and

determined. If said petition for a citation shall state facts sufficient to warrant the issuance of said citation, the same shall issue and be served upon the secretary of state, and the court at the hearing upon the return of such citation shall have jurisdiction to hear *de novo* and determine all matters presented by said petition and by any petition in intervention that may be filed in said proceeding and hear the testimony of witnesses and receive documentary or other evidence offered on behalf of the secretary of state, the petitioners or any petitioner in intervention and shall decide all questions of law and of fact with all convenient speed and shall dismiss the proceedings or enter a writ of mandate or injunction in accordance with its determination, as the case may be. No appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the superior court granting or refusing to grant a writ of mandate or injunction, but such decision may be reviewed by the supreme court on a writ of certiorari sued out within five days after the decision of the superior court, and if the supreme court shall decide that the writ of mandate or injunction, as the case may be, should issue, it shall issue such writ direct to the secretary of state; otherwise, it shall dismiss the proceedings, and the clerk of the supreme court shall forthwith notify the secretary of state of the decision of the supreme court.

SEC. 11. That section 4971-31 of Rem. and Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-31. Every person who shall sign any initiative or referendum petition provided for in this act with any other than his true name shall be guilty of a felony. Every person who shall knowingly sign more than one of such petitions for the same measure or who shall sign any such petition knowing that he is not a registered legal voter, or who shall falsely represent to any registration officer that he is a certain person whose name appears upon the registration books, or who shall make to such registration officer any false statement as to his identity or place of residence, and every registration officer who shall knowingly permit any person other than a duly registered voter to sign any such petition or who shall knowingly initial any signature which he does not believe to be the signature of a duly registered legal voter or who shall knowingly make any false report or certificate on any such petition shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. That section 4971-32 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4971-32. Every officer who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, for the violation of which no penalty is herein prescribed, or shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act; and every person who shall for any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value or promise thereof sign or decline to sign any initiative or referendum petition; or who shall advertise in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or in any book, pamphlet, circular or letter or by means of any sign, signboard, bill, poster, handbill or card or in any manner whatsoever, that he will either for or without compensation or consideration solicit, procure or obtain signatures upon, or influence or induce or attempt to influence or induce persons to sign or not to sign any initiative or referendum petition or vote for or against any initiative or referendum measure; or who shall for pay or any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value or promise thereof, solicit, procure or obtain or attempt to procure or obtain signatures upon any initiative or referendum petition; or who shall pay or offer or promise to pay, or give or offer or promise to give any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value to any person to induce him to sign or not to sign, or to solicit, procure or attempt to procure or obtain signatures upon any initiative or referendum petition, or to vote for or against any initiative or referendum measure; or who shall by any other corrupt means or practice or by threats or intimidation interfere with or attempt to interfere with the right of any legal voter to sign or not to

sign any initiative or referendum petition to vote for or against any initiative or referendum measure; or who shall receive, accept, handle distribute, pay out or give away either directly or indirectly any money, consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value contributed by or received from any person, firm, association or corporation having his, their or its residence or principal office outside of the State of Washington, or corporation the majority of whose stockholders are non-residents of the State of Washington, for any service, work or assistance of any kind done or rendered for the purpose of aiding in procuring signatures upon any initiative or referendum petition or the adoption or rejection of any initiative or referendum measure, or who shall in, or within one hundred feet of the entrance to, any registration office solicit or attempt to induce any person to sign or not to sign any initiative or referendum petition shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect January 1st, 1916.

Passed the House March 2, 1915.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1915.

Vetoed by the Governor March 9, 1915.

Passed over the Governor's veto March 11, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 18, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument for Referendum Measure No. 3.

Under the constitution only *legal voters* are permitted to initiate legislation or to demand the referendum.

The legislature of 1913 found it was conceded that in those states where the practice prevailed of employing paid circulators of petitions that it resulted in gross fraud. To prevent this fraud, the 1913 legislature prohibited circulators of petitions from receiving pay therefor, and provided that all signatures signed in registration precincts should be compared with the signatures upon the registration books, and in non-registration precincts should be certified by some official residing in the precinct and acquainted with the voters thereof.

When the initiative petitions of 1914 were presented to the secretary of state for counting, it was found that there were thousands of forged and fraudulent signatures upon them which had been certified to be the signatures of legal voters.

This fact was admitted in court by the attorneys for the measures, but they contended that since the names were certified they must be counted, and five of the nine supreme court judges held that under the act of 1913, although the signatures were fraudulent, they must be counted, if certified. Three of the supreme court judges filed dissenting opinions, Judge Chadwick saying: "I have written my opinion of the proceedings attending the preparation and filing of the petitions in these cases so that when the legislature is convened it will know that it has been judicially held that certified fraud is legal fraud; that its former act has no gates to shut out frauds and forgeries and that the citadel of truth and honesty that it undertook to build around the constitutional amendment permitting and encouraging direct legislation is a house of cards."

To remedy this defect in the law, the 1915 legislature passed the bill which is now submitted to the people as Referendum Measure No. 3, which amends the act of 1913, and provides that all initiative and referendum petitions must be filed with the registration officers of the various precincts, and that before any person shall be permitted to sign such petition it must be determined that he or she is in fact a legal voter. The bill provides that whenever any initiative or referendum petition is filed in a registration office for signing, the office must be kept open, not only during the ordinary office hours, but also on each Friday and Saturday evening from six until nine o'clock, and that whenever the registration books of any city are sent out to the precincts such petitions as are on file must accompany the books in order that all legal voters may have an opportunity to sign the same, if they so desire, in their home precincts. This provision was inserted in the bill at the suggestion of representatives of the working classes for their convenience.

The initiative and referendum has become, and will remain, a part of our system of popular government, and opportunities for fraud should not be permitted to destroy it.

All friends of this system should vote for Referendum Measure No. 3 in order that the true principle of direct legislation by *legal voters* may be preserved.

It is claimed by certain politicians that many of our citizens are opposed to the initiative and referendum, but it is believed that most of this opposition, if it exists, arises from the fact that under the existing law there is opportunity for fraud, as was shown in 1914.

Those citizens opposed to the system on the ground of fraud should vote for Referendum Measure No. 3, which will effectually prevent fraud and carry out the true intent of the constitution.

GUY E. KELLY,

Chairman Committee on Privileges and Elections, House of Representatives, Session of 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as the Recall of Public Officers Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 4, entitled "An act to carry out the provisions and to facilitate the operation and effect of sections 33 and 34 of article I, of the constitution relating to the recall of elective public officers, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4940-4, 4940-6, 4940-7, 4940-8, 4940-9, 4940-10, 4940-15 and 4940-16, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4940-5, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1, 1916."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Recall of Public Officers Measure..... ☐

AGAINST Recall of Public Officers Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 4

BALLOT TITLE

"An act to carry out the provisions and to facilitate the operation and effect of sections 33 and 34 of article I, of the constitution relating to the recall of elective public officers, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4940-4, 4940-6, 4940-7, 4940-8, 4940-9, 4940-10, 4940-15 and 4940-16, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4940-5, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1, 1916."

AN ACT to carry out the provisions and to facilitate the operation and effect of sections 33 and 34 of article 1, of the constitution relating to the recall of elective public officers, to prevent fraud, and amending sections 4940-4, 4940-6, 4940-7, 4940-8, 4940-9, 4940-10, 4940-15 and 4940-16, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and repealing section 4940-5, Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and declaring this act shall take effect January 1, 1916.

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

SECTION 1. That section 4940-4 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-4. Upon being notified of the language of the ballot synopsis

of the charge, the persons filing the charge shall cause to be printed on single sheets of white paper of good quality twelve inches in width by fourteen inches in length and with a margin of one and three-fourths inches at the top for binding, blank petitions for the recall and discharge of such officer. Such petition shall be substantially in the following form:

WARNING

Every person who shall sign this petition with any other than his true name, or who shall knowingly sign more than one of these petitions, or who shall sign this petition when he is not a legal voter, or who shall falsely represent to any registration officer that he is a certain person whose name appears upon the registration books, or who shall make any false statement to any registration officer as to his identity or place of residence, shall be fined, or imprisoned, or both.

PETITION FOR RECALLS

Of (here insert the name of the person whose recall is petitioned for, the office which he holds, and the political division in which the office exists, as "John Doe, sheriff of .....county, Washington.") to the Honorable (here insert the name and title of the officer with whom the charge is filed).

We, the undersigned citizens of (the State of Washington or the political subdivision in which the recall is invoked, as the case may be) and legal voters of the respective precincts set opposite our respective names, respectfully direct that a special election be called to determine whether or not (here insert the name of the person charged and the office which he holds) be recalled and discharged from his office, for and on account of (his having committed the act or acts of malfeasance or misfeasance while in office or having violated his oath of office, as the case may be), in the following particulars: (here insert the synopsis of the charge); and each of us for himself says: I have personally signed this petition, I am a legal voter of the State of Washington in the precinct, and city (or town), written after my name, and my residence address is correctly stated.

Initials of Registration Officers	Petitioner's Signatures	Residence Address, Street and Number, if any	Precinct Name or Number	Ward Number, if any	City or Town
(Here follow 20 numbered lines divided into columns as below)					
.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the officer of the city (town or precinct) of....., county of....., State of Washington, having the custody of the registration books containing the signatures, addresses and precincts of the registered legal voters of said city (town or precinct): that the signatures on the foregoing petition were signed in my office; that the initials opposite said signatures respectively, are my initials or the initials of a duly authorized deputy in my office; that before any such signature opposite which initials are written, was signed upon said petition, the person proposing to sign the same was required to identify himself as a duly registered legal voter, or to establish his right to and register as a legal voter in the registration books in my office; that after said petition was signed the signature thereon was carefully compared with the signature of such voter in the registration books and found to apparently have been written by the same hand, and that thereupon the officer making the comparison placed his initials opposite such signature and entered the residence address, precinct, ward and city (or town) shown upon the registration book opposite said signature; and that when the foregoing petition was taken from my office it contained..... initialed signatures and no more, and that before surrendering said petition I caused the red ink perpendicular line thereon to be drawn through the blank spaces for signatures.

Dated the....day of....., 19...

.....

Registration officer of the city (town or precinct) of.....

.....

By ..... Deputy.

SEC. 2. That section 4940-5 Rem. & Bal. Code be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That section 4940-6 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-6. Each recall petition shall at the time of signing, certifying and filing with the officer with whom the charge is filed, as hereinafter in this act provided, consist of not more than five sheets with numbered lines for not more than twenty signatures on each sheet, with the prescribed warning, title and certificate on each sheet, and a full, true and correct copy of the charge against such officer referred to therein, printed on sheets of paper of like size and quality as the petition, and firmly fastened together.

SEC. 4. That section 4940-7 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-7. Upon the recall petitions being prepared as hereinabove provided, and from time to time thereafter, the persons in charge of such recall may deposit such number of blank petitions in the proper form hereinabove in this act prescribed, as they may deem expedient, with the registration officer of any city, town or precinct, and take his receipt therefor, and it shall be the duty of each such registration officer with whom blank petitions are deposited, to, at all times display in a conspicuous place or places in his office and in each branch office under his charge, signs or placards bearing the words "Recall petitions may be signed here," which words shall be in letters of sufficient size to be easily read, and it shall be the duty of each registration officer to, at all times when his office is open for the registration of voters, permit any duly registered voter whose registration appears upon the books of such office, and who has not theretofore signed the particular recall petition which he desires to sign, to sign any such petition deposited in his office, and whenever and so long as any recall petition shall be on file in any registration office for signing, such office shall be kept open on each Friday and Saturday from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. in addition to the regular office hours; *Provided*, That he shall not permit more than twenty registered voters to sign on any one sheet of such petition and shall require the voters who sign the same, to sign upon the blank line for that purpose. Whenever any person shall apply to the registration officer for permission to sign any recall petition, the registration officer, or his deputy, to whom the application is made, shall if such person is not registered, require such person to register in the manner provided by law before permitting them to sign any recall petition. If such person states that he is a registered voter, the officer shall ask such questions concerning his place of birth, age, occupation and place of residence as will identify the person with the name upon the registration books, and if the answers to such questions correspond with the information upon the registration books, shall ascertain whether the registration books show that the registered voter has previously signed such petition, and if it appears that he has not previously signed, the officer shall permit such person to sign such petition with pen and ink. In either case the officer shall compare the signature on the petition with the signature on the registration books, and if such signature shall appear to the officer to have been written by the same hand, the officer shall enter upon the petition opposite the signature, the residence address, the precinct name or number, the ward number, if any, and the name of the city (or town) of such voter as shown by the registration books, and shall write the initials of his given name or names and of his surname, with pen and ink, on the petition opposite and at the left of the signature and shall write on the registration books in the column headed "Remarks" the words "Recall of (name of officer charged)." If the signature upon the petition appears to the officer to have been written by a different hand than that on the registration books the officer shall refuse to initial and certify the signature. Whenever the persons in charge of any recall petition shall demand the return of any petition deposited with any registration officer, as hereinabove provided, and shall return the receipt therefor, the officer shall cause a red ink perpendicular line to be drawn through the blank spaces for signatures on any such petition and shall fill out the cer-

tificate and certify the number of initialed signatures on each sheet of such petition and date and sign such certificate.

SEC. 5. That section 4940-8 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-8. When a person, committee, or organization demanding the recall of any public officer shall have secured upon such recall petition the signatures of a number of legal voters equal to twenty-five per cent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office to which the officer whose recall is demanded was elected at the preceding election, in case such officer be a state officer, an officer of a city of the first class, a member of a school board in a city of the first class, or a county officer of a county of the first, second or third class; or the signatures of a number of legal voters equal to thirty-five per cent. of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office to which the officer whose recall is demanded was elected at the preceding election, if the officer whose recall is demanded is an officer of any other political subdivision, city, town, township, precinct or school district than those hereinbefore mentioned, or is a state senator or representative, he or they may submit said petition to the officer with whom the charge is filed for filing in his office. At the time of submitting such petition the person, committee, or organization submitting the same shall file with the officer to whom such petition is submitted a full, true and detailed statement giving the names and post office addresses of all persons, corporations and organizations who have contributed any monies to aid in the preparation of the charge and in the preparation and filing of the petition, with the amount contributed by each, and a full, true and detailed statement of all expenditures, giving the amounts expended, the purpose for which expended and the names and post office addresses of the persons and corporations to whom paid, which statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the person or some member of the committee or organization making the charge, and until such statement is filed the officer shall refuse to receive such petition.

SEC. 6. That section 4940-9 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-9. Upon the filing of such petition in his office, the officer with whom the charge was filed shall stamp on each of said petitions the date of filing, and shall notify the persons filing the same and the officer whose recall is demanded by said petition, of the date when said petition will be canvassed, which date shall be not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of filing, and shall, at the time set for said canvass, in the presence of at least one person representing the petition and in the presence of the officer charged or someone representing him, if either should desire to be present, detach the sheets containing the signatures and certificates from the copies of the charge and cause them to be firmly attached to one or more copies of the charge in such volumes as will be most convenient for canvassing and filing, and shall proceed to canvass the petitions and to count the names of duly initialed and certified legal voters thereon. If at the conclusion of the canvass and count it shall be found that such petition bears the requisite number of signatures of certified legal voters, the officer with whom the petition is filed shall fix a date not less than ten nor more than fifteen days after the conclusion of the canvass, for calling a special election to determine whether or not the officer charged shall be recalled and discharged from his office, and shall on said date call such special election, to be held not less than thirty or more than forty days from the date of the call, and give notice thereof in the manner required by law for calling special elections in the state or in the political subdivision, as the case may be. But if it be found that the petition does not contain the requisite number of signatures of certified legal voters, the officer shall so notify the person filing the petition, and, at the expiration of thirty days from the conclusion of the count, shall unless prevented therefrom by the injunction or mandate of the courts, as hereinafter provided, destroy the petitions.

SEC. 7. That section 4940-10 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-10. The officer making the canvass as hereinabove provided shall keep a record of all names appearing on said petition which are not certified to be legal voters of the state or of the political subdivision, as the case may be, and shall report the same to the prosecuting attorneys of the respective counties where such names appear to have been signed, to the end that prosecutions may be had for violations of this act.

SEC. 8. That section 4940-15 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-15. Every person who shall sign any recall petition provided for in this act with any other than his true name, shall be guilty of a felony; and every person who shall knowingly sign more than one of such petitions for the recall of any officer, or who shall falsely represent to any registration officer that he is a certain person whose name appears upon the registration books, or who shall make to such registration officer any false statement as to his identity or place of residence, and every registration officer who shall knowingly permit any person other than a duly registered voter to sign any such petition, and each person who shall knowingly initial any signature which he does not believe to be the signature of a legal voter, or who shall knowingly make any false report or certificate on any such petition, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. That section 4940-16 Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4940-16. Every officer who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act; and every person who shall for any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value or promise thereof, sign or decline to sign any recall petition; or who shall advertise in any newspaper, magazine or other periodical publication, or in any book, pamphlet, circular or letter, or by means of any sign, signboard, bill, poster, handbill, or card or in any manner whatsoever, that he will either for or without compensation or consideration, solicit, procure or obtain signatures upon, or influence or induce, or attempt to influence or induce, persons to sign or not to sign any recall petition or vote for or against any recall; or who shall for pay or any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value or promise thereof, solicit, procure or obtain, or attempt to procure or obtain signatures upon any recall petition; or who shall pay or offer or promise to pay, or give or offer or promise to give any consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value to any person to induce him to sign, or not to sign, or to solicit, procure or attempt to procure or obtain signatures upon, any recall petition, or to vote for or against any recall; or who shall by any other corrupt means or practice or by threats or intimidation interfere with or attempt to interfere with the right of any legal voter to sign or not to sign any recall petition or to vote for or against any recall, or who shall receive, accept, handle, distribute, pay out, or give away either directly or indirectly any money, consideration, compensation, gratuity, reward or thing of value, contributed by or received from any person, firm, association or corporation having his, their or its residence or principal office, outside of the State of Washington, or corporation the majority of whose stockholders are nonresidents of the State of Washington, for any service, work, or assistance of any kind, done or rendered for the purpose of aiding in procuring signatures upon any recall petition or the adoption or rejection of any recall, or who shall within one hundred feet of the entrance to any registration office, solicit or attempt to induce any person to sign or not to sign any recall petition, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect January 1, 1916.

Passed the House March 2, 1915.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1915.

Vetoed by the Governor March 9, 1915.

Passed over the Governor's veto March 11, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 18, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Political Conventions Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 5, entitled "An act relating to, regulating and providing for the nomination of candidates for public office in the State of Washington, providing for the holding of elections to elect delegates to conventions, providing for the holding of county and state conventions by political parties, defining the powers and duties of conventions and party committees, providing for the election of party committeemen, amending sections 4804, 4807, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4826, 4843, and repealing section 4841 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Political Conventions Measure..... ☐

AGAINST Political Conventions Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 5

BALLOT TITLE

"An act relating to, regulating and providing for the nomination of candidates for public office in the State of Washington, providing for the holding of elections to elect delegates to conventions, providing for the holding of county and state conventions by political parties, defining the powers and duties of conventions and party committees, providing for the election of party committeemen, amending sections 4804, 4807, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4826, 4843, and repealing section 4841 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington."

AN ACT relating to, regulating and providing for the nomination of candidates for public office in the State of Washington, providing for the holding of elections to elect delegates to conventions, providing for the holding of county and state conventions by political parties, defining the powers and duties of conventions and party committees, providing for the election of party committeemen, amending sections 4804, 4807, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4826, 4843, and repealing section 4841 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

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

SECTION 1. That section 4804 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated

Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4804. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

(a) The word "primary," the primary election provided for in this act.

(b) The words "May caucus," the caucus held in May of 1916, and every even numbered year thereafter, to elect delegates, by political parties to the various county conventions of such political parties.

(c) The words "September primary," the primary election held in September to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing election.

(d) The word "election," a general or city election, as distinguished from a primary election.

SEC. 2. That section 4807 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4807. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon the official ballot used at the September primary election, unless authorized by some other law of the state, unless at least thirty (30) days and no more than sixty (60) days prior to such primary, a declaration of candidacy shall be filed by him, as provided in this act, in the following form:

State of Washington,
County of..... } ss.

I, ..., being first duly sworn, say: That I reside at No..... (city or town), county of....., State of Washington, and am a qualified voter therein, and eligible to the office for which I am a candidate; that I affiliate with and am a member of the.....party, and believe in its principles; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of..... to be made at the primary election, to be held on the.....day of September, 19...., and hereby request that my name be printed upon the official ballot as provided by law as a candidate of the.....party, and accompany herewith the sum of $....., the fee required by law of me for becoming such candidate.

I further declare that, if nominated for said office I will accept said nomination and not withdraw, unless so authorized by my party committee, and I will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected. I further declare that I hereby accept and endorse generally the platform as heretofore adopted by the said.....party at its last state convention. If elected, I hereby agree to support generally the same, and endeavor to have enacted into law the principles therein enunciated.

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 19...

.....

(Certificate of official)

Provided, That no person who desires to become a candidate for office of supreme or superior court judge, shall certify his party affiliation, nor shall any other candidate who runs upon any nonpartisan ticket in any city or other municipality where the charter or enabling act provides that the office is nonpartisan.

SEC. 3. That section 4809 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4809. Any political organization which at the general election last preceding the primary was represented on the official ballot by regular party candidates may upon complying with the provisions of this act have a separate primary election ticket as a political party: *Provided*, That any of its candidates received ten per cent. of the total vote cast as such last preceding general election in this state, or subdivision thereof in which the candidate seeks the nomination: *Provided further*, That such political party shall have held on or before the tenth day of June preceding said primary, a state convention in said state, at which convention said party shall have declared its political principles and its legislative program: *And provided further*, That a copy of such declaration of political principles and legislative program shall have been certified by the officers of such convention and filed with the secretary of state within ten days after the adjournment of such convention.

SEC. 4. (a) Hereafter, each political party of this state, entitled under the existing laws to participate in the September primaries, shall hold county and state conventions in May and June

respectively of 1916, and each biennial year thereafter. The county conventions shall be held by each of said political parties upon the second Saturday after the second Tuesday of May, 1916, and biennially thereafter.

(b) Each county party committee at a meeting duly called and held not more than thirty (30) nor less than twenty (20) days before the holding of the May caucus, shall determine the hour and place of holding the county convention, determine the total number of delegates to be elected thereto, fix the basis of representation in each precinct, which basis shall be the same for each voting precinct in said county, and determine the number of delegates from each voting precinct: *Provided*, That each voting precinct shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said list, matters, and things herein provided for, shall thereupon be filed in the office of the county auditor, without charge, duly certified by the chairman and secretary of each party within two days after the holding of said meeting. Due notice of the time and place of holding the county convention shall be given through the press of the county by the county executive officers of each party and in addition thereto, the said notice shall be mailed to each delegate selected at the May caucus at least five (5) days before the holding of said convention.

(c) It shall be the duty of the state organizations of each of the political parties entitled to hold conventions under this act, to issue a call for their state conventions, specifying the time and place of holding the conventions, and which said call shall be issued not less than thirty (30) days before the holding of the May caucus by giving due notice thereof through the press, and by mailing a copy of said call to each state committeeman, and to the executive officer of each of the county organizations of that party, and to the county auditor of each county. The state committee, in its call, shall determine upon the total number of delegates to attend the state convention, and shall fix the basis of representation for, and the number of delegates from each county: *Provided, however*, That the basis of representation for each county shall be the same. The state conventions herein provided for shall be held on or before the tenth day of June, 1916, and biennially thereafter.

(d) In addition to the usual powers heretofore exercised by county conventions, each county convention shall select the number of delegates to the state convention provided for in the call of the state committee, and shall select one member of a state advisory platform committee.

(e) It shall be the duty of the members of the advisory committee herein provided for, to meet at the place of holding the state convention at 10 a. m. on the Monday preceding the holding of said state convention and shall hold public hearings and submit to the state convention an advisory platform.

(f) It shall be the duty of the state conventions of each of the parties required to hold conventions as herein provided, to adopt a platform, and to make a clear and concise statement of its principles and its general legislative program. In addition thereto the said state conventions, shall have the powers and perform the duties heretofore and usually held and performed by state conventions; and shall elect the delegates to the national conventions in 1916, and each presidential year thereafter as provided for in the call of the national committee of said party; and shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors, to which the said state shall be entitled and the names of which said electors shall be printed under the party designation on the ballot to be used in the succeeding general election.

(g) The delegates to the various county conventions herein provided for shall be selected at a caucus held by each political party, on the second Tuesday of May, 1916, and biennially thereafter, in accordance with the provisions and method now provided by sections 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867 and 4868 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

(h) No proxies shall be allowed in any conventions provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. That section 4810 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4810. All declarations of candidacy shall be filed as follows:

First: For state officers, United States senators, representatives in Congress, and those members of the state legislature and judges of the superior court, whose district comprises more than one county,—in the office of the secretary of state.

Second: For officers to be voted for wholly in one county, in the office of the county auditor of such county.

Third: For precinct committeemen of the various parties, in the office of the county auditor of such county.

Fourth: For city officers, in the office of the city clerk.

SEC. 6. That section 4811 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4811. First: At least twenty (20) days before any September primary the secretary of state shall transmit to each county auditor a certified list containing the name, postoffice address and party designation of each person entitled to be voted for at such primary, and the office for which he is a candidate, as appears by the nomination papers filed in his office.

Second: Each county auditor shall at least fifteen (15) days before the September primary, publish once under the proper party designation and title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nominations have been filed, insofar as the same shall affect the electors of his county, giving the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be open, and that the primary will be held in the regular polling place in each precinct; and shall cause to be posted, copies of such notice in at least three public places in each precinct in his county: *Provided*, That the names of all candidates for the office of supreme and superior court judges shall be published and posted in a separate list without party designation: *And provided*, That the names and addresses of the persons who have filed for precinct committeemen in the various precincts need not be published, but shall, however, be included in the lists herein provided to be posted.

SEC 7. That section 4826 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4826. (a) The precinct committeemen of each party entitled to participate in the September primaries, shall be elected at the September primary. Any elector duly qualified to vote in his precinct may file without charge with the auditor, a declaration of candidacy for precinct committeeman with the party only with which he is affiliated, and for the election precinct in which he resides. Said filing shall be in all respects and follow the form provided in section 2 of this act and be governed by its provisions. The names of each candidate for precinct committeemen shall be printed upon the ballot provided for in section 4813 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, provided he has fully complied with this act with reference to the filing: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any voter from writing in on the ticket the name of one qualified elector of the precinct for member of the party county committee. The one having the highest number of votes, shall be such committeeman of such party for such precinct: *Provided*, That if any elector is elected on more than one ticket, he must file his declination of candidacy from all except one ticket with the auditor of his said county within five (5) days after the canvassing of the primary vote, otherwise the office will be deemed vacant: *And provided further*, That the auditor shall determine cases of ties as are provided by the primary election laws of this state. The county auditor shall certify to each party committee the names of the duly elected committeemen of that party.

(b) The party committee of each county shall consist of the precinct committeemen from the several precincts of each county. The state committee shall consist of one committeeman from each county, elected by the county committee. The county committee shall meet for the purpose of electing the state committeeman, and for the purpose of organization, at the courthouse at the county seat of each county at two o'clock p. m. on the second Saturday after such primary election, unless some other time and place of such meeting shall be designated by the regular call of properly authorized officers of the retiring committee. The county auditor of the various counties

shall issue certificates of election to the said committeemen as is provided in the case of primary nominations.

(c) Each political organization shall have the power to make its own rules and regulations, call conventions, elect delegates to conventions, state and national, fill all vacancies on the ticket, provide for the nomination of presidential electors, delegate the whole or any part of its functions to duly authorized and elected committees, and perform all other functions inherent to such organizations, the same as if this act had not been passed: *Provided, however*, That no convention held under the provisions of this act shall have the power to recommend, endorse or declare a preference for any candidate for any office.

SEC. 8. That section 4843 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 4843. Nothing in this act contained shall prevent any voter from writing or pasting on his ballot or ballots the name of any person for whom he desires to vote for any office, and such vote shall be counted the same as if printed upon the ballot and marked by the voter, but no person, precinct committeemen alone excepted, receiving such votes written or pasted upon a primary election ballot shall thereby be nominated for any office or be entitled to have his name printed upon the ballot as a candidate at the general election unless he shall have complied with the provisions of the primary election law and filed his declaration of candidacy at least thirty days before such primary election, unless such candidate shall have been selected as such by a party convention in accordance with law or certified by a county or state central committee in accordance with law.

SEC. 9. That section 4841 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. All existing statutes or portions of statutes inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. If any section of this act should be held unconstitutional it shall in no wise affect the constitutionality of the remainder thereof.

Passed the Senate February 20, 1915.

Passed the House March 3, 1915.

Vetoed by the Governor March 9, 1915.

Passed over the Governor's veto March 10, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 25, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 5

Argument in Favor of Referendum and in Favor of Bill as Enacted.

All honest and patriotic students of history agree that government through political parties is most successful and most responsive to popular will. This is especially true of our American government. Political parties are voluntary associations of individuals believing in same principles and united to secure effective action.

This measure, attacked by Referendum No. 5, will strengthen the direct primary system, not destroy it; will definitely fix the status of candidates as well as parties; eliminate confusion, and prevent invasion of primary of one party by political dummies of another.

The bill as enacted makes the following changes in present law:

(a) Requires all 10 per cent. parties to hold pre-primary County and State Conventions in May and June of each biennial year, to adopt platforms and general legislative programs. All parties thus go before people with clear-cut issues. All parties already hold voluntary conventions, and this provision, clearly safeguarding party memberships, guarantees all people the fulfillment of party promises.

(b) Delegates to County conventions must be selected from precincts at caucuses held under sworn officers, but not at state expense. Every citizen may participate; "hand-picking" absolutely prohibited; no delegate can be selected by committee. Delegates to State conventions elected by County conventions, *and in no other way.* State Conventions elect delegates to National Conventions, and nominate Presidential Electors, as now.

(c) Candidates filing under party name must endorse party platform generally and agree not to withdraw from nomination unless authorized by party committee. What honest candidate can object to this? No man has a right to file under party name unless believing in party platform; nor to file as dummy for purpose of withdrawing in interest of candidate of another party.

(d) Each County convention must elect one member of state advisory platform committee; committee must meet three days before State Convention, hold public hearings and submit to convention an advisory platform. Back-room and Vest-pocket platforms eliminated.

(e) Proxies in any conventions absolutely prohibited.

(f) Conventions prohibited from endorsing or nominating candidates.

(g) County and State platforms must be filed with County and State Auditors respectively, with convention records and lists of delegates.

(h) Published calls for all conventions mandatory.

(i) Candidates for precinct committeemen to file candidacy with county auditor without charge; names to go on ballot. Tie votes must be settled and candidates elected on more than one ticket must withdraw from all parties but one, insuring representative committeemen.

(j) Section 8 places sticker candidates and those filing regularly on same basis. Prevents practice common in some parties of hand-picking candidates by committee, shutting out other aspirants, and nominating by a few sticker votes. Provision does not apply to newly organized parties nor those casting under 10 per cent. of votes.

(k) County party committees composed, as now, of precinct committeemen regularly elected; State committee composed, as now, of one committeeman from each county, elected by county committee. Executive officers chosen by committees to perform only functions specifically delegated *and no others.* This provision prevents hand-picking by committee officers, or nominating, or other use of arbitrary power.

There are no "jokers" in this law as enacted by the legislature. On the contrary, it eliminates "jokers" incident to present system and corrects its

defects; puts the people in direct control of party organizations, ends bossism by individuals or committees; prevents packed primaries and conventions. Under this law political parties are compelled to say what they stand for and what they will do, and party candidates, held in bounds of honor and decency, are made directly responsible to people for their conduct in office. No dishonesty is more shameful than that of political opportunists who become candidates of any party which seems to assure election, and who, in office, repudiate all such party has promised to the people.

This bill provides for conduct of party affairs in definite, orderly, representative manner, with complete and uninterrupted power vested in the voters themselves. Every honest and patriotic citizen should vote to sustain this law.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

MILLARD T. HARTSON, *Chairman.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Picketing Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE No. 6, entitled "An act defining picketing, prohibiting the same, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Picketing Measure ..... ☐

AGAINST Picketing Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 6

BALLOT TITLE

"An act defining picketing, prohibiting the same, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

AN ACT defining picketing, prohibiting the same, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

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

SECTION 1. Whoever shall, for the purpose of carrying on, calling attention to, or advertising, directly or indirectly, any controversy, disagreement or dispute between any labor union or organization, or member or members thereof, and any person engaged in any lawful business, or his employe, or for the purpose of hindering or preventing such person from conducting his business in any lawful way, or employing or retaining in his employ any person who may lawfully engage in such business.

(1) Stand or continuously move back and forth, on the sidewalk, street, public place or private property, in front of or within five hundred feet of, any place in which any lawful business is conducted by such other person, or home or place of abode of such other person or his employe, or

(2) Openly maintain, carry or transport on any sidewalk, street, public place or private property, any banner, sign, transparency, writing or printing, or

(3) Cause any person to do any of the foregoing acts for any of the foregoing purposes:

Shall be guilty of picketing.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall engage in picketing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. The singular number when used in this act shall include the plural, and the word "person" shall include individuals, firms, partnerships, associations and corporations.

SEC. 4. An adjudication of invalidity of any part of this act shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any part thereof.

Passed the Senate March 4, 1915.

Passed the House March 10, 1915.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 25, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument in Favor of Referendum No. 6.

Picketing is an unlawful, vicious and destructive practice. It is an instrument employed only by Organized Labor. It derives its name from the "pickets" who are placed by the unions near a factory or business house to prevent non-union workers from obtaining employment and to stop the patronage or relations of the public with the concern they are attempting to damage. The openly expressed purpose of picketing is to force, by coercion and violence, the employer to accede to the demands the union made before it went on strike.

With few exceptions, picketing culminates in physical attacks both on the plant which is being watched and on non-union workers who may choose to work therein. Picketing wins a victory only by the threat or use of force. It is essentially criminal. It seeks to prevent the employer from carrying on his lawful business and thus interferes with his rights as a free American citizen. It seeks, and frequently succeeds, in keeping the non-union worker from obtaining employment. The latter is usually assaulted and rioting ensues; industrial and commercial plants are often wrecked.

The state sorely needs an anti-picketing law to incorporate into enforceable form the decisions of the courts with respect to this practice. Our own judges have repeatedly held that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing, as claimed by Organized Labor; and that threats and coercion are of themselves violent acts; that they create in the minds of those attacked a feeling of fear and apprehension and that it is an unjustified and unlawful interference with the legitimate conduct of business.

In April, 1915, the State Supreme Court declared that "To destroy a business is not different from the destruction of physical property. If employes may be intimidated while in their employment the business of the employer may be destroyed. It is as much the duty of the court to restrain conduct which will have the effect of destroying the business as it is to prevent the destruction of physical property." In the same manner by intimidation and threat of bodily attack, jeers and insults, the right of the non-union or free worker to remain at his employment is taken from him; he is deprived of one of his inalienable rights and is therefore entitled to the protection of law in the peaceful pursuit of the employment he has selected.

The Anti-Picketing law which you are asked to support by voting against Referendum No. 6 specifies exactly what are now known as the principal aspects of picketing and provides a penalty therefor. Even more important than its prohibition of picketing, is the provision that any person who instigates and encourages picketing shall also be guilty of such act. It has been a favorite practice of labor leaders to order their members to conduct a picketing campaign and then escape all blame for the lawlessness which results.

Your vote to abolish the practice of picketing, which is similarly being legislated out in other states, will help to remove serious handicap from our industrial and commercial life. It will guarantee all workers the peaceful pursuit of their labor and establish their right to seek employment where and as they choose.

STAND FOR LAW AND ORDER:
VOTE IN FAVOR OF THIS LAW.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON,

G. N. SKINNER, *Pres.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Public Service Utilities Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 7, entitled "An act amending chapter 117, Session Laws of 1911, being an act entitled: 'An act relating to public service properties and utilities, providing for the regulation of the same, fixing penalties for the violation thereof, making appropriation and repealing certain acts,' by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as Section 74A.

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Public Service Utilities Measure..... ☐

AGAINST Public Service Utilities Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 7

BALLOT TITLE

"An act amending chapter 117, Session Laws of 1911, being an act entitled: 'An act relating to public service properties and utilities, providing for the regulation of the same, fixing penalties for the violation thereof, making appropriation and repealing certain acts,' by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as Section 74A."

AN ACT amending chapter 117, Session Laws of 1911, being an act entitled: "An Act relating to public service properties and utilities, providing for the regulation of the same, fixing penalties for the violation thereof, making appropriation and repealing certain acts," by adding an additional section thereto, to be known as Section 74A.

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 117 of the Session Laws of 1911, known as the "Public Service Commission Law," is hereby amended by adding thereto an additional section to be known as Section 74A to read as follows:

Section 74A. No new public utility to render a service similar in character and location to the service rendered by any existing public utility in this state shall be constructed, maintained or operated without first obtaining a certificate of public necessity and convenience from the commission. Upon the filing of an application for such certificate the commis-

sion shall give reasonable notice in writing to the owner or operator of such existing public utility of the time and place when such application will be heard and after hearing and investigation if the commission finds from the evidence that public necessity and convenience require additional service the commission shall grant such certificate of public necessity and convenience to such operator as the commission shall determine.

The term "new public utility" when used in this section includes any public utility, whether municipally or privately owned, now or hereafter operating, or seeking to operate in this state for which no franchise or other authority to operate has been obtained, or any utility which desires to operate in a new territory, not contemplated in any franchise or authority heretofore granted, as well as any public utility which may commence operation without a franchise, or which obtains its franchise after this act takes effect.

The term "public utility" used in this section, means every street railroad and street railway, interurban railroad and interurban railway, electric, gas, water and steam heating plant and system, now or hereafter constructed, used to serve the public for compensation, and whether municipally or privately owned.

Passed the Senate February 27, 1915.

Passed the House March 8, 1915.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 25, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument in Favor of Referendum Measure No. 7.

THE CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY.

This act is modeled largely from similar laws now in force in Wisconsin, California, Idaho, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire and many other states. The law is designed to prevent the unnecessary duplication of public utilities, such as gas, water, light and power and street railway systems. All of these utilities in this state are under the control and regulation of the Public Service Commission, which is vested with full power to regulate the service and fix the rates. Experience has shown that duplication of service and investment ultimately means higher and not lower rates, as there is but one source of income from which the utilities rendering the same service can obtain their revenue—the consumers. Where the Public Service Commission can fix the rate charges and service given, it can compel the utility to give a reasonable rate, and it has been found that in most cases where a community is only large enough to support one plant that the advent of a new plant in the field to give similar service leads to consolidation. The Commission in fixing the rates is then confronted with its duty to permit the consolidated company to charge a rate which will return a reasonable rate of interest upon the duplicated or consolidated investment since the existing law provides that in fixing rates the Public Service Commission shall allow such a reasonable return.

The act provides that where there is an existing public utility giving good service at reasonable rates that no new company shall enter the field to duplicate this service, without first getting a certificate from the Public Service Commission. This Commission is vested with absolute and full authority in the matter and can grant or deny the certificate as it deems best for the community to be served.

In considering this act it must be borne in mind that the rates and service of these utilities are under the absolute control of the Commission so that no monopoly making excessive profits can be created.

Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of Washington, in speaking upon this bill before the Senate Committee at the last session of the legislature, quoted from the decisions of many of the state having such a law and then said:

"I have read this just to show you, gentlemen, that this is not a utility proposition; that it is not something that is merely for the benefit of the utility, but that as well it is an instrument in the hands of the commission to get public service at more reasonable rates for the public, and I can't understand why this measure will not work out for the best interests not only of the utility but of the public. We understand that when we cut the rates of these companies we have to give them more measure of protection. It is not fair to cut rates as the people demand and then on the other hand no way protect them and leave them open to all of the hazards, especially to those of competition."

A simple illustration of the application of this law. A school district at a cost of $10,000.00 has provided a fine building ample for probable future requirements, four teachers are employed and the school facilities are of the best. Is it not perfectly clear that another building, a duplicate of the first, erected along side of it and in which the same number of teachers are employed would merely double the expenses of the district without benefit?

The interest of the public in this measure has been clearly shown. The utilities are interested since it permits them to make extensions in the new territory with some assurance that as long as they give good service at reasonable rates their investment will not be destroyed.

The approval of this act by the people will mean the expenditure of millions of dollars in this state by the utilities.

This law was approved by the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,
NORTHWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER ASSOCIATION,
NORWOOD W. BROCKETT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Port District Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 8, entitled "An act defining port districts of the first class, providing a method for the government thereof, limiting the powers thereof, defining the powers and duties of the officers thereof, enacting certain other provisions relating thereto and amending chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, being an act entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment of port districts; providing for the acquirement, construction, maintenance, operation, development and regulation of a system of harbor improvements and rail and water transfer and terminal facilities within such districts, and providing the method of payment therefor,' approved March 14, 1911, as heretofore amended and now in force, by adding thereto certain sections to be known respectively as sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Port District Measure..... ☐

AGAINST Port District Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 8

BALLOT TITLE

"An act defining port districts of the first class, providing a method for the government thereof, limiting the powers thereof, defining the powers and duties of the officers thereof, enacting certain other provisions relating thereto and amending chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, being an act entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment of port districts; providing for the acquirement, construction, maintenance, operation, development and regulation of a system of harbor improvements and rail and water transfer and terminal facilities within such districts, and providing the method of payment therefor,' approved March 14, 1911, as heretofore amended and now in force, by adding thereto certain sections to be known respectively as sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23."

AN ACT defining port districts of the first class, providing a method for the government thereof, limiting the powers thereof, defining the powers and duties of the officers thereof, enacting certain other provisions relating thereto and amending chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, being an act entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of port districts; providing for the acquirement, construction, maintenance, operation, development and regulation of a system of harbor improve-

ments and rail and water transfer and terminal facilities within such districts, and providing the method of payment therefor," approved March 14, 1911, as heretofore amended and now in force, by adding thereto certain sections to be known respectively as sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

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

SECTION 1. That chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, being an act entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of port districts; providing for the acquirement, construction, maintenance, operation, development and regulation of a system of harbor improvements and rail and water transfer and terminal facilities within such districts, and providing the method of payment therefor," approved March 14, 1911, as heretofore amended and now in force, be further amended by adding thereto a new section to be known and designated as section 15, as follows:

Section 15. Every port district heretofore or hereafter formed which is or shall be co-extensive with the limits of a county of the first class, as defined in section 4031 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, shall be known and designated as a port district of the first class. This section and the following sections to section 23 inclusive, shall relate exclusively to port districts of the first class, and all port districts of the first class shall hereafter be governed by the provisions of said sections: *Provided*, That the preceding sections of the act to which this act is amendatory shall apply to port districts of the first class except as otherwise provided in this and the following sections.

SEC. 2. That said act referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 16, as follows:

Section 16. The port districts of the first class, as herein defined, shall be governed by a board of seven (7) commissioners to be known and designated as "Board of Port Commissioners of the port of....." (inserting name of principal seaport city within said district). The said board herein provided for shall consist of the following officers, namely: Three elective commissioners, elected by the electors of the port district, in the manner hereinafter provided, and having the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, to serve for a period of six (6) years, except as hereinafter provided, and until their successors are elected and have qualified; in addition to the said three elective commissioners, the said board shall consist of the following officers *ex-officio*, namely, the county auditor, the county engineer, and the prosecuting attorney of the county whose limits are co-extensive with that of the port district, and the mayor of the principal seaport city having the largest population within such port district: *Provided*, That if under the charter of such city there shall not be an officer performing the duties of mayor, or such officer being lacking, then the legislative body of such city shall appoint from among its own members or from the other officers of the city, a member of such board to supply the place of such officer so lacking, and any such appointment shall hold good as to such member of the board of commissioners until the expiration of the term of his then city office.

The qualifications for elective port commissioners in port districts of the first class, as herein defined, and the method and manner of their nomination and election shall be the same as now provided for port commissioners, all as near as may be, in section 8165-3 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, excepting the term of office of said commissioners shall be six (6) years, and excepting the said election for port commissioners shall be held at the same time and places as the general election in each even numbered year. All elective commissioners contemplated by this amendatory act shall qualify on the same day as county officers qualify.

In the case of any port district already formed, which is a port district of the first class, as herein defined, and having three commissioners under existing law, the said commissioners so elected shall be the three elective commissioners contemplated by this amendatory act: *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall serve and hold of-

fice until their successors are elected and have qualified: *And provided further*, That the commissioners whose terms expire on the second Monday of January, 1916, and the second Monday of January, 1917, respectively shall be elected at the general election held in 1916, the one receiving the highest number of votes to serve for a term of six (6) years, and the one receiving the next highest to serve four (4) years. Vacancies in the office of any elective port commissioner shall be filled until the next general election, by appointment by a majority vote of the remaining port commissioners composing the board.

SEC. 3. That said act referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 17, as follows:

Section 17. The total bonded indebtedness of any port district of the first class shall not exceed two and one-fourth per centum (2¼%) of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in said district, but in no event shall the said total bonded indebtedness ever exceed the sum of five million, seven hundred fifty thousand dollars ($5,750,000.00); and whenever said limit shall have been reached, no other or further bond or bonds shall be issued, sold, delivered or hypothecated, whether or not the same may have been authorized by any law heretofore enacted and notwithstanding that the steps and proceedings relating to the authorization thereof may have been completed in accordance with the requirements of such law: *Provided*, That all existing lawful obligations of any port district, whether consisting of bonds or other forms of indebtedness, are hereby recognized as such, notwithstanding the fact that they may, either by themselves or in connection with other obligations, exceed the limit herein fixed, and the same shall continue to be valid obligations of such port district. The board of port commissioners shall continue to have and to exercise all of the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon said board by this amendatory act, or conferred or imposed upon the port commission by the act of which this act is amendatory, so far as necessary to pay, refund or renew any existing obligation and to carry out and perform any existing contract, so as to fully protect the rights of all persons holding any obligation or having any contract created by such port district, though it be found to exceed the limit hereby established.

SEC. 4. That said act referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 18, as follows:

Section 18. The members of the board of port commissioners of each port district of the first class shall serve as such *ex-officio* without extra compensation. Such board shall adopt an official seal and shall organize by the election of one of its members as president. The county auditor shall be *ex-officio* secretary and auditor of the board of port commissioners without extra compensation. The county engineer shall be *ex-officio* engineer of such port district, and shall have charge and supervision over the engineering department of such port district without extra compensation: *Provided*, That such engineer shall at all times be subject to the authority and control of the board of port commissioners: *And provided further*, That all engineering expenses incurred in behalf of the port district shall be the obligations of such port district and be paid from its funds, the same as other expenses thereof. The prosecuting attorney of the county shall be *ex-officio* the attorney for such port district without extra compensation: *Provided*, That all legal expenses incurred in behalf of the port district shall be the obligations of the port district and be paid from its fund, same as other expenses thereof. Five members of the board of port commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the affirmative vote of any four members duly assembled in meeting shall be required and shall be sufficient for the passage of any resolution. All proceedings of the board of port commissioners shall be by resolution, recorded in a book or books kept for such purpose, which shall constitute public records.

SEC. 5. That said act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, referred to

in section 1 of this amendatory act, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 19, as follows:

Section 19. The board of port commissioners of any port district of the first class shall apply to the board of county commissioners for space in the county court house for the executive offices of the board of port commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to provide such space if practicable, and the expense thereof is hereby declared to be for a county purpose. Only in case of inability to procure such space in the court house or in some of the buildings owned by the port district shall private office be rented by the board of port commissioners, in which event the expense of such rental shall be paid from the funds of the port district.

SEC. 6. That said act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 20, as follows:

Section 20. Each board of port commissioners shall provide such sinking fund or sinking funds as shall be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this act. All moneys received in excess of fixed charges, interest on bonded indebtedness, operating expenses, sums, if necessary, to complete any unfinished work or facility, or to carry out any unfinished contract, or to protect the rights of any person or corporation acquiring such rights from such port district, or the port commission, or board of port commissioners thereof, and all renewals and repairs, shall be placed in the proper sinking fund for the purpose of retiring outstanding bonds at maturity.

SEC. 7. That said act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 21, as follows:

Section 21. Any and every board of port commissioners is hereby vested with full power and authority to do any and all things necessary to preserve any of the property, title to which has been vested in such port district, to maintain the same in good and safe operating condition and to operate any facility and otherwise to exercise the powers and perform the duties which in other port districts are exercised and performed by port commissions except as otherwise provided in this amendatory act.

SEC. 8. That said act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 22, as follows:

Section 22. Any and every board of port commissioners is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey any property in any way acquired or owned by such port district whenever the board of port commissioners shall have by resolution declared it advisable that such property be sold: *Provided*, That before any such sale shall be made of any real property, or interest, or right therein, or any building, wharf or structure, the property to be sold, whether it be any part or all of the property acquired by such port district, shall have been appraised by three competent appraisers of whom the county assessor shall be one, and the other two shall have been appointed by resolution of the board of port commissioners: *And provided further*, That a majority of the electors of the port district voting on the question of such sale or disposition at a general or special election shall have assented thereto: *And provided further*, That the appraised value of such property, as fixed by the appraisal aforesaid, shall be stated on the ballot, and no sale shall be made at less than such appraised value: *And provided further*, That any and all sales to be made under the provisions of this act shall be had at public auction at the front door of the court house of the county which is co-extensive with the limits of such port district, of which sale notice shall have been published in the official newspaper of such county once a week for four successive weeks immediately prior to such sale. No sale shall be made based on any appraisement made within six months from the time of a previous appraisement unless such new appraisement be equal to or in excess of such previous appraisement. The board of port commissioners is hereby vested with full power and authority to lease

any property or any part thereof, acquired by any such port district, to any person or corporation upon such terms and for such time as in the judgment of the board shall be deemed for the best interests of the port district: *Provided*, That all existing rights of persons or corporations acquiring the same from any such port district or the port commission thereof shall be fully protected: *And provided further*, That any lease for a longer term than five years shall have first been approved by a majority of the electors of the port district voting at a general or special election, after notice published as prescribed by this section. The board of port commissioners is also hereby vested with full power and authority, if deemed necessary or expedient by such board, to operate any and all property or facilities in any way acquired or owned by any such port district.

SEC. 9. That said act, being chapter 92 of the Laws of 1911, referred to in section 1 of this amendatory act, be further amended by adding a new section to be designated as section 23, as follows:

Section 23. If any part of this act shall be adjudged to be invalid such adjudication of invalidity shall not affect the validity of this act as a whole, or any part thereof.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force on the 1st day of July, 1915.

Passed the Senate March 2, 1915.
Passed the House March 4, 1915.
Approved by the Governor March 8, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.
Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 25, 1915.
I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument Favoring Referendum Measure No. 8.

The proposed referendum on Senate Bill No. 388, relating to Port Districts of the First Class.

The undersigned members of the Legislature from King County desire to place on record some of the reasons making it, in their judgment, important that the Act involved in this Referendum become law. As the proponents of this Referendum have as yet filed no argument in its support, this argument in opposition is made without knowing what reasons are to be advanced to induce the voters of the state to nullify this law.

The Act affects only one existing port district, namely that existing in and co-extensive with King County, and known as the Port of Seattle. Heretofore that district has been governed by three commissioners. They serve without pay. They differ and have differed seriously among themselves on important questions of policy, first one man and then another obtaining the vote of a colleague whereby to dominate the very important affairs of the district.

Pursuant to recommendations of the Commission at different times the voters of the county have voted bond issues aggregating $6,300,000. Of this amount $5,228,900 of bonds have been actually issued and are now outstanding, drawing four and a half and five per cent interest. This involves a drain on the taxpayers of the county (or district) of approximately $700 a day, Sundays included. Voters were led to vote these bonds by the assurance that the wharves, warehouses and other improvements to be constructed would be operated on a self-supporting basis, an idea that in practice is far from being realized. This terrific drain on the taxpayers has led to a general feeling throughout the county that the Port Commission should be converted into a body more truly representative of the people of the county, and should contain in its membership officials more closely in touch with the finances and taxpaying ability of the county. Under present conditions the people of the county will be forced annually to raise by taxation a very large amount of money not only for interest, but also for maintenance charges, even though we ignore the important items of depreciation of wharves and structures and the necessity for providing a bond sinking fund. As a result of these and other considerations, generally discussed throughout the county, five King County senators introduced Senate Bill No. 361, providing for an enlargement of the Port Commission. That bill having been fully considered in committee, the present Bill No. 388, was drawn and introduced by the Senate Committee as a substitute and passed both houses of the Legislature by an aggregate vote of 115 to 18. The King County delegation, closely in touch with the sentiment of their communities, voted as follows: In the Senate six aye, two no; in the House thirteen aye and one no. The Governor, having been requested by opponents of the bill to grant a hearing on the question of his approval, allowed both sides a full hearing and thereafter unhesitatingly approved the measure. Among the earnest opponents of the bill are members of the present Port Commission. How little ground there is for their personal opposition may be deduced from the fact that if the law takes effect as enacted by the Legislature and Governor, the labors of the existing members of the Commission will be greatly reduced, and as they serve without compensation, they can have no pecuniary interest in the question.

The law does not eliminate the present commissioners, but makes the following officers co-members with them, namely, County Auditor, County Engineer, Prosecuting Attorney and Mayor of the largest city in the district. The law will do away with the duplicate system of accounting, engineering and legal work heretofore expensive. The law will also diminish the debt contracting power of the district while at the same time safeguarding and confirming all existing obligations and allowing ample latitude for finishing uncompleted works.

To summarize:

(1) The proposed law is the result of careful study of existing conditions

by the legislators of the one county now affected.

(2) The Legislature by an overwhelming majority confirmed the judgment of the county delegation.

(3) The Governor, who followed the course of the bill and fully heard both sides, has unhesitatingly approved it.

(4) The law will protect the public credit of the state by preventing a reckless increase of public indebtedness.

(5) The law will serve to aid the people of all counties in procuring needed legislation to stop reckless expenditures within their own boundaries whenever the occasion for such legislation shall arise, whereas its defeat would be welcomed as a victory for those advocating extravagant increase of public debt.

(6) There can be no possible objection to enlarging the present Port Commission of three by adding the four prominent and responsible county and city officials above named whose advice and votes will be intelligently given on the important questions arising.

(7) The proposed law applies only to cases where the port district and the county consist of the same area and serves to eliminate, as far as practicable, the useless distinction between two public corporations that are in fact one, thus avoiding working at cross purposes and duplicating operations to the taxpayers' loss. Vote FOR Referendum Measure No. 8.

LINCOLN DAVIS, 35th District.
J. A. GHENT, M. D., 34th Dist.
E. B. PALMER, 37th District.
RALPH D. NICHOLS, 31st Dist.
HOWARD D. TAYLOR.
G. E. STEINER, 36th District.
E. H. GUIE.
ROBT. GRASS.
F. H. TONKIN.
FRANK H. RENICK.
STEPHEN A. HULL.
JOHN R. WILSON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Passed by the Legislature and Proposed to the People by Referendum Petition, filed in the office of Secretary of State February 11, 1916, commonly known as Public Budget Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE BY REFERENDUM PETITION.

REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 9, entitled "An act relating to the raising and expenditure of revenues by counties, cities, towns, townships, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts, requiring the adoption of a budget by each of the same, limiting the manner of the expenditure of the revenues, prescribing the manner of paying claims filed after the close of the fiscal year, providing penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing section 5, chapter 151, Laws 1913, and sections 9208 to 9211, inclusive, together with the conflicting parts of sections 4512, 4521, 4537, 9212 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington."

To sustain the legislative act, vote "FOR."

FOR Public Budget Measure..... ☐

AGAINST Public Budget Measure..... ☐

Referendum Measure No. 9

BALLOT TITLE

"An act relating to the raising and expenditure of revenues by counties, cities, towns, townships, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts, requiring the adoption of a budget by each of the same, limiting the manner of the expenditure of the revenues, prescribing the manner of paying claims filed after the close of the fiscal year, providing penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing section 5, chapter 151, Laws 1913, and sections 9208 to 9211, inclusive, together with the conflicting parts of sections 4512, 4521, 4537, 9212 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington."

AN ACT relating to the raising and expenditure of revenues by counties, cities, towns, townships, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts, requiring the adoption of a budget by each of the same, limiting the manner of the expenditure of the revenues, prescribing the manner of paying claims filed after the close of the fiscal year, providing penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing section 5, chapter 151, Laws 1913, and sections 9208 to 9211, inclusive, together with the conflicting parts of sections 4512, 4521, 4537, 9212 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

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

SECTION 1. The terms used in this act shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "taxing district" shall mean and embrace all counties,

cities, towns, townships, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts, which now or may hereafter exist, in the State of Washington.

(b) The term "governing officials" shall mean and embrace the respective boards of county commissioners, boards of directors of school districts, city commissioners, city or town councils, township officers in counties having township organization, port district commissioners and metropolitan park commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the governing officials of such taxing districts, to prepare and adopt, in the manner hereinafter provided, a budget of the contemplated financial transactions of the respective taxing districts for the ensuing fiscal year.

SEC. 3. At least two weeks prior to the first Monday in September of each year, it shall be the duty of every officer of the taxing district, or employee thereof, in charge of an office or department, to file with the chief auditing officers of the respective taxing districts, an itemized estimate of all the expenditures required by such office or department for the ensuing year.

Such estimates shall be grouped and assembled under the classification which shall be prescribed by the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, and shall include:

(a) Operating and maintenance expenditures.

Detail lists of the salary of every officer or employee, the amount required for the upkeep and maintenance of the respective department or public office, the maintenance and repairs of public highways, buildings, roads, streets and bridges, interest on public debt and all other similar expenditures.

(b) Capital and betterment outlays.

Detail list of all amounts proposed to be expended for permanent improvements, such as the construction of, or addition to, every public building or utility, highway or bridge, the acquisition of real estate, purchase of equipment and furniture and all similar outlays, representing a tangible asset.

(c) Redemption of debt.

Detail list of all moneys required for the redemption of bonds, warrants and other public obligations.

(d) All contemplated expenditures of school districts which it is proposed to initiate or carry forward during the vacation period at the beginning of the next succeeding fiscal year, shall be included in and be a part of its budget, but the necessary tax levy therefor shall be computed in the next budget and be included in the levy made for the purposes of that budget.

SEC. 4. A statement of such proposed expenditures, as the building of roads and bridges, the construction or alteration of buildings, and all such other public works, intended to be undertaken or initiated directly by the governing officials during the ensuing year, shall be furnished by the respective governing officials to the engineer, in the employ of the taxing districts, or to some other person, competent to compute the cost thereof. Roads and bridges shall be described in such terms as will be readily understood by the general public.

This statement is to be furnished not later than July 15th, to the engineer or other person, and it shall be his duty to compute and file the estimated cost thereof with the chief auditing officer in the same manner and within the same time, as other estimates of the taxing districts are herein required to be filed. Such estimates shall specify separately the estimate as to each road or portion thereof, bridge, building or other structure.

Proposed expenditures of funds raised by bond issue shall be similarly included in such statement and estimate.

To the estimated and specified outlays for the several roads and bridges, an additional item shall be added for general emergency and maintenance purposes not to exceed ten (10) per cent of the total amount estimated for the general and each of the district road and bridge funds, but in no event shall a levy for road and bridge purposes exceed that limited by law.

SEC. 5. In addition to the estimated amount required for the main-

tenance of his department, for the ensuing year, the chief auditing officer also shall prepare an estimate of the revenues, other than taxes, that are likely to accrue to the taxing districts, the various amounts required to meet interest and redemption payments, the necessities of all sinking funds, and the net amount of the surplus and deficit, as established at the close of the previous fiscal year, which surplus or deficit shall be taken into consideration by a corresponding reduction from or addition to the tax levy.

SEC. 6. From the foregoing estimates and other information, as may be required, the respective governing officials shall prepare, or cause to be prepared an estimated budget, which shall recite in specific detail, and under the classification herein provided for, the various schedules, as required by this act.

SEC. 7. The estimated budget, together with a notice to the effect that the governing officials, giving their official designation, will meet at their office on the first Monday in October at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the various schedules contained therein, shall be published at least once each week for two consecutive weeks next following the first Monday in September, in which notice it shall be stated that all persons interested will be given an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of the matters set forth in the estimated budget, as published.

All estimated budgets shall be published in the official newspaper of the taxing district, and if there is no such official newspaper then in a newspaper of general circulation in the taxing district.

In the event that the governing officials shall desire to meet prior to the first Monday in October for the purpose of the consideration of the budget, certain days may be designated by ordinance or resolution, and any taxpayer may appear before such governing officials either in person or by a representative, and be heard in reference thereto, but in no event shall the hearing herein provided for on the first Monday in October, be dispensed with.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the governing officials to meet at the time and place designated in such published notice, when any taxpayer either in person or by a representative, shall be heard in favor of or against any proposed item.

SEC. 9. On the day and hour of such hearing the governing officials shall meet at their respective offices and remain in session all day for the purpose of considering the estimates and may adjourn from day to day for such further consideration and deliberations. The day and hour to which each meeting is adjourned shall be entered upon its minutes and all hearings must be concluded at the end of the fifth day.

When the consideration of the various estimates shall have been finally concluded, the governing officials shall pass a resolution adopting each item of the estimated budget as finally agreed upon, and after computing the total expenditures plus the deficit referred to in section 5 of this act, and deducting from this result the revenues, other than taxes, and the surplus referred to in section 5 of this act, the remainder shall be and constitute the net amount of taxes to be levied upon the real and personal property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the respective taxing districts, provided that the estimates shall be regulated so that the tax levies shall not exceed the limitations prescribed by law. The budget as thus completed shall thereafter be known as the budget of the year....., and an order, resolution or ordinance shall be passed adopting the entire budget and each and every item thereof, and fixing the final amount arrived at as the tax to be levied, which order, resolution or ordinance, shall not thereafter be subject to reconsideration or revision. All taxes shall be levied in specific sums.

The adoption of the budget shall impress a trust upon the separate amounts therein set forth for the specific uses and purposes therein named.

SEC. 10. On or before October 10th following, the chief auditing officer shall certify the amount of all levies required to be made by the governing

officials to the county assessor, and the county assessor shall thereupon extend the taxes against the property within the boundaries of the respective taxing districts.

SEC. 11. In the event that the governing officials of any taxing district, or any officer or employee charged with the duty of preparing the estimates required for the budget of the taxing district, shall refuse or neglect to prepare and file such estimates within the time herein limited, any taxpayer owning property subject to taxation in such taxing district, may apply to the superior court of the county in which such taxing district is situated and obtain a writ of mandamus requiring such estimate to be forthwith prepared and filed. Such application shall have precedence over all other matters pending and shall be heard without delay.

The costs of such action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, shall be charged to the delinquent officer or employee and shall be made a part of the judgment, which shall be a first lien upon any salary or compensation due or accruing in the future to such delinquent officer or employee, and the treasurer of such taxing district shall be subject to garnishment for the purpose of collecting the same.

SEC. 12. At the beginning of each fiscal year, it shall be the duty of the chief auditing officer of the taxing district to record the entire budget, as adopted, upon the general books of the taxing district in double entry. Tax roll accounts and accounts for all anticipated revenues, or group thereof, shall be established and said accounts shall be debited with the respective amounts listed in the budget, and budget appropriation accounts for the various departments or activities shall be credited with the respective allowances. At the end of the fiscal year, credit or debit balances of all anticipated revenue accounts, other than taxes, shall be respectively charged off to the surplus and deficit accounts of the taxing district, except as hereinafter provided.

The allowances as thus recorded upon the general books of the taxing district, shall be considered a liability of the taxing district, and the funds to be raised by taxation or accruing to the taxing district from other sources, shall be deemed to be held in trust for the specific purposes and uses set forth in the budget.

SEC. 13. Whenever it shall be necessary to compute the indebtedness of a taxing district for bonding or other indebtedness purposes, delinquent taxes and taxes levied for the purposes set forth in the budget of the taxing district, shall not be considered an asset, but shall be deemed for such purposes to have already been pledged and expended for the items set forth in the budget: *Provided, however,* That all taxes levied for the redemption of bonds or warrants or other public debts, shall be deemed a competent and sufficient asset of the taxing district to be considered in the calculation of the constitutional debt limitation.

SEC. 14. On or before the 28th day of each month, the chief auditing officer of every taxing district shall file with the governing officials a complete and comprehensive statement, showing:

(a) The total amount of all of the various expenditures allowed in the budget for the currect [current] fiscal year, for every department, office, purpose or improvement.

(b) The total amount expended for the said budget allowances during the previous month.

(c) The grand total of such expenditures from the beginning of the fiscal year, to the close of busines of the last day of the previous month, and,

(d) The balance unpaid on contracts against each budget allowance.

(e) The balance of every budget allowance.

(f) All such other information as may be essential for a thorough understanding and consideration of the financial status of the taxing district.

SEC. 15. All authorizations and appropriations for the expenditure of public moneys, allowed in the budget, or otherwise, shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of the fiscal year for which same were made. All unexpended balances of such authorization or appropriation shall revert to the sur-

plus account of each fund of the taxing district, except as otherwise provided in section 16 of this act.

SEC. 16. All claims against the taxing district for liabilities created during the fiscal year must be filed with the chief auditing officer of the taxing district before the close of business on the last day of the month next succeeding after the close of the fiscal year and paid out of the budget allowances for such fiscal year. No warrants shall be issued for valid claims allowed against budget allowances of the previous fiscal year which shall have been filed after such day but the same shall be held by the chief auditing officer and the amount necessary to pay the same, without interest, shall be included in the next budget and warrants therefor issued on the first day of the fiscal year for which such budget was made.

All uncompleted contracts which have been entered into shall be carried forward into the next fiscal year, and shall be paid out of the funds provided for in the budget of the year in which such contracts were executed, and the funds pledged for their completion shall not lapse by virtue of such contracts being carried forward into another fiscal year: *Provided*, That for such proposed expenditures as shall have been set forth in its budget a contract may be executed by a school district for the services of teachers or superintendents, and the construction and repair of buildings and permanent improvements to be performed in the next succeeding fiscal year, which shall be payable out of the funds to be raised in that fiscal year.

SEC. 17. Except only as provided in section 18 hereof, it shall be unlawful for the governing officials or any other public officer or employee of a taxing district to contract any indebtedness or incur any liability in behalf of his taxing district in any manner whatsoever, either for a purpose or object not provided for in the budget of such taxing district or in excess of the amount of any specific appropriations or items set forth in the budget for the fiscal year in which each such liability is attempted to be created, and in addition to such prohibitions, the expenditures from either the general road and bridge fund or the respective road district funds of counties are further expressly limited to an amount which shall not exceed eighty per centum of the amount of the tax levy for each particular fund unless there shall be sufficient cash to the credit of the particular fund to pay all contracts, obligations and liabilities which shall then have been incurred against such fund. Thereafter, subject to the limitations of the budget there must be unobligated cash to the credit of the fund to meet each additional liability incurred during such fiscal year.

SEC. 18. In the event that some extraordinary emergency shall arise which necessity or emergency could not have been anticipated at the time the budget was adopted, or in the event that it shall be necessary to meet some new obligation imposed by law upon the taxing district enacted after the adoption of the budget, expenditures may be authorized to cover such emergency, which expenditures shall be evidenced by emergency warrants as hereinafter set forth. The order, resolution or ordinance authorizing such expenditures shall explicitly set out the facts which it is claimed constitute the conditions for the emergency expenditure, and shall require the unanimous vote of all of the governing officials of the taxing district, and shall be recorded in full upon the records of the governing officials of such taxing district. All such emergency expenditures shall be charged by the officer of the taxing district to a separate account. The amount necessary to redeem such emergency warrants with accrued interest shall be included in the budget of the taxing district for the next succeeding fiscal year and shall be included in the tax levy made for such year. Casual advances required by law of counties in aiding in the formation of diking districts, irrigation districts and drainage districts or destroying noxious weeds, or for the destruction of pests or infected trees or animals by the department of agriculture shall be paid by warrants issued on the current expense fund and when such advances are returned they shall be credited to such fund.

SEC. 19. The emergency warrants referred to in this act shall be issued in a separate series on paper different in color from that in use for the warrants of such taxing district and shall be on the following form and contain the reading matter herein set forth.

EMERGENCY WARRANT.

..... No.....
(Name of taxing district)
.....County, Washington.
To.....,
Amt. $.....
Int. .....
191....
Pay to.....Dollars, from any moneys in the emergency fund belonging to said.....
.....
(Name of taxing district)
for fiscal year ending.....
.....
(Name of officer authorized to sign warrant).

This is an emergency warrant provided by section 18 of chapter ..... Laws 1915 and is authorized by a resolution of the.....
(Name of taxing district)
date.....and recorded in volume .....on page..... of its record. This warrant bears interest at the rate of....per cent per annum, until called, payable when redeemed. It will be paid by a special levy for its redemption in the fiscal year 191....

SEC. 20. In the event that the governing officials of any taxing district shall refuse or neglect to include the amount required to pay such emergency warrants in full during the next ensuing fiscal year, or to make a levy for such purpose, or shall refuse or neglect to make any other levy required by law, any emergency warrant holder or taxpayer owning property subject to taxation in the taxing district shall have a right to apply to the superior court of the county in which the taxing district is situated and obtain a writ of mandamus compelling the governing officials of the taxing district to include in such estimates an amount sufficient to meet the amount due on such emergency warrants with accrued interest, or make any levies required by law or the budget. Such proceeding shall have precedence over all other matters and shall be heard without delay. The cost of such proceeding, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, shall be charged to such governing officials and shall be included in the judgment against each of them, which shall be a first lien on the salaries of each of them, and the treasurer of such taxing district shall be subject to garnishment for the purpose of collecting the same: *Provided, however*, That if any governing official of such taxing district shall file a protest with the governing officials against the refusal and neglect of such governing officials to include such amount in the estimate of such taxing district, and shall offer and vote for a resolution to have the amount included in the estimates and budget, he shall not be required to pay any of the costs of such mandamus proceedings.

SEC. 21. All orders, authorizations, allowances, contracts, payments or liabilities to pay, made or attempted to be made in violation of this act, shall be void and shall never be the foundation of a claim against a taxing district. All public officials authorizing, auditing, allowing or paying any claims or demands upon or against a taxing district in violation of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable in person and on their official bonds to the taxing district of which they are officers, to the extent of any payment or payments on such void claims.

All public officials authorizing or contracting or incurring, or attempting to authorize, contract or incur any liabilities in behalf of a taxing district of which they are officers or employees, in violation of this act, shall be jointly and severally liable in person and on their official bonds to the person or persons, corporation or corporations damaged by such illegal authorization or liability to the extent of the loss sustained by such person or persons, corporation or corporations.

All persons or officials shall be charged with notice of the financial condition of the respective taxing dis-

tricts, the limitations imposed by the budget and the claims against the same.

SEC. 22. The bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices shall prepare the forms required by this act, and it shall be the duty of every auditing officer to install such forms and to prepare the claim sheets, voucher or warrant registers of their respective taxing districts so as to accommodate and indentfy the expenditures under the classification as recited in the budget, in order that a proper comparison may be had between the amounts listed in the budget and the actual expenditures made thereunder.

SEC. 23. Failure to comply with any provisions contained herein shall constitute an offense against public policy, and shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal from office.

SEC. 24. Section 5, chapter 151, Laws of 1913, sections 9208 to 9211, inclusive, of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and so much of sections 4512, 4521, 4537, 9212 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington as are in conflict herewith, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

Passed the Senate February 24, 1915.

Passed the House March 4, 1915.

Approved by the Governor March 9, 1915.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 25, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

Argument Requesting Voters to Vote For Referendum Measure No. 9.

THE BUDGET LAW.

Mr. Taxpayer what are you going to do about high taxes? The legislature cannot stop public officers from spending money. It can pass laws which will compel the officers to consult the people as to the money to be spent and then make those officers spend the money for those purposes. This, in a nut-shell, is the purpose of the Budget Law. Isn't it time that some law like this was passed?

In 1911, the people of this State paid $27,052,874.98 in taxes for all purposes. In 1915, they paid $36,659,126.62 or nearly ten million dollars more and yet there was no corresponding increase in the benefits of government. Of the $36,659,126.62, $31,846,713.16 or 86% was spent locally. The Budget Law covers this 86%. It covers the expenditures made by all counties, cities, school districts, park districts, port districts and townships. Lack of space prevents us from discussing the details of the law. It has two essential features:

1. There must be published estimates of expenditures, then a public hearing, then the adoption of the expenditures agreed upon at the public hearing as the expenditures for the year.

2. It is then made unlawful for the public officers to spend more money than agreed upon or to spend the money for purposes other than that agreed upon.

Isn't this exactly what you want?

Provision is made for the issuing of emergency warrants for extraordinary emergencies which could not have been foreseen at the time the budget was made. Those seeking to have the Budget Law vetoed by the people tell you that the emergency warrants mean the paying of interest to banks. Just try to think of the extraordinary emergency *which could not have been foreseen* at the time the budget was adopted. Don't let them fool you about this. There will not be any emergency warrants excepting when floods wash away bridges, fire destroys buildings, unprecedented school attendance requires more school facilities and happenings of this nature.

The Budget Law is a practical instrument. The Charter of the City of Tacoma prohibits it from issuing a warrant without the cash on hand to meet it. It has been using the budget system for four years and during that time would not have violated this law in any particular. Mr. Meads, City Controller of Tacoma assisted in drafting this law.

The Budget Law was drafted by taxpayers to reduce the cost of government. It is one of the most carefully prepared laws that has been passed by the legislature. It took two years to prepare this law. Experts in this State and all over the United States were consulted.

The Budget Law is the one law passed by the last legislature, upon which all factions and parties agreed. It passed the Senate unanimously. It passed the House with but one dissenting vote. It was approved by the Governor without hesitation.

Yet you, Mr. Voter, are asked to veto this law. Why? To satisfy some politicians who wish to be free to spend your money without your having anything to say about it.

Here is the grand chance to get a law which will be of real benefit to you. *To have this law, you must vote for Referendum Measure No. 9.*

We do not have funds with which to conduct a campaign. It is up to you, not only to vote "*For* Referendum Measure No. 9" yourself, but also to get your friends to do likewise.

Vote "for" Referendum Measure No. 9. [x]

STATE FEDERATION OF TAXPAYERS EFFICIENCY ASSOCIATION,
J. T. S. LYLE, *Secretary.*

TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION OF TACOMA,
J. T. S. LYLE, *Counsel.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, June 29, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, *Secretary* of State.

AN ACT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Proposed by Initiative Petition No. 18, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Dec. 14, 1914, and transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 12, 1915, commonly known as Hotelmen's Liquor Measure.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE AND REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE.

INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 18, entitled "An act relating to alcoholic liquor; to remove burdensome restrictions upon the rights of householders to purchase and keep on hand alcoholic beverages for home consumption; to authorize the manufacture and sale of malt liquor; to authorize the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to guests in hotels; to authorize the granting of licenses to brewers, to their selling agents, and to hotel keepers; to restrict and regulate the business to be carried on under such licenses; declaring violations of such restrictions to be misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties therefor."

FOR Initiative Measure No. 18..... ☐

AGAINST Initiative Measure No. 18..... ☐

Initiative Measure No. 18

BALLOT TITLE

"An act relating to alcoholic liquor; to remove burdensome restrictions upon the rights of householders to purchase and keep on hand alcoholic beverages for home consumption; to authorize the manufacture and sale of malt liquor; to authorize the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to guests in hotels; to authorize the granting of licenses to brewers, to their selling agents, and to hotel keepers; to restrict and regulate the business to be carried on under such licenses; declaring violations of such restrictions to be misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties therefor."

AN ACT relating to alcoholic liquor; to remove burdensome restrictions upon the rights of householders to purchase and keep on hand alcoholic beverages for home consumption; to authorize the manufacture and sale of malt liquor; to authorize the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to guests in hotels; to authorize the granting of licenses to brewers, to their selling agents, and to hotel keepers; to restrict and regulate the business to be carried on under such licenses; declaring violations of such restrictions to be misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties therefor.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. That the people of this state shall not be molested in their homes by inquisitive searching to discover the kinds and quantities of pro-

visions that may be therein at any time, nor required to obtain or pay for any permit to purchase within this state or import from without or to transport or cause to be transported to their homes or to keep on hand in their homes any kind of provisions for consumption therein; and within the intent and meaning of this section the word provisions comprehends beverages including spirituous, fermented, and malt liquors, provided that this section shall not be construed to authorize any family or individual to procure, transport, or keep on hand any such beverages to be sold, or to be disposed of otherwise than by consumption and use in customary and ordinary housekeeping.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation, who shall be licensed under the provisions of this act and who shall observe the requirements and restrictions prescribed in this act, to maintain and operate a brewery within any incorporated city in this state, and to manufacture malt liquor therein and to export, keep in storage, cause the transportation, sell and dispose of the productions of such brewery, within this state.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for any proprietor, lessee or manager of a hotel within any incorporated city in this state having fifty or any greater number of sleeping rooms, furnished and kept for the accommodation of travelers, and sojourners, who shall be licensed under the provisions of this act and who shall observe the requirements and restrictions of this act, to supply to the guests of such hotel, in due course of the business of such hotel, spirituous, fermented, malt or other beverages, and to receive compensation therefor, and without obtaining or paying for any permit for doing so, to import such beverages from without the state, keep on hand sufficient quantities thereof to meet the requirements of the business authorized by this act, cause the same to be transported by private or common carriers to and delivered at hotels licensed pursuant to this act and to purchase, cause to be transported and keep on hand malt liquor manufactured in licensed breweries in this state.

SEC. 4. That the mayor and council, commissioners or other governing body of each incorporated city in this state, shall have, and are hereby granted the sole and exclusive authority and power, in their discretion, to issue licenses authorized by this act, but subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by this act.

Brewery licenses may be granted and issued to the proprietor or lessee of any brewery located within a city whose governing body shall issue the license, authorizing such proprietor or lessee to operate such brewery in the manufacture of malt liquor, and to export, cause to be transported out of the state by private or common carriers, to keep in storage the malt liquors manufactured in such brewery, and sell and dispose of the same within this state.

Holders of brewers' licenses issued under this act may employ selling agents in any incorporated city other than the city is which his, their or its brewery is situated, authorized to take orders from pharmacists or druggists for malt liquor prepared for medicinal use, and from licensed hotel-keepers for hotel supplies, and from individuals for home consumption, and to deliver the goods ordered to the respective purchasers: *Provided*, That every such agent must be licensed by the mayor and council, commissioners or other governing body of the city in which such agency is to be maintained, and the governing body of such city may grant or withhold such license in their discretion.

Hotel liquor licenses may be granted and issued to the proprietor, lessee or manager of any hotel in the class designated in section 3 of this act, situated within the limits of the city whose governing body issues the licenses to sell and dispose of alcoholic beverages to guests of the hotel, only.

SEC. 5. That each license issued under this act shall be for a period of one year, and the licensees shall pay therefor the amount of fees specified in this section, in advance to the treasurer of the city, who shall pay ten per cent thereof into the general fund of the state treasury and ninety per cent

thereof into the general fund of the city, and no part of such fees shall be subject to reclamation by licensees. The amount of such license fees shall be two thousand dollars for each brewer's license; three hundred dollars for each brewer's selling agent, and one thousand dollars for each hotel liquor license.

SEC. 6. That licenses issued pursuant to this act shall not be assignable nor transferable, except that hotel liquor licenses shall be appurtenant to the particular hotel designated therein and in case of a sale or transfer by lease of the business of such hotel the license may be assigned, with the consent of the governing body granting the license, to the successor of the proprietor or lessee named therein.

SEC. 7. That malt liquors manufactured in this state shall not be sold for consumption within the brewery nor in any place appurtenant to the brewery premises, nor to minors, nor to any person for the use of any minor.

SEC. 8. That malt liquors manufactured within this state may be exported in barrels, kegs, bottles or any form of package required by the trade, without any restriction as to purchasers or quantities.

SEC. 9. That malt liquors manufactured by licensed brewers for medicinal use, only, may be sold to pharmacists or druggists for resale; malt liquors manufactured by licensed brewers for use as beverages may be sold to licensed hotel-keepers for hotel supplies, only, in any form of container or package that may be required; malt liquors manufactured by licensed brewers for use as beverages may be sold or disposed of, only. in bottles, to consumers purchasing same for use at their respective places of abode.

SEC. 10. That hotels licensed to serve alcoholic beverages to guests under the provisions of this act shall be restricted as follows:

(a) No intoxicating liquor shall be sold, given or supplied to any minor, nor to any person for the use of any minor.

(b) No bar, or room, shall be kept or permitted as a resort for the purchase or drinking of liquor within the hotel, nor in any place pertaining to the hotel premises.

(c) Guests of licensed hotels, requiring alcoholic beverages to be served with meals in a dining room, restaurant, grill-room or cafe within the hotel, shall sign written or printed order cards specifying the goods required.

(d) Guests to whom alcoholic beverages may be served, sold or delivered in licensed hotels shall be occupiers of sleeping rooms in the hotel, and their visitors, or partakers of meals in a dining room, restaurant, grill-room or cafe in the hotel.

(e) No alcoholic beverages shall be served, sold or disposed of in hotels to which liquor licenses shall have been granted pursuant to this act, except as required to comply with orders signed as provided in this act.

SEC. 11. That upon written orders therefor, licensed brewers may sell malt liquors, manufactured in the brewery designated in the license issued to him, them or it, for delivery to consumers at any place within this state, and it shall be lawful for any common carrier, or private carrier, to transport and deliver the same, and no additional license shall be required to confer a right to sell malt liquors for delivery at places beyond the boundaries of the city in which the brewery operated by a licensed brewer is situated, other than the selling agent's license provided for in this act.

SEC. 12. That purchasers of malt liquor from licensed brewers shall not be required to obtain permits to purchase, but no sale thereof at any one time to any purchaser, other than a pharmacist or druggist, or hotel-keeper having a license to furnish alcoholic beverages to guests, shall be for a less quantity than twelve quart bottles, export size, or twenty-four pint bottles, export size, nor of a greater quantity than forty-eight quarts.

SEC. 13. That for a willful violation of any section of this act, by any proprietor, lessee, manager or superintendent in charge of a brewery or hotel for which a license shall have been issued,

or by a licensed brewer's selling agent, the license of such offender shall be forfeited and the offender shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 14. That any other agent, servant or employee of any licensed brewer or hotel-keeper who shall sell, serve or dispose of spirituous, fermented or malt liquor in violation of any section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for employees of licensed brewers, and hotel-keepers, common carriers, wharfingers, warehousemen, expressmen and teamsters and their employees to perform any act and render any service required to carry on the business of such brewers and hotel-keepers.

SEC. 16. That this act shall not be construed as if it were an amendment of any other act or law, and so long as it shall continue to be the latest expression of the will of the people of this state, it shall be held to be paramount to any conflicting provision of any previously enacted law, legalizing, regulating, restricting or prohibiting the purchasing, manufacturing, exportation, transportation, keeping, selling, or disposing of malt liquors manufactured in this state, or the serving, selling or disposing of alcoholic beverages in this state, in hotels of the class specified in this act, or the purchasing, importation, transportation or keeping of liquor supplies required to meet the demands of guests of such hotels.

SEC. 17. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of January, 1916.

Passed the Senate, subject to referendum,....., 1915.

.....

.....

Passed the House, subject to referendum, ..., 1915.

.....

.....

AN ACT supplemental to Initiative Measure No. ..., to give effect to the petition proposing the same; referring the same to the people, for approval or rejection; ordering a special election and making an appropriation to carry this act into effect.

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

SECTION 1. That the foregoing seventeen sections embodying the full text of Initiative Measure No. .. proposed by a petition signed by the necessary number of qualified electors of the state of Washington, having been duly passed by the legislature of the State of Washington at the present regular session, subject to approval or rejection by vote of the people, under the provisions of section one or article II, of the constitution of this state, is hereby referred for approval or rejection by direct vote of the qualified electors of this state; and the secretary of state is hereby directed to submit said Initiative Measure No. .. to the people to be voted on and to cause the publications and dissemination of information respecting the same to be made and given in conformity to the constitution of this state.

SEC. 2. That a special election for the purpose of voting on said Initiative Measure No. ... is hereby ordered to be held in all the voting places in this state on the second day of November, 1915, and the governor is hereby requested to issue a proclamation calling said special election. The time of opening and closing the polls on said date shall be the same as prescribed by law for regular general elections, and the voting on said Initiative Measure No... shall be by ballots conforming to the requirements prescribed by law; that the votes cast for and against said Initiative Measure No. ... shall be counted, returned and canvassed, and the results declared in the manner prescribed by law with respect to votes cast for candidates for state offices.

SEC. 3. That the sum of..... dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the necessary incidental expenses

of submitting said Initiative Measure No..... to be voted on at said special election; the same to be paid out of the general fund of the state.

Passed the Senate....., 1915.
.....
.....

Passed the House....., 1915.
.....
.....

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
County of King, ss.

Ferdinand Schmitz, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: My name is Ferdinand Schmitz, my residence and postoffice address is No. 4300 Alki Avenue, in the city of Seattle, State of Washington, and I am a legal voter of the State of Washington. I am the proposer of a measure to be submitted to the legislature of the State of Washington, the full text of which is hereunto attached, and I desire by petition of legally qualified electors of the State of Washington to order the referendum thereon. FERDINAND SCHMITZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of December, 1914.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT,

[Notarial Seal.]
[Ten cent U. S. Revenue Stamp.]
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, Dec. 14, 1914, and transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 12, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

AN AMENDMENT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION

AT THE

GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

On Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916,

Proposed by the Legislative Assembly and allowed to become operative without the approval of the Governor, in accordance with Section 1, Article XXXIII of the Constitution of the State of Washington. Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, March 17, 1915, commonly known as Constitutional Amendment Proposed on Qualification of Voters.

(Will appear on the official ballot in the following form)

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

Entitled "An act providing for the amendment of section 1 of article VI of the Constitution of the State of Washington, relating to the qualification of voters."

FOR the proposed amendment of Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, relating to the qualification of voters..... ☐

AGAINST the proposed amendment of Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution, relating to the qualification of voters..... ☐

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY THE LEGISLATURE; CONCISE STATEMENT.

"An act providing for the amendment of section 1 of article VI of the Constitution of the State of Washington, relating to the qualification of voters.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 1 of article VI of the Constitution of the State of Washington, relating to the qualification of voters.

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

SECTION 1. That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1916, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their adoption and approval or rejection, an amendment to section 1 of article VI of the Constition of the State of Washington, so that the same shall when amended, read as follows:

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: *Provided*, That no person shall be qualified or entitled to vote in respect to or upon any question or proposition to incur or not to incur any debt or obligation, or to borrow money or issue any bond or obli-

gation, or to ratify or validate any debt, bond or obligation, or to authorize the purchase, sale, mortgage or pledge of property, revenue or income by or of the state, or any municipal corporation, city, town or district, unless in addition to the qualifications above prescribed he or she shall at the date of his or her registration be the separate owner of, or as husband and wife have community title in, property upon the tax roll of the municipal corporation or taxing district in which such question or proposition is to be voted upon, and upon which property a tax has been paid, or shall be payable, during the calendar year in which such question or proposition is to be voted upon. No person shall be denied the elective franchise on account of sex, nor shall this amendment affect the right of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state except in respect to questions or propositions mentioned in the foregoing proviso. Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, providing for the registration of voters generally and as property owners, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall cause the amendment proposed in section 1 of this act to be published for three months next preceding said election in some weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Passed the Senate February 27, 1915.

Passed the House March 8, 1915.

NOTE BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

The above act filed in the office of the Secretary of State March 17, 1915, and allowed to become operative without the approval of the Governor.

I. M. HOWELL, *Secretary of State.*

Argument in Favor of the Proposed Amendment to Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution.

The proposed amendment to the State Constitution simply requires that those electors who vote to create a bonded or warrant indebtedness must be taxpayers. This does not mean that he has to be the owner of real estate. Any person who pays either real or personal property taxes, even though the amount is only one cent is eligible to vote on the question of creating an indebtedness.

Is it not fair that those who must pay the debts should have the say as to the creating of such debts.

The total state, county, and municipal indebtedness in Washington amounts to $101,000,000.00. The total population of the state in 1910 was 1,142,000. The indebtedness based upon the total population is $87.00 per capita. The interest on the debt now resting upon the people of the state of Washington is over $6,000,000 per annum, or $5.30 per annum for each man, woman and child in the state.

This enormous burden has, in large part, under the constitution as it now exists, been placed upon the taxpayers of the state by the votes of those who pay no taxes.

The purpose of the proposed amendment to the constitution is to limit the incurring of further indebtedness to the votes of the people who, as taxpayers, will be called upon to pay the indebtedness.

The constitutions of forty-two states of the Union limit the incurring of bonded indebtedness to the votes of taxpayers affected.

The same principle has already been adopted in this state by legislative enactment with reference to reclamation, irrigation and diking districts with the result that the bonded indebtedness of these districts is limited to actual necessities while in the counties, cities and towns of the state where the bonded indebtedness is imposed upon the people by the votes of non-taxpayers, the burden has in many cases become almost unbearable, and in individual instances has resulted in the practical confiscation of the property of humble taxpayers.

The proposed amendment should be adopted for the following reasons:

1. It allows debts to be contracted by those who will have to pay them.

2. It prevents the forcing of indebtedness upon the people by those who have no financial responsibility for their payment.

3. It will operate to reduce taxation by preventing unnecessary and extravagant bond issues and will introduce into the matter of incurring public indebtedness the sound business methods now followed in private affairs.

4. It will promote stability of the credit of the state, the counties and the municipalities.

5. It will prevent the depreciation of property values occasioned by extravagant and ill considered expenditures.

6. It will induce investment in real estate and the building up of homes which the present high rate of taxation retards.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE FEDERATION OF TAXPAYERS EFFICIENCY ASSOCIATION,

J. T. S. LYLE, *Secretary.*

Composed of—

Taxpayers League of Seattle,
Benton County Taxpayers League,
Taxpayers Association of Pullman,
Cowlitz County Taxpayers League,
Taxpayers Association of Tacoma,
Taxpayers Association of Walla Walla County.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 20, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL, Secretary of State.

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