



1933
LEGISLATIVE
MANUAL

Joint Rules, Rules of the Senate

AND

Rules of the House

OF THE

State Legislature of Washington

TOGETHER WITH THE

**Constitution of the U. S., State Constitution,
Members of Congress, Supreme Court,
State Officers, Boards, Commis-
sions and Members of
the Legislature.**



SESSION OF 1933

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEO. F. YANTIS,
Speaker of the House.

W. J. LINDBERG,
Secretary of the Senate.

O. H. OLSON,
Chief Clerk, House.

J. W. AUSTIN,
Sergeant-at-Arms Senate.

P. F. McELROY,
Sergeant-at-Arms House.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

By Committee on Printing.

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the House, be authorized and directed to cause to be printed one thousand copies of the Legislative Manual for the session of 1933, said manual to be published on a page 6 x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, printed 17 ems pica wide; the joint rules, Senate and House rules to be set in eight-point leaded and the remainder to be set in six-point solid, with head notes only; the said Chief Clerk and Secretary be authorized and instructed to cause a sufficient number of said manuals to be bound in limp leather with thumb index, to supply all members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the assistant clerks of said houses, and elective state officers; the remainder of the total edition of one thousand copies to be in cloth binding.

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OLYMPIA, WASH.
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1933

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

U. S.
Const.

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PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of repre-

representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and

disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.

1. The times, place, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.*

Section 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United

* Article XX.

States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance by congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the

congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in times of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.**Section 1.**

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and the house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.)*

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be

*This paragraph has been superseded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4.

1. The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.**Section 1.**

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall

be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be provided, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other States, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any

claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of

this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorman, Rufus King.

Connecticut.

Wm. Saml. Johnson Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey.

Wil: Livingston, Wm. Paterson,
David Bearley, Jona: Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin,
Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson, Gouv Morris.

Delaware.

Geo: Read, Richard Bassett,
John Dickinson, Gunning Bedford, Jun.
Jaco: Broom,

Maryland

James McHenry, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer
Danl. Carroll,

Virginia.

John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.

Wm. Blount, Richd Dodds Spaight,
Hu Williamson,

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth
Charles Pinckney, Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few, Abr. Baldwin,
Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

**AMENDMENTS
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York on the 4th day of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States. Laws of the U. S., vol. 1, page 82.

(The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Begun and held at the city of New York, on
Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.**

The conventions of a number of states having, at at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States,

* This affects only United States courts.

are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, vol. 1, p. 73, as article 11.)

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

(The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.)

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.*

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number

* Article XX.

of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.**Section 1.**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

(In lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies.)

Section 1.

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Section 2.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Section 3.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.**Section 1.**

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2.

The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIX.**Section 1.**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX.**Section 1.**

The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which

such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4.

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5.

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

JNO. N. GARNER

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES CURTIS

Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

STATE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the State of Washington, Grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for Our Liberties, Do Ordain This Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Political Power.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

Supreme Law.

Sec. 2. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Right of Petition.

Sec. 4. The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

Free Speech Guaranteed.

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Oaths, How Administered.

Sec. 6. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered.

Private Affairs Sacred.

Sec. 7. No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Sec. 8. No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise or immunity, shall be passed by the Legislature.

Immunity from Self-Conviction.

Sec. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 10. Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.

Religious Liberty.

Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment: Provided, however, That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for the penitentiary, and for such of the state reformatories as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

(This section constitutes the 4th amendment, adopted November, 1904. [This section was amended to authorize a chaplain at state penitentiary and other state institutions.] Chap. 147, Laws '03.)

Special Privileges Shall Not Be Granted.

Sec. 12. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens, or corporations.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Sec. 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

Excessive Bail.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

Sec. 15. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

Taking of Private Property.

Sec. 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into

court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

Provided, That the taking of private property by the state for land reclamation and settlement purposes is hereby declared to be for public use.

(This constitutes the 9th amendment adopted November, 1920. See Chap. 136, Session Laws '19.)

No Imprisonment for Debt.

Sec. 17. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

Military Subordinate.

Sec. 18. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Elections Be Free and Equal.

Sec. 19. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Bail.

Sec. 20. All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Right of Trial by Jury.

Sec. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto.

Right of Defense in Court—Right of Appeal.

Sec. 22. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet

the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is charged to have been committed and the right to appeal in all cases: Provided, The route traversed by any railway coach, train or public conveyance, and the water traversed by any boat shall be criminal districts; and the jurisdiction of all public offenses committed on any such railway car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or at any station or depot upon such route, shall be in any county through which the said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage, or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate. In no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.

(This constitutes the 10th amendment adopted November, 1922. See Chap. 13, Session Laws '21.)

Ex Post Facto Law.

Sec. 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Right to Bear Arms.

Sec. 24. The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the state, shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

Prosecution by Information.

Sec. 25. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information, or by indictment, as shall be prescribed by law.

Grand Jury.

Sec. 26. No grand jury shall be drawn or summoned in any county, except the superior judge thereof shall so order.

Treason.

Sec. 27. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 28. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers, shall be granted or conferred in this state.

Constitution Mandatory.

Sec. 29. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 30. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

Standing Army.

Sec. 31. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.

Recall.

Sec. 33. Every elective public officer in the State of Washington except judges of courts of record is subject to recall and discharge by the legal voters of the state, or of the political subdivision of the state, from which he was elected whenever a petition demanding his recall, reciting that such officer has committed some act or acts of malfeasance or misfeasance while in office, or who has violated his oath of office, stating the matters complained of, signed by the percentages of the qualified electors thereof, hereinafter provided, the percentage required to be computed from the total number of votes cast for all candidates for his said office to which he was elected at the preceding election, is filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination, or certificate for nomination, to such office must be filed under the laws of this state, and the same officer shall call a special election as provided by the general election laws of this state, and the result determined as therein provided.

(This and the following section constitute the 8th amendment, adopted November, 1912. See Chap. 108, Session Laws '11.)

Per Cent Required.

Sec. 34. The legislature shall pass the necessary laws to carry out the provisions of section thirty-three (33) of this article, and to facilitate its operation and effect without delay: Provided, That the authority hereby conferred upon the Legislature shall not be construed to grant to the Legislature any exclusive power of law-making nor in any way limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people. The percentages required shall be, state officers, other than judges, senators and representatives, city

officers of cities of the first class, school district boards in cities of the first class; county officers of counties of the first, second and third classes, twenty-five per cent. Officers of all other political subdivisions, cities, towns, townships, precincts and school districts not herein mentioned, and state senators and representatives, thirty-five per cent.

(This and the preceding section constitute the 8th amendment, adopted November, 1912. See Chap. 108, Session Laws '11.)

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislature.

Section 1. The legislative authority of the State of Washington shall be vested in the Legislature, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be called the Legislature of the State of Washington, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose bills, laws, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislature, and also reserve power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section or part of any bill, act or law passed by the Legislature.

(This section constitutes the 7th amendment, adopted November, 1912. See Chap. 42, Session Laws '11. See sec. 31 of this article.)

Initiative—Takes Precedence—Choice in Voting.

(a) Initiative: The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per centum, but in no case more than fifty thousand, of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon, or not less than ten days before any regular session of the Legislature. If filed at least four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon, he shall submit the same to the vote of the people at the said election. (If such petitions are filed not less than ten days before any regular session of the Legislature, he shall transmit the same to the Legislature as soon as it convenes and organizes. Such initiative measure shall take precedence over all other measures in the Legislature except appropriation bills and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the Legislature before the end of such regular session. If any such initiative measure shall be enacted by the Legislature it shall be subject to the referendum petition, or it may be enacted and referred by

the Legislature to the people for approval or rejection at the next regular election. If it is rejected or if no action is taken upon it by the Legislature before the end of such regular session, the Secretary of State shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. The Legislature may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one dealing with the same subject, and in such event both measures shall be submitted by the Secretary of State to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. When conflicting measures are submitted to the people the ballots shall be so printed that a voter can express separately by making one cross (X) for each, two preferences, first, as between either measure and neither, and secondly, as between one and the other. If the majority of those voting on the first issue is for neither, both fail, but in that case the votes on the second issue shall nevertheless be carefully counted and made public. If a majority voting on the first issue is for either, then the measure receiving a majority of the votes on the second issue shall be law.

Referendum.

(b) Referendum: The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, and it may be ordered on any act, bill, law, or part thereof passed by the Legislature, except such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions, either by petition signed by the required percentage of the legal voters, or by the Legislature as other bills are enacted. Six per centum, but in no case more than thirty thousand, of the legal voters shall be required to sign and make a valid referendum petition.

In Effect 90 Days After.

(c) No act, law, or bill subject to referendum shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted. No act, law, or bill approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be amended or repealed by the Legislature within a period of two years following such enactment. But such enactment may be amended or repealed at any general regular or special election by direct vote of the people thereon.

Time of Filing—Title of Bills.

(d) The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of any act, law or bill shall not delay the remainder of the

measure from becoming operative. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the Legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislature which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular elections, except when the Legislature shall order a special election. Any measure initiated by the people or referred to the people as herein provided shall take effect and become the law if it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon: Provided, That the vote cast upon such question or measure shall equal one-third of the total votes cast at such election and not otherwise. Such measure shall be in operation on and after the thirtieth day after the election at which it is approved. The style of all bills proposed by initiative petition shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Washington." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the Legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of electors who voted for Governor at the regular gubernatorial election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. All such petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State, who shall be guided by the general laws in submitting the same to the people until additional legislation shall especially provide therefor. This section is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation.

Publicity.

The Legislature shall provide methods of publicity of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the constitution referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and amendments so referred, so that each voter of the state shall receive the publication at least fifty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon.

Limited Membership.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty-three nor more than ninety-nine members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the House of Representatives. The first Legislature shall be composed of seventy members of the House of Representatives, and thirty-five senators.

State Census.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States army and navy in active service.

First Election of Representatives—Tenure of Office.

Sec. 4. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine at the time and in the manner provided by this constitution, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected.

Second and Subsequent Elections.

Sec. 5. The next election of the members of the House of Representatives after the adoption of this constitution shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected biennially and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law.

Election of State Senators.

Sec. 6. After the first election the senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives are required to be elected; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half of their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office, at the end of the first year; and the senators, elected in the even numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the third year.

Eligibility.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen.

Election Returns.

Sec. 8. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules.

Sec. 9. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Officers of Each House.

Sec. 10. Each house shall elect its own officers; and when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor, the Senate shall choose a temporary president. When presiding, the Lieutenant Governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the Senate.

Journal—Adjournment.

Sec. 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.

Meetings of the Legislature—Limit of Session.

Sec. 12. The first Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1889. The second Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, and sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the Governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the Legislature. After the first Legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.

(Legislature shall meet on second Monday of January, Laws '91, p. 38.)

Ineligibility of Members to Certain Offices.

Sec. 13. No member of the Legislature, during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of

which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Who Are Ineligible to Membership in the Legislature.

Sec. 14. No person, being a member of Congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the Legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the Legislature, shall be elected to Congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. Provided, That officers in the militia of the state who receive no annual salary, local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible.

Vacancies.

Sec. 15. Such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature shall be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, and the person so appointed shall hold office until his successor is elected at the next general election, and shall have qualified: Provided, That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of joint senator, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the joint action of the boards of county commissioners of the counties composing the joint senatorial district.

(This section constitutes the 13th Amendment to the constitution, adopted 1930. See page 689, Laws of 1929.)

Immunity from Arrest.

Sec. 16. Members of the Legislature shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

Free Speech.

Sec. 17. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Style of Laws.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington." And no law shall be enacted except by bill.

But One Subject in Bill.

Sec. 19. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Either House May Amend.

Sec. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Yeas and Nays.

Sec. 21. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall be entered on the journal, on the demand of one-sixth of the members present.

Yeas and Nays in Passage of Bill.

Sec. 22. No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Compensation of Members.

Sec. 23. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services five dollars for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route.

Lottery—Divorce.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

Extra Compensation Forbidden.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suit Against State.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall direct by law, in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

Vote, How Taken.

Sec. 27. In all elections by the Legislature the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Private Laws Forbidden in Certain Cases.

Sec. 28. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special laws in the following cases:

1. For changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.
2. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands shall have been or may be granted by Congress.
3. For authorizing persons to keep ferries wholly within this state.
4. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors, or others under disability.

5. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time of collection thereof.
6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.
7. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.
8. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof.
9. From giving effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.
10. Releasing or extinguishing in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligation, of any person, or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.
11. Declaring any person of age or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.
12. Legalizing except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.
13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.
14. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
15. Providing for the management of common schools.
16. Authorizing the adoption of children.
17. For limitation of civil or criminal action.
18. Changing county lines, locating or changing county seats. Provided, This shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties.

Labor of Convicts.

Sec. 29. After the first day of January eighteen hundred and ninety the labor of convicts of this state shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

Corrupt Solicitation—Members Shall Not Vote in Certain Cases.

Sec. 30. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, or of public officers of the state or any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury in giving such testimony—and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified

from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this state. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the Legislature, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Laws Take Effect, When.

Sec. 31. No law, except appropriation bills, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the Legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals.

(This section was stricken and the subject matter therein included in the 7th amendment, which is section 1 of this article. See Chap. 42, Session Laws '11.)

Presiding Officers to Sign Bill.

Sec. 32. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session, and under such rules as the Legislature shall prescribe.

Ownership of Lands by Aliens.

Sec. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in trust for such alien shall be void: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purposes of this prohibition.

Bureau of Statistics.

Sec. 34. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the Legislature may provide.

Laws Relating to Mines and Factories.

Sec. 35. The Legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in

mines, factories and other employments dangerous to life or deleterious to health; and fix pains and penalties for the enforcement of same.

Introduction of Bills Limited.

Sec. 36. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time for its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

Amending Laws.

Sec. 37. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

Amendment to Bills.

Sec. 38. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

Passes Forbidden.

Sec. 39. It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this state to accept or use a pass or to purchase transportation from any railroad or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by the general public, and the Legislature shall pass laws to enforce this provision.

ARTICLE III.—THE EXECUTIVE.

Executive Department Consists of Whom.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Commissioner of Public Lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the Legislature.

Governor—Tenure of Office.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Other Officers—Tenure of Office.

Sec. 3. The Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner

of Public Lands, shall hold their offices for four years respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Election of Executive Officers; Returns—Certificates of Elections—Contested Elections.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the House of Representatives at the first meeting of the House thereafter, who shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person, signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for such officers shall be decided by the Legislature in such manner as shall be determined by law. The terms of all officers named in section one of this article shall commence on the second Monday in January after their election until otherwise provided by law.

(The terms of the officers referred to in this section now begin on Wednesday following the second Monday in January after their election—Laws '91, p. 164.)

Duties of Governor.

Sec. 5. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Message.

Sec. 6. He shall communicate at every session by message to the Legislature the condition of the affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action.

May Convene Legislature in Extra Session.

Sec. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purposes for which the Legislature is convened.

Commander-in-Chief.

Sec. 8. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military in the state except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Pardoning Powers.

Sec. 9. The pardoning power shall be vested in the Governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Duties Shall Devolve on Lieutenant Governor, When—Succession in Office.

Sec. 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death or disability of the Governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor; and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the duties of the Governor shall devolve upon the Secretary of State. In addition to the line of succession to the office and duties of Governor as hereinabove indicated, if the necessity shall arise, in order to fill the vacancy in the office of Governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of Governor in the order named, viz.: Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands. In case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of the person regularly elected to the office of Governor to qualify at the time provided by law, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the person regularly elected to and qualified for the office of Lieutenant Governor, who shall act as Governor until the disability be removed, or a Governor elected; and in case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, the duties of the Governor shall devolve upon the Secretary of State; and in addition to the line of succession to the office and duties of Governor as hereinabove indicated, if there shall be the failure or refusal of any officer named above to qualify, and if the necessity shall arise by reason thereof, then in that event in order to fill the vacancy in the office of Governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of Governor in the order named, viz.: Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands. Any person succeeding to the office of Governor as in this section provided, shall perform the duties of such office only until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected and qualified; and if a vacancy occur more than thirty days before the next general election occurring within two years after the commencement of the term, a person shall be elected at such election to fill the office of Governor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(This section constitutes the 6th amendment, adopted 1910. Chap. 181, Laws '09.)

Governor May Remit Fines, Etc.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations

as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the Legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted and the reasons for the remission.

Duties of Governor in Regard to Enactment of Laws—Veto—May Veto One or More Items or Sections.

Sec. 12. Every act which shall have passed the Legislature, shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless the Governor, within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section, or sections, item or items to which he objects and the reasons therefor, and the section or sections, item or items so objected to, shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objection, as hereinbefore provided.

Fill Vacancies by Appointment.

Sec. 13. When, during a recess of the Legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the Legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which

vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this constitution, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Salary of Governor.

Sec. 14. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

(Present salary \$6,000.00 per annum. Laws '07, p. 174.)

He Shall Issue All Commissions.

Sec. 15. All commissions shall issue, in the name of the state, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Duties of Lieutenant Governor—Salary.

Sec. 16. The Lieutenant Governor shall be presiding officer of the State Senate, and shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

(Present salary \$1,200.00 per annum. Laws '07, p. 174.)

Duties of Secretary of State—Salary.

Sec. 17. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature, and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

(Present salary \$3,000.00 per annum. Laws '07, p. 174.)

Shall Keep State Seal.

Sec. 18. There shall be a seal of the state kept by the Secretary of State for official purposes, which shall be called, "The Seal of the State of Washington."

Duties of State Treasurer—Salary.

Sec. 19. The Treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may

be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.
(Present salary \$3,000.00 per annum. Laws '07, p. 174.)

Duties of State Auditor—Salary.

Sec. 20. The Auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.
(Present salary \$3,000.00 per annum. Laws '07, p. 174.)

Duties of Attorney General—Salary.

Sec. 21. The Attorney General shall be the legal adviser of the state officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.
(Present salary \$3,500.00 per annum. Laws 1923, chapter 109.)

Duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction—Salary.

Sec. 22. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.
(Present salary \$4,000.00 per annum. Laws 1925, chapter 163.)

Land Commissioner.

Sec. 23. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct.
(Present salary \$5,000.00 per annum. Laws '19, p. 294.)

Certain Offices to Be Kept at Capital.

Sec. 24. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands and Attorney General shall severally keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor shall reside.

Eligibility to State Office—Certain Offices May Be Abolished.

Sec. 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this state, shall be eligible to hold any state office, and the State Treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation for state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The Legislature may in its discretion abolish the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Commissioner of Public Lands.

ARTICLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court—Inferior Courts.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, justices of the peace and such inferior courts as the Legislature may provide.

Supreme Court Consists of Whom.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The Legislature may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court from time to time and may provide for separate departments of said court.

(The Supreme Court now consists of nine judges. Laws '09, p. 33.)

Supreme Judges—Election—Tenure of Office—Chief Justice—Vacancy, How Filled.

Sec. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the Legislature. The first election of judges of the Supreme Court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for the purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the Secretary of State, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the Chief Justice, and shall preside at all sessions

of the Supreme Court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the Supreme Court shall determine which of them shall be Chief Justice. In case of the absence of the Chief Justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the Supreme Court the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court—Powers of Judges.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The Supreme Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the Supreme Court, or before any Superior Court of the state, or any judge thereof.

Superior Courts—Sessions of Court—Tenure of Office of Superior Judges.

Sec. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a Superior Court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election: Provided, That until otherwise directed by the Legislature one judge only shall be elected

for the counties of Spokane and Stevens; one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clark, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the Superior Court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the Governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the Superior Court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein or assigned to duty therein by the Governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of court as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of the Superior Court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this state shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the Superior Court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the Superior Court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Jurisdiction of Superior Court—Powers of Judges and Courts.

Sec. 6. The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all other

cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The Superior Court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justice's and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

Judges May Hold Court in Any County by Request —Pro Tempore Judges.

Sec. 7. The judge of any Superior Court may hold a Superior Court in any county at the request of the judge of the Superior Court thereof, and upon the request of the Governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the Superior Court may be tried by a judge, pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court and sworn to try the case.

Leave of Absence of Judges.

Sec. 8. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: Provided, That in cases of extreme necessity the Governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

Removal of Judicial Officer by Legislature—Proceedings.

Sec. 9. Any judge of any court of record, the Attorney General, or any prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by joint resolution of the Legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompe-

tency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal.

Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 10. The Legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: Provided, That such jurisdiction granted by the Legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

Courts of Record.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court and the Superior Courts shall be courts of record, and the Legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record.

Inferior Courts, Jurisdiction Of.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this constitution.

Compensation of Judicial Officers—Salary of Superior Judge, How Paid.

Sec. 13. No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the Superior Courts shall severally at stated times, during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the Superior Court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than

one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid.

Salaries of Judges, Amount Per Annum.

Sec. 14. Each of the judges of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars (\$4,000); each of the Superior Court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), which said salaries shall be payable quarterly. The Legislature may increase the salaries of the judges herein provided.

(Each of the Supreme Court justices now receives an annual salary of \$7,000.00. See Chap. 77, Laws '19, and Chap. 188, Laws '21.)

Judges Ineligible to Any Other Office.

Sec. 15. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Superior Court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment, during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Charge to Jury.

Sec. 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.

Eligibility to Judgeship.

Sec. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court, or judge of a Superior Court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state, or of Territory of Washington.

Reporter for Supreme Court.

Sec. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

Judges Shall Not Practice Law.

Sec. 19. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Decisions of Cases by Superior Judges, Limit of Time.

Sec. 20. Every cause submitted to a judge of a Superior Court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof: Provided, That if within said period of ninety

days a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a rehearing.

Publication of Opinions of Supreme Court.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of opinions of the Supreme Court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Salary Of.

Sec. 22. The judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint a clerk of that court who may be removable at their pleasure, but the Legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the Supreme Court, and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the Supreme Court shall receive such compensation by salary only as shall be provided by law.

Court Commissioners, Powers Of.

Sec. 23. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the Superior Court, having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the Superior Court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Rules of Courts.

Sec. 24. The judges of the Superior Courts shall, from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the Superior Courts.

Superior Judges to Report to Supreme Judges.

Sec. 25. Superior judges shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the Supreme Court shall on or before the first day of January in each year report in writing to the Governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist.

Clerk of Superior Court.

Sec. 26. The county clerk shall be, by virtue of his office, clerk of the Superior Court.

Style of Processes.

Sec. 27. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

Oaths of Office of Judges.

Sec. 28. Every judge of the Supreme Court, and every judge of the Superior Court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.**Proceedings in Impeachment Cases.**

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Impeachment for What Offenses.

Sec. 2. The Governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Removal from Office.

Sec. 3. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS.**Qualifications of Electors—Equal Suffrage.**

Section 1. All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to a 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 Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise; And further provided, That this amendment shall not affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. 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, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex.

(This section constitutes the 5th amendment, adopted November, 1910, and supersedes section 1 as amended by the 2nd amendment and section 2 of this article. Chap. 18, Laws '09.)

In School Elections.

Sec. 2. The Legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on account of sex.

(This section is superseded by the preceding section which constitutes the 5th amendment. Chap. 18, Laws '09.)

Certain Persons Not Electors.

Sec. 3. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crime unless restored to their civil rights are excluded from the elective franchise.

Residence Not Gained or Lost by Military Service.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas.

Immunity from Arrest on Election Days.

Sec. 5. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to, and returning therefrom. No elector shall be required to do military duty on the day of any election except in time of war or public danger.

Elections by Ballot.

Sec. 6. All elections shall be by ballot. The Legislature shall provide for such method of voting as will secure to every elector absolute secrecy in preparing and depositing his ballot.

Registration Laws.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall enact a registration law, and shall require a compliance with such law before any elector shall be allowed to vote: Provided, That this provision is not compulsory upon the Legislature except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the Legislature may or may not require registration as a prerequisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

First Election of Officers; Subsequent Elections.

Sec. 8. The first election of county and district officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1890, and thereafter all elections for such officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first election of all state officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution, after the election held for the adoption of this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and the elections for such state officers shall be held in every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

(See *infra*, Art. XXVII, sec. 14, and notes.)

ARTICLE VII.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be suspended, surrendered or contracted away. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. The word "property" as used herein shall mean and include everything, whether tangible or intangible, subject to ownership. All real estate shall constitute one class: Provided, That the legislature may tax mines and mineral resources and lands devoted to reforestation by either a yield tax or an ad valorem tax at such rate as it may fix, or by both. Such property as the legislature may by general laws provide shall be exempt from taxation. Property of the United States and of the state, counties, school districts

and other municipal corporations, and credits secured by property actually taxed in this state, not exceeding in value the value of such property, shall be exempt from taxation. The legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for each head of a family liable to assessment and taxation under the provisions of the laws of this state of which the individual is the actual bona fide owner.

(This section constitutes the 14th amendment to the constitution, adopted 1930, and supersedes sections 1, 2, 3 and 4. See chapter 191, Laws of 1929.)

No Tax Except in Pursuance of Law.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied.

All Taxes Paid in Money.

Sec. 6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money only into the state treasury.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Sec. 7. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Deficiencies in Revenue Provided for.

Sec. 8. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of the ensuing fiscal year.

Rights of Cities and Towns to Levy Special Taxes.

Sec. 9. The Legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

ARTICLE VIII.—STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.**State Indebtedness Limited.**

Section 1. The state may to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Exceptions to Limitation.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised and to no other purpose whatever.

Special Provision for Incurring Indebtedness.

Sec. 3. Except the debts specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Appropriations.

Sec. 4. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such

payment be made within one calendar month after the end of the next ensuing fiscal biennium, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

(This constitutes the 11th amendment, adopted November, 1922. See Chap. 14, Session Laws '21.)

Credit of State Shall Not Be Pledged in Aid of Corporations.

Sec. 5. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company or corporation.

Limit of Indebtedness of Counties, Cities and School Districts.

Sec. 6. No county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state, and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: Provided, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section, shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes. Provided further: That any city or town, with such assent may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount but not exceeding five per centum additional for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

Counties and Municipalities Shall Not Aid Corporations, Etc.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corpor-

ation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company or corporation.

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION.

Education of Children.

Section 1. It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex.

Uniform System of Public Schools, Includes What; Support of.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund and the state tax for common schools shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

Common School Fund; Derived from What Sources —Legislature May Provide for Increase.

Sec. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to-wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals, or other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of Congress enabling the

admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the state for the support of common schools. The Legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said fund together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

Schools Non-Sectarian.

Sec. 4. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

Losses to Permanent School Fund Become a Debt on State.

Sec. 5. All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized and limited elsewhere in this constitution.

ARTICLE X.—MILITIA.

Military Duty, Who Are Liable to.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or by laws of this state, shall be liable to military duty.

Organization of Militia.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time direct and shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Soldiers' Home.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of a Soldiers' Home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty and who are bona fide citizens of the state.

Arms.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide by law, for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

Immunity from Arrest.

Sec. 5. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

Exemption from Military Duty.

Sec. 6. No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: Provided, Such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XI.—COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.**County Organizations Recognized.**

Section 1. The several counties of the Territory of Washington existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

Removal of County Seats.

Sec. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless three-fifths of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election shall vote in favor of such removal and three-fifths of all votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

Organization of New Counties—Change of Boundaries.

Sec. 3. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population less than four thousand (4,000), nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than two thousand (2,000). There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition

therefor and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken: Provided, That in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing incurred in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use, or under construction, which shall fall within and be retained by the county: Provided further, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

System of County Government.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall establish a system of county government which shall be uniform throughout the state, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine, and whenever a county shall adopt township organization the assessment and collection of the revenue shall be made and the business of such county, and the local affairs of the several townships therein shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general laws.

County Officers, Compensation of.

Sec. 5. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys and other county, township or precinct and district officers, as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office: Provided, That the Legislature may, by general laws, classify the counties by population and provide for the election in certain classes of counties certain officers who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of two or more officers. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession.

(This constitutes the 12th amendment, adopted November, 1924. See Chap. 88, Laws of '24.)

Vacancies.

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in

any county, township, precinct or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Ineligibility for More Than Two Terms.

Sec. 7. No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession.

Salaries.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of 5,000 and upwards; except that public administrators, surveyors and coroners may or may not be salaried officers. The salary of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased or diminished after his election, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

All Counties Liable for State Taxes.

Sec. 9. No county, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

Municipal Corporations, Not Created by Special Acts—Charters for Cities of 20,000 or More—Adoption of Charter—Amendment of Charter.

Sec. 10. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized, or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election, shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution shall be subject to, and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, or more, shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be had at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city, fifteen freeholders thereof, who shall have been residents of said city for a period of at

least two years preceding their election and qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published in said city, for at least thirty days prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of election, in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and except as herein provided shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Privileges of Cities.

Sec. 11. Any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

Local Taxation Governed by General Laws.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may, by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the mode provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

Unlawful Use of Public Money a Felony.

Sec. 14. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the

same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

All Public Money to Be Deposited With Treasurer.

Sec. 15. All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depository to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they belong.

ARTICLE XII. — CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Not Created by Special Laws.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature at any time, and all corporations doing business in this state may, as to such business, be regulated, limited or restrained by law.

Sec. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have no validity.

Legislature Shall Not Extend Franchise or Remit Forfeiture.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor remit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing, or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Liability of Stockholders.

Sec. 4. Each stockholder in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his unpaid stock and no more; and one or more stockholders may be joined as parties defendant in suits to recover upon this liability.

Corporation Construed to Include What.

Sec. 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be

sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Corporation Stock, Fictitious Issue Void.

Sec. 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to bona fide subscribers therefor, or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 7. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

Leasing or Alienation of Franchises.

Sec. 8. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to release the franchise, or property held thereunder, from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee, or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

State Shall Not Loan Its Credit to Corporations.

Sec. 9. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

Eminent Domain, State May Exercise Right.

Sec. 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

Corporations and Individuals Shall Not Issue Money, Except Lawful Money of U. S.—Liability of Stockholders.

Sec. 11. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association, shall be individually and personally liable equally and ratably and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or associa-

tion accruing while they remain such stockholders to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Insolvent Banks Shall Not Receive Deposits.

Sec. 12. Any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution, who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits, after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

Common Carriers; Rights; Duties.

Sec. 13. All railroad, canal and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws of this state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross or connect with any other railroad, and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge they shall at all crossings and at all points, where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars without delay or discrimination.

Certain Combinations Forbidden.

Sec. 14. No railroad company, or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

Discrimination in Rates Forbidden.

Sec. 15. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of

persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursions and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Shall Not Consolidate.

Sec. 16. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Rolling Stock, etc., Considered to Be Personal Property.

Sec. 17. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

Regulation of Fares and Freights by Legislature.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses and to prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in this state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad and transportation commission may be established and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

Sec. 19. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination and all such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state shall allow telegraph and telephone corporations and companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines on and along the rights-of-way of such railroads and railroad companies, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any telegraph corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or material or for repairing their lines not allowed to all telegraph companies. The right of eminent domain is hereby extended to all telegraph and telephone companies. The Legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section.

Free Passes, Discrimination Forbidden.

Sec. 20. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the Legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this state. The Legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Railroads Shall Not Discriminate Against Any Express Company.

Sec. 21. Railroad companies now or hereafter organized or doing business in this state, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this state, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of men or materials or property carried by them or for doing the business of such express companies not allowed to all express companies.

Trusts and Monopolies Forbidden.

Sec. 22. Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership, or association of persons in this state shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever for the purpose of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. The Legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their franchises.

ARTICLE XIII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.**Educational, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.**

Section 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth; for the insane and idiotic; and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The regents, trustees, or commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by

law, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by the ayes and noes, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE XIV.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

Permanent Location of Seat of Government, How Chosen—Temporary Seat.

Section 1. The Legislature shall have no power to change, or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the territory, at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution. A majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at said first election the Legislature shall, at its first regular session after the adoption of this constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the state, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said Legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing general election: Provided, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall remain at the city of Olympia.

How Changed.

Sec. 2. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the Legislature.

Capitol Building.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds, except to keep the territorial capitol buildings and grounds in repair, and for making all necessary additions thereto, until the seat of

government shall have been permanently located, and the public buildings are erected at the permanent capitol in pursuance of law.

ARTICLE XV.—HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS.

Harbor Line Commission—Areas Reserved for Wharves and Landings.

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city or within one mile thereof on either side. Any harbor line so located or established may thereafter be changed, relocated or re-established by the commission pursuant to such provision as may be made therefor by the legislature. The state shall never give, sell or lease to any private person, corporation or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high water, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than two thousand feet of such harbor line (as the commission shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its rights to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets and other conveniences of navigation and commerce.

Leasing of Sites for Wharves and Docks.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks, and other structures, upon the areas mentioned in section 1 of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, or the Legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area wharves, docks, and other structures.

Sec. 3. Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over intervening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.

ARTICLE XVI.—SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS.

Shall Not Be Sold at Less Than Market Value.

Section 1. All the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people and none of such lands, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the

manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

Lands for Educational Purposes Sold to Highest Bidder at Public Auction.

Sec. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder, the value thereof, less the improvements shall, before any sale, be appraised by a board of appraisers to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law, and no sale shall be valid unless the sum bid be equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of such lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon shall be excluded: Provided, That the sale of all school and university land heretofore made by the commissioners of any county or the university commissioners when the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the Legislature.

School Lands, How Sold.

Sec. 3. No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half prior to January 1, 1905: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent the state from selling the timber or stone off of any of the state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law: And provided further, That no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

Subdivision of.

Sec. 4. No more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city or within two miles of the boundary of any incorporated city where the valuation of such lands shall be found by appraisement to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per acre shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel.

Investment of Funds.

Sec. 5. None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, municipal or school district bonds.

(This section constitutes 1st amendment, adopted November, 1894. Chap. 6, Laws '93. See Art. IX, secs. 3 and 5.)

ARTICLE XVII.—TIDE LANDS.**Claim of State.**

Section 1. The State of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes: Provided, That this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state.

Ownership Disclaimed to Certain Lands.

Sec. 2. The State of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp and overflowed lands, patented by the United States: Provided, That same is not impeached for fraud.

ARTICLE XVIII.—STATE SEAL.**Design of.**

Section 1. The seal of the State of Washington shall be, a seal encircled with the words: "The seal of the State of Washington," with the vignette of General George Washington as the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figures "1889."

ARTICLE XIX—EXEMPTIONS.**Homestead.**

Section 1. The Legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

ARTICLE XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.**Board of Health.**

Section 1. There shall be established by law a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the Legislature may direct.

Practice of Medicine.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines.

ARTICLE XXI.—WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.**Water Rights.**

Section 1. The use of the waters of the state for irrigation, mining and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use.

ARTICLE XXII.—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.**First Apportionment, Senatorial Districts.**

Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Klickitat and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clarke shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Cowlitz shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chehalis shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators; the counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one senator; the counties of Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whatcom shall con-

stitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

(There are now 46 senators and 46 senatorial districts.)

First Apportionment, Representative Districts.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner: The county of Adams shall have one representative; the county of Asotin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clarke shall have three representatives; the county of Clallam shall have one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowlitz shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Island shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county of Klickitat shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have one representative; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pacific shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of San Juan shall have one representative; the county of Skamania shall have one representative; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Spokane shall have six representatives; the county of Stevens shall have one representative; the county of Thurston shall have two representatives; the county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives; the county of Wahkiakum shall have one representative; the county of Whatcom shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative.

(At present there are 46 representative districts, and 99 members of the House of Representatives.)

ARTICLE XXIII.—AMENDMENTS.

State Constitution, How Amended.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each

of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election; and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the Governor: Provided, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The Legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding the election, in some weekly newspaper, in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Convention to Amend Constitution, How Called— Voters Must Ratify.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election, for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at the next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members, not less than that of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

Sec. 3. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV.—BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries of State Defined.

Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific Ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river; thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river; thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clearwater river; thence due north to the forty-

ninth parallel of north latitude, thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel that separates Vancouver's Island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude 123 degrees, 19 minutes and 15 seconds west, thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific Ocean equi-distant between Bonilla point on Vancouver's Island and Tatoosh Island lighthouse, thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV.—JURISDICTION.

United States to Have Jurisdiction Over Certain Tracts and Parcels of Land—Exception.

Section 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise by the Congress of the United States, of exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, lighthouses and other needful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the seventeenth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, so long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States. Provided: That a sufficient description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States: And provided, That all civil process issued from the courts of this state and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservations, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers, as if the consent herein given had not been made.

ARTICLE XXVI.—COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Religious Toleration Guaranteed.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

First: That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of

this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Rights to Unappropriated Public Lands Disclaimed.

Second. That the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use: Provided, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Debts of Territory Assumed.

Third. The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington and payment of the same are hereby assumed by this state.

System of Public Schools Guaranteed.

Fourth. Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools free from sectarian control which shall be open to all the children of said state.

ARTICLE XXVII.—SCHEDULE.

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from territorial to a state government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

Section 1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts or claims shall be affected by a change in the form of government, but all shall

continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Laws of Territory of Washington Valid.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature: Provided, That this section shall not be so construed as to validate any act of the Legislature of Washington Territory granting shore or tide lands to any person, company or any municipal or private corporation.

Debts, Fines, etc., Inure to State.

Sec. 3. All debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to the State of Washington.

Recognizances Taken Under Territorial Government Valid Under State Government.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a state government shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state, and all bonds executed to the Territory of Washington or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the state authorities and their successors in office, for the uses therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly, and all the estate, real, personal and mixed, and all judgments, decrees, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, belonging to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to and vest in the State of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the State of Washington, as the same could have been by the Territory of Washington.

Penal Actions.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment, and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Washington, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, with

like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Washington, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall be continued, and transferred to the court of the state having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Public Offices.

Sec. 6. All officers now holding their office under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Washington, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

First Election of Officers.

Sec. 7. All officers provided for in this constitution including a county clerk for each county when no other time is fixed for their election, shall be elected at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

Courts, Transfer of Cases.

Sec. 8. Whenever the judge of the Superior Court of any county, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District Court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes within such county, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Superior Court for such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court having custody of such papers and records to transmit to the clerk of such county, or counties, other than that in which such records are kept the original papers in all cases pending in such district court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties together with transcript of so much of the records of such district court as relate to the same; and until the district courts of the territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof, shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of

the territory. Whenever a quorum of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the Supreme Court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the state, and until so superseded, the Supreme Court of the territory and the judges thereof, shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Court Seals.

Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the Supreme Court of the territory shall be the seal of the Supreme Court of the state. The seals of the Superior Courts of the several counties of the state shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington, with the words: "Seal of the Superior Court of.....County" surrounding the vignette. The seals of municipalities, and all county officers of the territory, shall be the seals of such municipalities, and county officers respectively under the state, until otherwise provided by law.

Probate Court Cases to Be Transferred to Superior Court.

Sec. 10. When the state is admitted into the Union, and the Superior Courts in the respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, on the second Monday in January, 1891, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Superior Court of the same county created by this constitution, and the said court shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination in the several matters and causes, as the territorial probate court might have done, if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the territory. The Superior Courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

Election of Officers.

Sec. 11. The Legislature, at its first session, shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for the commencement and duration of their term.

Contest at First Election.

Sec. 12. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this constitution, for judges of the Superior Courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the Secretary of State; and said officer, together with the Governor and Treasurer of State, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Representative in Congress.

Sec. 13. One representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large, at the first election provided for in this constitution; and, thereafter, at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the state into congressional districts, in accordance with such apportionment. The vote cast for representative in Congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided for by the laws of the territory for the canvass of the vote for delegate in Congress.

(At present the state is divided into 6 congressional districts with one representative in Congress from each district.)

District, County and Precinct Officers to Hold Office Until 1891.

Sec. 14. All district, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and the county clerk of each county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A. D. 1891, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution; and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted. And such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided, until the same be changed by law.

Election to Adopt Constitution, How Conducted.

Sec. 15. The election held at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of

the territory, and the votes cast at said election for all officers (where no other provisions are made in this constitution), and for the adoption of this constitution and the several separate articles and the location of the state capitol, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by territorial law, and shall be returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the manner provided by the enabling act.

State Constitution in Effect, When.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Washington admitted into the Union, and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation, unless otherwise provided herein.

Separate Articles Submitted — Female Suffrage — Prohibition Article.

Sec. 17. The following separate articles shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election for the adoption of this constitution. Separate article No. 1. "All persons male and female of the age of 21 years or over, possessing the other qualifications provided, by this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections." Separate article No. 2. "It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to sell, or offer for sale, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt or spirituous liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes." If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of either of said separate articles, then such separate article so receiving a majority shall become a part of this constitution and shall govern and control any provision of the constitution in conflict therewith.

Form of Ballot.

Sec. 18. The form of ballot to be used in voting for or against this constitution, or for or against the separate articles, or for the permanent location of the seat of government, shall be:

1. For the Constitution.
Against the Constitution.
2. For Woman Suffrage Article.
Against Woman Suffrage Article.
3. For Prohibition Article.
Against Prohibition Article.
4. For the permanent location of the seat of government (Name the place voted for).

Appropriation Authorized to Pay Deficiency.

Sec. 19. The Legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the state treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this convention not provided for by the enabling act of Congress.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the State of Washington, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-second day of August anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN P. HOYT, President,	FRANCIS HENRY,
J. J. BROWNE,	GEORGE COMEGYS,
N. G. BLALOCK,	OLIVER H. JOY,
JOHN F. GOWEY,	DAVID E. DURIE,
FRANK M. DALLAM,	D. BUCHANAN,
JAMES Z. MOORE,	JOHN R. KINNEAR,
E. H. SULLIVAN,	GEORGE W. TIBBETS,
GEORGE TURNER,	H. W. FAIRWEATHER,
AUSTIN MIERS,	THOMAS C. GRIFFITHS,
M. M. GODMAN,	C. H. WARNER,
GWIN HICKS,	J. P. T. McCROSKEY,
WM. F. PROSSER,	S. G. COSGROVE,
LOUIS SOHNS,	THOS. HAYTON,
A. A. LINDSLEY,	SAM'L H. BERRY,
J. J. WEISENBURGER,	D. J. CROWLEY,
P. C. SULLIVAN,	J. T. McDONALD,
R. S. MORE,	JOHN M. REED,
THOMAS T. MINOR,	EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
J. J. TRAVIS,	GEO. H. STEVENSON,
ARNOLD J. WEST,	SILVIUS A. DICKEY,
CHARLES T. FAY,	HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES P. COEY,	THEODORE L. STILES,
ROB'T. F. STURDEVANT,	JAMES A. BURK,
JOHN A. SHOUDY,	JOHN McREAVY,
ALLEN WEIR,	R. O. DUNBAR,
W. B. GRAY,	MORGAN MORGANS,
TRUSTEN P. DYER,	JAMES POWER,
GEO. H. JONES,	B. B. GLASCOCK,
B. L. SHARPSTEIN,	O. A. BOWEN,
H. M. LILLIS,	HARRISON CLOTHIER,
J. F. VAN NAME,	MATT J. McELROY,
ALBERT SCHOOLEY,	J. T. ESHELMAN,
H. C. WILLISON,	ROBERT JAMIESON,
T. M. REED,	HIRAM E. ALLEN,
S. H. MANLY,	H. F. SUKSDORF,
RICHARD JEFFS,	J. C. KELLOGG,

Attest

JNO. I. BOOGE, Chief Clerk.

INDEX TO STATE CONSTITUTION

(From Pierce's Code, Courtesy Frank Pierce.)

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TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE
SESSION

1933

Suggestions as to Form of
Legislation

AND

Joint Rules of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Compiled by

W. J. LINDBERG,
Secretary of the Senate.

O. H. OLSON,
Chief Clerk.

Suggestions as to Form of Legislation

1. Preambles should be stricken from bills before enactment.

2. The title of an act need not be an index to the provisions therein, but should be phrased in general language sufficiently comprehensive to indicate the scope of the act.

3. Laws cannot be amended by adding thereto or striking therefrom certain words, or by amending a subdivision of a section. The full section amended must be set forth at length. Any matter omitted in the existing statutes should be indicated by four stars or asterisks and all new matter should be underlined. (Joint Rule 19.)

4. Whenever practicable, bills relating to subjects covered by existing laws should be prepared in the form of amendments to the respective session laws, and to Remington's Compiled Statutes, or to Pierce's Code, or to both. (Joint Rule 18.)

5. Amendments of acts found in the Session Laws should designate such laws by section and chapter number rather than by quotation of the title of the act amended, and reference to the date of its approval.

6. As a general rule it will be found practicable to first state the subject matter of amendatory act, following such statement by a reference to the law amended, for illustration:

"AN ACT relating to chattel mortgages and amending section 1 of Chapter XCVIII of the Laws of 1899.

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

"SECTION 1. That section 1 of Chapter XCVIII (98) of the Laws of 1899, pages 157-158, (section 3779 of Remington's Compiled Statutes; section 9759 of Pierce's Code) be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1."

7. Bills amending more than one section of existing laws should contain a separate section for each section amended.

8. The form of amendatory language in each section of the bill itself should be, for illustration, as follows: "That section of Chapter of the laws of, (section . . . of Remington's Compiled Statutes) be amended to read as follows: Sec." (Joint Rule 18.)

9. Acts which are not amendatory of existing laws should be divided into short sections where this can be done without destroying the sense of any particular section, to the end that future amendments may be made without the necessity of setting forth and repeating sections of unnecessary length.

10. Laws defining crimes should not fix the duration of the imprisonment or the amount of fine, but should make the commission of such crime a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony, as the case may be, leaving the punishment to be fixed by the court under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

11. Bills carrying an appropriation should

designate the particular fund from which money appropriated is to be paid. It is unnecessary to prescribe in detail the manner of paying funds from the state treasury. This matter is covered by existing law.

12. All laws will take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature unless other provision is made in the act. The amendment to the constitution adopted in 1912 provides that "such laws as may be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing public institutions" shall not be subject to the referendum. Laws designed to take effect before ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature must contain a declaration substantially in one of the following forms: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall take effect immediately." "This act is necessary for the immediate support of the state government and of the existing public institutions of the state and shall take effect immediately." A combination of these forms may be used, or where the act is intended to take effect upon a definite date within ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature, a designated date may be inserted in lieu of the word "immediately."

13. All bills, resolutions or memorials to be introduced are required to be in quadruplicate, written on legal size (8½x13) numbered paper; original copy is for use of House, duplicate copy for use of printer, triplicate copy for use of press and quadruplicate copy for reference at desk of chief clerk or secretary of senate.

Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives

Joint Session. RULE 1. Whenever there shall be a joint session of the two houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each house. The lieutenant governor or president of the senate shall preside over such joint session, and the clerk of the house shall act as the clerk thereof, except in the case of the joint session held for the purpose of canvassing the votes of constitutional elective state officers, when the Speaker shall preside over such joint session: *Provided*, That the lieutenant governor shall not act in said joint session except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the deciding vote.

Motions for Joint Session. RULE 2. All motions for a joint session shall be made by concurrent resolution to be introduced by the house in which such joint session is to be held and when an agreement has once been made, it shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent resolution.

Business Limited. RULE 3. No business shall be considered in joint session, other than that which may be agreed upon before the joint session is called.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, REPORTS, ETC.

Conference Committee. RULE 4. In every case of difference between the two houses, upon any subject of legislation, either house may request a conference and appoint a committee of three for that purpose, and the other house also

shall appoint a like committee to confer. The committees shall meet at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses as indicated by the amendment made in one and rejected in the other. But no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matter except that directly at issue between the two houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the house asking for such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their house. When such house shall have acted thereon, it shall transmit the same and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon. Every report of a committee of conference shall be read through in each house, before a vote is taken on the same.

How Made Up. RULE 5. The presiding officer of each house shall appoint a committee of three members, selecting them so as to represent the attitude of the majority and minority of their respective houses.

Free Conference Committee. RULE 6. In case of a failure of the conferees to agree, a report of such disagreement may be made and the power of free conference may be granted by the two houses, either to the same committee, or the committee may be discharged and a new committee appointed with the power of free conference, to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as

amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills or resolutions, as the case may be.

Report of Conference and Free Conference Committee, How Made Out; Who Returned to. RULE 7. Three copies of the report must be prepared, and the copy of the bill as agreed to by the committee with all amendments inserted must be returned to the house asking for such conference and which is in possession of the bill; it shall act upon such report, and if an agreement is reported, keep one of the copies of the report for its journal and duly message its action together with the bill, the original copy of the report and the remaining duplicate to the other house, which if the conference report be concurred in and the bill concurred in as amended, shall be the bill that is finally passed.

Signatures on Report. RULE 8. The original report must be signed personally by all members of the committee, the other two copies need not be personally signed, but the committee clerk must copy the signatures thereon.

Adoption of Reports.* RULE 9. The report of a conference or free conference committee may be adopted by acclamation, but concurrence in the bill as amended shall be by roll call and the ayes and nays entered on the journals

* Requires a constitutional majority. Requires two-thirds on constitutional amendment.

of the respective houses. The report must be voted upon in its entirety and cannot be amended.

Messages Between the Two Houses. RULE 10. Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce or deliver his message.

Final Action on Bills, How Communicated. RULE 11. Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

Enrolled Bills— Presiding Officer to Sign. RULE 12. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled *in duplicate* by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and it shall be examined by the enrolling committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, after which the bill shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house, in open session, first in the house in which it originated; whereupon, the secretary of the senate, or the chief clerk of the house, shall present the original to the governor, and the duplicate (for printer's copy) to the secretary of state, taking their receipts therefor.

Disposition of Engrossed Bills. **RULE 13.** Whenever any bill shall have passed both houses, the house transmitting the enrolled bill to the governor shall also file with the secretary of state the engrossed bill together with the history of such bill up to the time of transmission to the governor.

Transmission of Documents. **RULE 14.** Each house shall transmit to the other all documents on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

Joint and Concurrent Resolutions; Memorials. **RULE 15.** Memorials addressed to Congress and other branches of the Federal Government and all joint resolutions, up to and including the signing thereof by the presiding officer of each house, shall be treated in all respects as bills. Concurrent resolutions and other memorials may be adopted without a roll call.

Printing for the Legislature; Joint Committee. **RULE 16.** The standing committees on printing of the two houses shall be a joint standing committee, which shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house to compare the bills introduced in each house before printing, and such bills as are introduced in both houses and are of the same wording shall only be printed in one house.

Senate Bills in the House; House Bills in the Senate. RULE 17. Senate bills in the house, and house bills in the senate shall be the special order on Wednesday of each week during the session.

Amendatory Bills. RULE 18. All amendatory bills shall refer to the section or sections of the official codes and statutes of Washington, and supplements thereto and to the respective Session Laws, to be amended.

Amendatory Bills, How Drawn. RULE 19. Bills introduced in either house intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes underlined in the original and printed bills. Any matter omitted in the existing statutes shall be indicated by not less than four stars or asterisks, with spaces of not less than two ems, and no bill shall be printed or acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

Amendments to State Constitution; Action by Legislature. RULE 20. Amendments to the state constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature by joint resolution; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the ayes and nays thereon. (Const., art. 23, sec. 1.)

Publicity of Proposed Amendments to State Constitution. RULE 21. The legislature shall provide methods of publicity of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the constitution referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and amendments so referred, so that each voter of the state shall receive the publication at least fifty days before the election at which they are to be voted upon. (Const., art. 2, sec. 1d.)

Initiative Petition Before the Legislature. RULE 22. Initiative petitions filed with the secretary of state not less than ten days before any regular session of the legislature shall take precedence over all other measures in the legislature except appropriation bills and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislature before the end of such regular session. (Const., art. 2, sec. 1a.)

Adjournment. RULE 23. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other. (Const., art. 2, sec. 11.)

Adjournment Sine Die. RULE 24. Adjournment *sine die* shall be made only by concurrent resolution.

Introduction of Bills. RULE 25. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time for its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the legislature, unless the legislature shall

otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session. (Const., art. 2, sec. 36.)

Committee Bills. **RULE 26.** A committee bill may originate in either house, provided the entire committee unanimously favors the introduction of such bill at a regularly called meeting of the committee. Each member of the committee shall endorse his name thereon. No bill shall be introduced as a joint committee bill.

Joint Committee Meetings. **RULE 27.** Whenever any standing committee of either house shall desire to arrange for a public hearing upon any subject of legislation pending before such committee, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such committee to consult with the chairman of the corresponding committee of the other house and endeavor to arrange a hearing by the joint committees of the two houses.

Each House Judge of Its Own Membership. **RULE 28.** Each house of the legislature is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and shall try all contested elections of its members in such manner as it may direct.

Sessions of the Legislature. **RULE 29.** The sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially, convening on the second Monday of January each odd year. Rem. Comp. Stat. 8177. After the first legislature, the sessions shall not be more than sixty days. (Const., art. 2, sec. 12.)

Amendments to Joint Rules. **RULE 30.** These joint rules may be amended by joint resolution agreed to by a majority of the members of each house, provided one day's notice be given of the motion thereof.

Joint Rules of Special Session. **RULE 31.** The permanent joint rules adopted at the regular session shall govern any special session called during the same legislative biennium.

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THE SENATE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE SESSION
OLYMPIA

1933

Rules of the Senate List of Members Committees

OFFICERS

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Seattle
Lieutenant-Governor

WALTER G. RONALD, Ellensburg
President Pro Tem.

W. J. LINDBERG, Spokane
Secretary of the Senate

A. J. SHARKEY, Kalama
Assistant Secretary of the Senate

J. W. AUSTIN, Bellingham
Sergeant-at-Arms

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551

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1.2. THE PARTITION FUNCTION

1.3. THERMODYNAMICS

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1.14. THE HYDRODYNAMIC LIMIT

1.15. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION

1.16. THE HENRIEY-LANDAU EQUATION

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1.19. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION FOR GROWTH

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1.21. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION FOR CLUSTERING

1.22. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION FOR GELATION

1.23. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION FOR PERCOLATION

1.24. THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION FOR FRAGMENTSATION

Rules of the Senate

Rule 1. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10:00 o'clock a. m., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

QUORUM.

Rule 2. A majority of all members elected to the senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business: Provided, That less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Rule 3. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and, if a quorum be present, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the senate. He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall, in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He

shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate, all of which shall be attested by the secretary. He shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby, and have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Rule 4. Upon the organization of the senate the members shall select one of their number as president pro tem., who shall have all the power and authority, and who shall discharge all the duties of the lieutenant-governor, acting as president during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

In the event that the lieutenant-governor is acting as governor the senate shall also elect one of its members temporary president, who in the absence or disability of the president elected by the senate, shall have all the power and authority and who shall discharge the duties of such president.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Rule 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them. The compensation of any employee of the senate shall not be increased except by a two-

thirds vote of all members of the senate, and the names of all members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal. Under no circumstances shall the compensation of any employee be increased for past services.

Rule 6. The president shall appoint all special, joint and hereinafter named standing committees on the part of the senate: Provided, however, that the committee on rules and joint rules shall consist of the president and nine (9) senators, five (5) of whom shall be from Western Washington, and four (4) from Eastern Washington, of which the president shall be chairman, and Provided further, That the appointment of the said standing committees shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate, such confirmation to be made a special order on the day following the announcement of the appointment by the president.

In event the senate shall refuse to confirm any committee or committees, such committee or committees shall be forthwith elected by the senate.

The following standing committees shall constitute the standing committees of the senate:

Committee	No. of Members
1. Aeronautics	5
2. Agriculture	7
3. Appropriations	13
4. Banks and Banking	10
5. Cities of the First Class	7
6. Claims and Auditing	5
7. Commerce and Manufacturing	5
8. Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers	7

	No. of Members
9. Congressional Apportionment.....	10
10. Constitutional Revision	5
11. Corporations other than Municipal.....	5
12. Counties and County Boundaries.....	5
13. Dairy and Live Stock.....	7
14. Dikes, Drains and Ditches.....	5
15. Education	7
16. Educational Institutions	12
17. Elections and Privileges	9
18. Engrossed Bills.....	5
19. Enrolled Bills.....	5
20. Federal Relations and Immigration....	7
21. Financial Institutions Other than Banks	9
22. Fisheries	9
23. Forestry and Logged Off Lands.....	7
24. Game and Game Fish.....	9
25. Harbors and Waterways.....	5
26. Horticulture	5
27. Industrial Insurance.....	9
28. Insurance	8
29. Judiciary	13
30. Labor and Labor Statistics.....	5
31. Legislative Apportionment.....	9
32. Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs	7
33. Memorials	3
34. Military	7
35. Mines and Mining.....	7
36. Municipal Corporations Other than First Class	7
37. Parks and Playgrounds	8
38. Printing	5
39. Public Buildings and Grounds.....	5
40. Public Morals	7

	No. of Members
41. Public Utilities	9
42. Railroads and Transportation	9
43. Reclamation and Irrigation	7
44. Revenue and Taxation	17
45. Roads and Bridges	18
46. Rules and Joint Rules	9
47. Rural Credits and Agricultural Develop- ment	9
48. Senate Employees	3
49. State Charitable Institutions	7
50. State Granted, School and Tide Lands . .	7
51. State Library	5
52. State Penal and Reformatory Institutions	7
53. Unemployment Relief	13

COMMITTEE REFERENCE.

Rule 7. When a motion is made to refer a subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

First: The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second: A Standing Committee.

Third: A Select Committee.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 8. The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them, and the Committee on Claims and Auditing shall carefully consider all items of expenditure ordered or contracted on the part of the senate or any of its employes, and report upon the same prior to the voucher being signed by the president

and secretary of the senate authorizing the payment thereof.

The committees shall acquaint themselves with the interest of the state specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the state.

The Committee on Rules and Joint Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the senate and shall direct the secretary the order in which the business of the senate shall be transacted: Provided, however, That by a vote of the majority of the senate any bill may be advanced to any place on the calendar, and any bill may be withdrawn from the committee by a like majority of the senate and placed upon the calendar in such position as may be ordered. No committee shall sit during the daily session of the senate unless by special leave.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Rule 9. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, and the report, with the names of the signers thereof, shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

In all cases where a bill is reported back with proposed amendment, the bill and report shall go to general file without action on the report, unless by a suspension of this rule by two-thirds vote the senate shall otherwise order. If a majority report recommends the indefinite postponement of a bill, action may be taken on this report without the bill going to general file.

SENATE EMPLOYEES.

Rule 10. No person other than the regular officers and regular employees of the senate shall be employed by the senate, or any committee thereof, except by consent of the senate having been previously obtained by resolution, which resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Senate Employees, and reported upon by that committee before action is taken thereon.

The senate shall elect a secretary, and a sergeant-at-arms, who shall perform the usual duties pertaining to their offices. The secretary shall appoint, subject to the approval of the senate, all other senate employees; and the hours of duty and assignments of all senate employees shall be under his directions and instructions, and they may be dismissed by him at his discretion.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Rule 11. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections and the chairman shall call for amendments and debates thereon at the conclusion of the reading of each section. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the secretary on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the senate for action.

RULES IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Rule 12. The rules of the senate shall apply to proceedings in committee of the whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of the proceedings during its sitting.

MESSAGES RECEIVED.

Rule 13. Messages may be received by the president while the committee of the whole is sitting; in which case the president shall resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair, in favor of the chairman of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Rule 14. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

SUSPEND RULES FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Rule 15. The senate may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the senate for the purpose of going into the committee of the whole for the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution before the senate.

ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS.

Rule 16. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Rule 17. After the roll is called and journal read and approved, business shall be disposed of in the following order:

FIRST. Presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions and motions.

SECOND. Reports of standing committees.

THIRD. Reports of select committees.

FOURTH. Messages from the governor and other state officers.

FIFTH. Messages from the house of representatives.

SIXTH. Introduction and first reading of bills.

SEVENTH. Second reading and reference of bills.

EIGHTH. Business on general file and third reading of bills.

NINTH. Business lying on the table.

TENTH. The orders of the day.

ELEVENTH. Unfinished business.

BUSINESS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Rule 18. The president shall, on each day, announce to the senate the business in order, agreeable to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Rule 19. The unfinished business at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference on the orders of the day, excepting special orders, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the senate until the former is disposed of.

READING OF BILLS.

Rule 20. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The president shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first and second readings may, by consent of a majority of the senate, be on the same day. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections, and upon its

final passage the vote must be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the senators voting for and against the same to be entered upon the journal, and the majority of the members elected to the senate must be recorded thereon as voting in its favor to secure its passage by the senate.

GENERAL FILE.

Rule 21. If consent be not given by a majority of the senate to the second reading of a bill upon the day of its introduction, the bill shall lie upon the table until the next succeeding legislative day, when immediately following the "Introduction and first reading of bills" the same shall be read a second time.

Upon the second reading of a bill it shall be referred to the appropriate committee, unless it be a committee bill which may be immediately placed on general file.

BILLS MAY BE COMMITTED.

Rule 22. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

ONLY ONE SUBJECT.

Rule 23. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Rule 24. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Rule 25. No bill shall be introduced in the senate after the fiftieth day of the session except the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session: Provided, That the time limitation for introduction of bills shall not apply to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees.

LIMIT OF AMENDMENTS.

Rule 26. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

RECONSIDERATION, HOW TAKEN.

Rule 27. After the final vote on any motion, resolution or bill, before the adjournment of that day's session, and at such time only, any member who voted with the prevailing side may give notice of reconsideration. Such motion to reconsider shall be in order only under the order of motions of the day immediately following the day upon which such notice of reconsideration is given, and may be made by any member who voted with the prevailing side.

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending or before passing the order of motions, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. On and after the fifty-seventh day of

the session a motion to reconsider shall only be in order on the same day upon which notice of reconsideration is given and may be made at any time that day. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Rule 28. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in committee of the whole senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the committee of the whole.

No amendment to the general appropriation bill, commonly known as the budget, adding any new item, or items, thereto not incorporated in the bill as reported by the committee on appropriations, shall be adopted, except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the senators elected.

PRINTING OF BILLS, ETC.

Rule 29. Unless otherwise ordered 700 copies of all bills of a general nature originating in the senate, shall be printed for the use of the senate and house of representatives: Provided, That on request of the senator introducing the bill, additional copies of such bill may be printed.

Provided further, That any bill introduced by request shall not be printed, unless such printing be ordered by the senate, and then only such number as the senate shall designate.

FURNISHING FULL FILE OF BILLS.

Rule 30. Persons, firms, corporations and organizations within the state, desirous of receiving copies of all printed senate bills, shall

make application therefor to the secretary of the senate, who shall refer all such requests to the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules.

The bill clerk shall send copies of all printed senate bills to such persons, firms, corporations and organizations as may be ordered by the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Rule 31. The president shall call the senate to order at the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the senate, which shall then be considered unless it is postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall take its regular position in the order of business.

WORDS TO BE UNDERLINED.

Rule 32. All bills introduced in the senate, which are intended to amend existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes underlined or underscored, and wherever parts of existing statutes are omitted and no new matter inserted in lieu thereof, there shall be inserted in the new bill not less than four stars or asterisks with spaces of not less than two ems, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of the members, such new or amended matter, as well as such deleted matter may be easily discerned.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Rule 33. Joint resolutions and memorials addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the president of the UNITED STATES, or the heads of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be subject in all respects to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Rule 34. Resolutions other than those referred to in Rule 33, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the senate.

MOTIONS.

Rule 35. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded, or debated until announced by the president. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary, if desired by the president or any senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the senate may be withdrawn before amendment or action.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Rule 36. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made shall be entered on the journal.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

Rule 37. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, in the rank named:

- 1st rank: Question of consideration.
- 2nd rank: To lay on the table.
- 3rd rank: For the previous question.
- 4th rank: To postpone to a day certain.
To commit or recommit.
To postpone indefinitely.
- 5th rank: To amend.

No motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session.

CALL FOR DIVISION.

Rule 38. Any senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Rule 39. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude

all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions before the senate, and all incidental questions or questions of order arising after the motion is made after the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided whether on appeal or otherwise without debate.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

Rule 40. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

TIE VOTE.

Rule 41. The passage of a bill or action on a question is lost by a tie vote, but when a vote of the senate is equally divided, the lieutenant governor, when presiding, shall have the deciding vote on questions other than the final passage of a bill.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

Rule 42. The yeas and nays shall be taken when called for by one-sixth of all the senators present, and every senator within the bar of the senate shall vote unless excused by the unanimous vote of the senate, and the votes shall be entered upon the journal, and the names of senators demanding the yeas and nays shall also be entered upon the journal.

READING OF PAPERS.

Rule 43. When the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the senate, without debate.

MESSAGES.

Rule 44. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the house of representatives may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Rule 45. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat, and, standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized shall, in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member or speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day or a second time without leave, when others who have not spoken desire the floor, but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

MAY CALL SENATOR TO ORDER.

Rule 46. If any senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order, and when a senator shall be so called to order he shall resume his seat and not proceed without leave of the senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion "that he be allowed to proceed in order," when, if carried,

he shall confine himself to the question under consideration.

POINTS OF ORDER.

Rule 47. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?"

BREACH OF DECORUM.

Rule 48. In cases of breach of decorum or propriety, any senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the senate may deem proper, and if any senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used upon the floor of the senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was thus taken and noted.

RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Rule 49. When two or more senators rise at the same time to address the chair, the president shall name the one who shall speak first, giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

OPENING AND CLOSING DEBATE.

Rule 50. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained.

PROTEST MAY BE ENTERED.

Rule 51. Any senator or senators may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Rule 52. Any senator may rise to a question of privilege and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the president, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

ABSENCE FROM SESSION.

Rule 53. No senator shall absent himself from the senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any senator or officer shall absent himself his per diem shall not be allowed or paid him, and no senator, officer or attache shall obtain leave of absence or be excused from attendance without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

Rule 54. A call of the senate may be moved by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and if carried by a majority of all present the secretary shall call the roll

and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called. The doors shall then be closed and the sergeant-at-arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all the senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the senate for such action as the senate may deem proper.

ABSENCE DURING ROLL CALL.

Rule 55. A senator having been absent during roll call may ask to have his name called.

ELECTION BY ROLL CALL.

Rule 56. In all cases of election by the senate the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, and no senator or other person shall remain by the secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No senator shall be allowed to vote except when within the bar of the senate, or upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, or be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called, or change his vote after the result has been announced.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOTE.

Rule 57. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE.

Rule 58. Witnesses summoned by or on behalf of the senate to appear before the senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three dollars; for each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, ten cents; and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

USE OF SENATE CHAMBER.

Rule 59. The senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permission of the senate given by two-thirds vote.

ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

Rule 60. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers shall not admit to the floor of the senate during the session any person other than a member of the senate, except:

The governor.

Members of the house of representatives.

State officers.

Officers and employes of the senate.

Representatives of the press or other persons designated by name by resolution of the senate and holding cards of admission signed by the president.

ADMISSION TO SENATE.

Rule 61. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers shall not admit to the floor of the senate, during the time the senate is not in session, any person other than one requested by a senator, the president or secretary of the senate.

SENATE GALLERY.

Rule 62. The east section of the south gallery is reserved for the use of the governor and state officers and their families, for the families of senators, and for members of the house of representatives and their families.

SMOKING NOT ALLOWED.

Rule 63. Smoking shall not be allowed in the senate chamber during the session of the senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

Rule 64. The rules of parliamentary practice as contained in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of this senate and the joint rules of this senate and the house of representatives.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

Rule 65. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a

vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice of the motion thereof; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of rule 20 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Rule 66. All supplies for the use of the senate shall be furnished upon requisitions signed by the secretary and approved by the chairman of the Committee on Claims and Auditing.

Rule 67. Any senator shall have the right to compare an enrolled bill with the engrossed bill before the president signs the same.

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SENATE ROSTER, 1933

VICTOR A. MEYERS, President

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

W. J. LINDBERG, Secretary

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Arnold, Evert	35	King.....	1411 4th Ave. Bldg., Seattle	27	St. Paul, Minnesota	Attorney.....	D.	.....	.....
Barnes, Frank G...	18	{Cowlitz.....} {Wahkiakum..}	Longview.....	64	Missouri.....	Investments...	R.	1917-19-Ex. 1920-21-1923- 25-Ex. 1925- 27-29-31	.....
Bishop, William ..	24	{Clallam.....} {Jefferson.....} {Mason.....}	Chimacum....	71	Chimacum, Washington	Farmer.....	R.	Ex. 20-21-23- 25-Ex. 25	1899-1901- 05-09-17- 19
Chamberlin, Geo. C.	34	King.....	2106 46th Ave., S. W., Seattle	36	Illinois.....	Hardware..... Merchant	D.	.....	.....
Cleary, E. J.....	42	Whatcom.....	300 Lake St., Bellingham	62	Wisconsin.....	Lumber.....	R.	1915-17-19- Ex. 20-21-23- Ex. 25-27-29- 31	.....
Cox, Arthur E.....	11	Walla Walla..	345 E. Birch St. Walla Walla	39	Washington...	Insurance, Loans	R.	1929-31	1927
Dawson, Wm. C....	43	King.....	3419 E. Laurel- hurst Drive, Seattle	65	Ohio.....	Shipping.....	R.	.....	.....
Ferryman, John H.	12	Chelan.....	Wenatchee....	66	Pennsylvania..	Farmer.....	D.	1917-19-Ex. 20	.....

SENATE ROSTER, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Foss, Henry	29	Pierce.....	400 Dock St., Tacoma	41	Tacoma.....	Tugs, Barges..	R.	1931	.....
Gable, Chas.	38	{Island (part)} {Snohomish "}	2425 Rucker Ave., Everett	59	Iowa.....	Insurance, Real Estate	D.	.....	.....
Garrett, C. Nifty..	25	Pierce.....	Box 98, Sumner	63	Missouri.....	Newspaper....	D.	.....	.....
Gray, W. P.....	8	{Adams, Ferry} {Lincoln.....}	Wilbur.....	54	Astoria, Oregon	Drugs.....	R.	1929-31	1927
Hartwell, W. G....	2	{Pend Oreille..} {Stevens.....}	Colville.....	65	Wisconsin.....	Cedar Poles...	R.	1927-29-31	.....
Heffron, John	15	Yakima.....	Sunnyside.....	51	Wisconsin.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Houser, Paul W...	31	King.....	411 Williams St., Renton	54	Illinois.....	Attorney.....	R.	1923-25-Ex. 25-27-29-31	1913-17-21
Howard, E. L.....	46	King.....	6303 18th Ave., N. E., Seattle	64	Illinois.....	Banker, Auto Dealer	R.	.....	1927-31
Knutzen, W. J.....	40	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	Burlington....	54	Iowa.....	Farmer.....	R.	1927-29-31	1923-25- Ex. 25
Landon, Dan	32	King.....	5019 Phinney Ave., Seattle	57	Wisconsin.....	Attorney.....	R.	1911-13-15- 17-19-Ex. 20- 21-23-25-Ex. 25-27-29-31	.....
Lovejoy, Geo. A...	36	King.....	3037 10th Ave. W., Seattle	53	Central City, Nebraska	Ins. Broker....	D.	.....	*1923

* Oregon

SENATE ROSTER, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Lunn, Walt. J.	30	King.....	411 Clay St., Auburn	65	New York.....	Farmer.....	R.	1923-25-Ex. 25-27-29-31	1915-17- 19-Ex. 20-21
Malstrom, Kath. E.	27	Pierce.....	2034 6th, Tacoma	45	Minnesota.....	Business Woman	D.	.....	.....
Marshall, Frank R.	33	King.....	3733 Angeline St., Seattle	59	Ohio.....	Printing.....	D.	.....	.....
Mehner, Paul	23	Kitsap.....	209 Washing- ton Ave., Bremerton	61	Saxony, Germany	Merchant Tailor	D.	.....	.....
Metcalf, Ralph	26	Pierce.....	918 No. Yaki- ma, Tacoma	71	Rhode Island..	Retired.....	R.	1907-9-11-13- 15-17-19-Ex. 20-21-23-25- 27-29-31	.....
Morrow, P. Frank	45	King.....	8502 Palatine, Seattle	58	New York.....	Real Estate....	D.	.....	.....
Morthland, D. V...	14	Yakima.....	801 Pleasant Ave., Yakima	52	Missouri.....	Lawyer.....	R.	1917-19-Ex. 20-21-23-25- Ex. 25-27	.....
Murphy, Kebel	5	Spokane.....	Box 141, Hill- yard Station, Spokane	49	Michigan.....	Dairy.....	D.	.....	.....
Nelson, H. L.....	17	Clark.....	105 East 39th. Vancouver	56	Massachusetts.	Retired.....	D.	.....	.....

SENATE ROSTER, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Norman, Fred	19	{Pacife.....}	448 8th St.,	50	Illinois.....	Merchant.....	R.	1925-Ex. 25-	1919-Ex
Nugent, Dr. D. O..	20	{Grays Harbor}	Raymond					27-29-31	20
Palmer, E. B.....	37	Lewis.....	835 So. Pearl,	48	Louisiana.....	Physician and	D.	.....	.....
			Centralia			Surgeon			
		King.....	Seattle, Hoge	66	Illinois.....	Attorney.....	R.	1905-07-15-	1899-1909
			Bldg.					17-21-23-25-	
								Ex. 25-27-29-	
								31	
Peirce, Ed	4	Spokane.....	Opportunity...	60	Illinois.....	Fruit Shipper..	D.	.....	.....
Reardon, Keiron W.	39	{Island..(part)}	221 N. Madison	32	Iowa.....	Editor.....	D.	.....	.....
		{Snohomish "}	St., Monroe						
Ronald, Walter G..	13	{Grant.....}	Rt. 3, Ellens-	75	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	D.	President	.....
		{Kittitas.....}	burg					Pro Tem.	.....
Roup, Geo. W.....	9	{Whitman, ex-}	St. John.....	52	North Carolina	Miller.....	D.	.....	.....
		{cept 7 prec'ts}							
Ryan, J. H.....	28	Pierce.....	4820 So. D St.,	66	Ohio.....	Publisher.....	D.	.....	1921-23-
			Tacoma						31
Ryan, Scott M....	41	Whatcom.....	Rt. 2, Lynden	53	Nova Scotia,	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
					Canada				
Smith, Don Cary..	3	Spokane	723 W. Augus-	25	Washington...	Attorney.....	D.	.....	.....
			ta, Spokane						
Smith, Horace E..	1	{Douglas.....}	Omak.....	47	Ohio.....	Civil Engineer.	R.	1925-Ex. 25-	.....
		{Okanogan....}						27-29-31	

SENATE ROSTER, TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Steele, E. N.....	22	Thurston.....	1323 Franklin, Olympia	51	Iowa.....	Attorney.....	D.	.....	.....
Stinson, Chas. F...	16	{ Benton..... Franklin..... Klickitat..... Skamania..... }	412 Shoshone, Pasco	57	Kentucky.....	Merchant.....	R.	1929-31	1927
Thein, J. W.....	21	Grays Harbor.	420 McKinley, Aberdeen	55	Minnesota.....	Merchant.....	D.	.....	.....
Todd, Chas. H.....	44	King.....	Rt. 2. Seattle..	26	Seattle.....	Newspaper.....	D.	.....	.....
Voss, Charles H...	7	Spokane.....	1125 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane	56	St. Paul, Minnesota	Investments...	R.	1931	1923-25- Ex. 25
Williams, Harry L.	6	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	56	Missouri.....	Railway Cond.	R.	1927-29-31	.....
Worum, John P...	10	{ Asotin..... Columbia..... Garfield..... 7 Precincts Whitman..... }	846 8th St., Clarkston, Washington	69	Norway.....	Retail Lumber.	D.	.....	1927

Standing Committees of the Senate 1933

VICTOR A. MEYERS, President.

W. J. LINDBERG, Secretary.

Aeronautics—Senators Todd, Chairman; Arnold, Foss, Murphy, Stinson.

Agriculture—Senators Cox, Chairman; Ferryman, Gray, Heffron, Knutzen, Peirce, Roup.

Appropriations—Senators Marshall, Chairman; Bishop, Cox, Ferryman, Foss, Knutzen, Landon, Malstrom, Mehner, Peirce, Ronald, Ryan (Scott M.), Todd.

Banks and Banking—Senators Heffron, Chairman; Chamberlin, Foss, Gray, Howard, Malstrom, Murphy, Roup, Smith (Don Cary), Williams.

Cities of the First Class—Senators Palmer, Chairman; Arnold, Cleary, Gable, Morthland, Ryan (J. H.), Smith (Don Cary).

Claims and Auditing—Senators Smith (Don Cary), Chairman; Garrett, Houser, Marshall, Williams.

Commerce and Manufacturing—Senators Dawson, Chairman; Cox, Morrow, Ryan (J. H.), Todd.

Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers—Senators Gray, Chairman; Cox, Dawson, Heffron, Nelson, Roup, Ryan (Scott M.).

Congressional Apportionment—Senators Cleary, Chairman; Chamberlin, Ferryman, Garrett, Howard, Landon, Lovejoy, Palmer, Peirce, Ryan (J. H.).

Constitutional Revision—Senators Houser, Chairman; Metcalf, Palmer, Peirce, Steele.

Corporations Other Than Municipal—Senators Voss, Chairman; Arnold, Bishop, Smith (Don Cary), Thein.

Counties and County Boundaries—Senators Hartwell, Chairman; Norman, Ronald, Ryan (Scott M.), Worum.

Dairy and Livestock—Senators Ryan (Scott M.), Chairman; Barnes, Bishop, Heffron, Knutzen, Murphy, Thein.

Dikes, Drains and Ditches—Senators Knutzen, Chairman; Barnes, Garrett, Reardon, Ryan (Scott M.).

Education—Senators Gable, Chairman; Bishop, Landon, Malstrom, Metcalf, Ronald, Todd.

Educational Institutions—Senators Ronald, Chairman; Cleary, Cox, Garrett, Howard, Malstrom, Murphy, Palmer, Reardon, Roup, Todd, Worum.

Elections and Privileges—Senators Smith (Don Cary), Chairman; Gray, Houser, Marshall, Morrow, Nelson, Reardon, Voss, Worum.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Lunn, Chairman; Chamberlin, Dawson, Morrow, Thein.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Arnold, Chairman; Garrett, Gray, Knutzen, Nelson.

Federal Relations and Immigration—Senators Norman, Chairman; Dawson, Ferryman, Houser, Malstrom, Ryan (J. H.), Thein.

Financial Institutions Other Than Banks—Senators Todd, Chairman; Knutzen, Landon, Lovejoy, Mehner, Morthland, Nugent, Palmer, Thein.

Fisheries—Senators Bishop, Chairman; Cleary, Foss, Gable, Lovejoy, Nelson, Norman, Ryan (Scott M.), Todd.

Forestry and Logged-Off Lands—Senators Barnes, Chairman; Gable, Hartwell, Heffron, Morthland, Reardon, Ryan (Scott M.).

Game and Game Fish—Senators Chamberlin, Chairman; Garrett, Hartwell, Heffron, Knutzen, Lunn, Nugent, Palmer, Reardon.

Harbors and Waterways—Senators Foss, Chairman; Lovejoy, Mehner, Metcalf, Steele.

Horticulture—Senators Smith (Horace E.), Chairman; Ferryman, Heffron, Peirce, Stinson.

Industrial Insurance—Senators Morrow, Chairman; Barnes, Cleary, Foss, Marshall, Mehner, Murphy, Nugent, Smith (Don Cary).

Insurance—Senators Lovejoy, Chairman; Arnold, Cox, Gable, Garrett, Murphy, Stinson, Williams.

Judiciary—Senators Steele, Chairman; Arnold, Gable, Houser, Landon, Malstrom, Metcalf, Morthland, Palmer, Peirce, Roup, Smith (Don Cary), Todd.

Standing Committees of the Senate 1933

VICTOR A. MEYERS, President.

W. J. LINDBERG, Secretary.

Aeronautics—Senators Todd, Chairman; Arnold, Foss, Murphy, Stinson.

Agriculture—Senators Cox, Chairman; Ferryman, Gray, Heffron, Knutzen, Peirce, Roup.

Appropriations—Senators Marshall, Chairman; Bishop, Cox, Ferryman, Foss, Knutzen, Landon, Malstrom, Mehner, Peirce, Ronald, Ryan (Scott M.), Todd.

Banks and Banking—Senators Heffron, Chairman; Chamberlin, Foss, Gray, Howard, Malstrom, Murphy, Roup, Smith (Don Cary), Williams.

Cities of the First Class—Senators Palmer, Chairman; Arnold, Cleary, Gable, Morthland, Ryan (J. H.), Smith (Don Cary).

Claims and Auditing—Senators Smith (Don Cary), Chairman; Garrett, Houser, Marshall, Williams.

Commerce and Manufacturing—Senators Dawson, Chairman; Cox, Morrow, Ryan (J. H.), Todd.

Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers—Senators Gray, Chairman; Cox, Dawson, Heffron, Nelson, Roup, Ryan (Scott M.).

Congressional Apportionment—Senators Cleary, Chairman; Chamberlin, Ferryman, Garrett, Howard, Landon, Lovejoy, Palmer, Peirce, Ryan (J. H.).

Constitutional Revision—Senators Houser, Chairman; Metcalf, Palmer, Peirce, Steele.

Corporations Other Than Municipal—Senators Voss, Chairman; Arnold, Bishop, Smith (Don Cary), Thein.

Counties and County Boundaries—Senators Hartwell, Chairman; Norman, Ronald, Ryan (Scott M.), Worum.

Dairy and Livestock—Senators Ryan (Scott M.), Chairman; Barnes, Bishop, Heffron, Knutzen, Murphy, Thein.

Dikes, Drains and Ditches—Senators Knutzen, Chairman; Barnes, Garrett, Reardon, Ryan (Scott M.).

Education—Senators Gable, Chairman; Bishop, Landon, Malstrom, Metcalf, Ronald, Todd.

Educational Institutions—Senators Ronald, Chairman; Cleary, Cox, Garrett, Howard, Malstrom, Murphy, Palmer, Reardon, Roup, Todd, Worum.

Elections and Privileges—Senators Smith (Don Cary), Chairman; Gray, Houser, Marshall, Morrow, Nelson, Reardon, Voss, Worum.

Engrossed Bills—Senators Lunn, Chairman; Chamberlin, Dawson, Morrow, Thein.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Arnold, Chairman; Garrett, Gray, Knutzen, Nelson.

Federal Relations and Immigration—Senators Norman, Chairman; Dawson, Ferryman, Houser, Malstrom, Ryan (J. H.), Thein.

Financial Institutions Other Than Banks—Senators Todd, Chairman; Knutzen, Landon, Lovejoy, Mehner, Morthland, Nugent, Palmer, Thein.

Fisheries—Senators Bishop, Chairman; Cleary, Foss, Gable, Lovejoy, Nelson, Norman, Ryan (Scott M.), Todd.

Forestry and Logged-Off Lands—Senators Barnes, Chairman; Gable, Hartwell, Heffron, Morthland, Reardon, Ryan (Scott M.).

Game and Game Fish—Senators Chamberlin, Chairman; Garrett, Hartwell, Heffron, Knutzen, Lunn, Nugent, Palmer, Reardon.

Harbors and Waterways—Senators Foss, Chairman; Lovejoy, Mehner, Metcalf, Steele.

Horticulture—Senators Smith (Horace E.), Chairman; Ferryman, Heffron, Peirce, Stinson.

Industrial Insurance—Senators Morrow, Chairman; Barnes, Cleary, Foss, Marshall, Mehner, Murphy, Nugent, Smith (Don Cary).

Insurance—Senators Lovejoy, Chairman; Arnold, Cox, Gable, Garrett, Murphy, Stinson, Williams.

Judiciary—Senators Steele, Chairman; Arnold, Gable, Houser, Landon, Malstrom, Metcalf, Morthland, Palmer, Peirce, Roup, Smith (Don Cary), Todd.

Labor and Labor Statistics—Senators Ryan (J. H.), Chairman; Foss, Landon, Morrow, Reardon.

Legislative Apportionment—Senators Landon, Chairman; Gable, Garrett, Howard, Nelson, Palmer, Peirce, Ryan (J. H.), Williams.

Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs—Senators Nugent, Chairman; Ferryman, Gray, Lunn, Malstrom, Ryan (J. H.), Smith (Horace E.).

Memorials—Senators Metcalf, Chairman; Roup, Ryan (Scott M.).

Military—Senators Murphy, Chairman; Arnold, Chamberlin, Houser, Nelson, Voss, Williams.

Mines and Mining—Senators Garrett, Chairman; Gray, Hartwell, Lunn, Ronald, Ryan (Scott M.), Worum.

Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class—Senators Hartwell, Chairman; Barnes, Ferryman, Gray, Norman, Roup, Ryan (Scott M.).

Parks and Playgrounds—Senators Morthland, Chairman; Arnold, Howard, Nelson, Nugent, Steele, Stinson, Voss.

Printing—Senators Howard, Chairman; Garrett, Marshall, Norman, Ryan (J. H.).

Public Buildings and Grounds—Senators Steele, Chairman; Barnes, Lovejoy, Mehner, Palmer.

Public Morals—Senators Williams, Chairman; Arnold, Houser, Malstrom, Norman, Nugent, Smith (Don Cary).

Public Utilities—Senators Peirce, Chairman; Bishop, Ferryman, Lovejoy, Metcalf, Morrow, Ryan (J. H.), Stinson, Worum.

Railroads and Transportation—Senators Stinson, Chairman; Dawson, Ferryman, Murphy, Nelson, Nugent, Palmer, Ronald, Williams.

Reclamation and Irrigation—Senators Ferryman, Chairman; Heffron, Morthland, Ronald, Smith (Horace E.), Stinson, Worum.

Revenue and Taxation—Senators Mehner, Chairman; Barnes, Chamberlin, Cleary, Dawson, Gable, Gray, Heffron, Knutzen, Metcalf, Morrow, Morthland, Nugent, Ryan (J. H.), Smith (Horace E.), Steele, Worum.

Roads and Bridges—Senators Roup, Chairman; Arnold, Cleary, Garrett, Gray, Hartwell, Heffron, Howard, Lovejoy, Murphy, Nelson, Norman, Reardon, Smith (Horace E.), Stinson, Thein, Williams, Worum.

Rules and Joint Rules—President, Chairman; Senators Arnold, Cleary, Hartwell, Houser, Lovejoy, Ronald, Roup, Smith (Don Cary), Steele.

Rural Credits and Agricultural Development—Senators Worum, Chairman; Bishop, Ferryman, Heffron, Metcalf, Morthland, Peirce, Ryan (Scott M.), Smith (Horace E.).

Senate Employees—Senators Marshall, Chairman; Smith (Don Cary), Steele.

State Charitable Institutions—Senators Nelson, Chairman; Cox, Marshall, Morthland, Reardon, Thein, Voss.

State Granted, School and Tide Lands—Senators Thein, Chairman; Cox, Mehner, Morthland, Nugent, Reardon, Voss.

State Library—Senators Malstrom, Chairman; Gable, Howard, Morthland, Roup.

State Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Senators Reardon, Chairman; Chamberlin, Cox, Lunn, Murphy, Ryan (Scott M.), Voss.

Unemployment Relief—Senators Chamberlin, Chairman; Arnold, Barnes, Cleary, Cox, Gable, Heffron, Malstrom, Peirce, Reardon, Ryan (J. H.), Smith (Horace E.), Thein.

Senate Individual Committee Assignments

ARNOLD (Everett) — Enrolled Bills, Chairman; Aeronautics; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Cities of the First Class; Insurance; Judiciary; Military; Parks and Playgrounds; Public Morals; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules; Unemployment Relief.

BARNES (F. G.)—Forestry and Logged-Off Lands, Chairman; Dairy and Livestock; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Industrial Insurance; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Public Buildings and Grounds; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.

BISHOP (William)—Fisheries, Chairman; Appropriations; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Dairy and Livestock; Education; Public Utilities; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.

CHAMBERLIN (George C.)—Unemployment Relief, Chairman; Game and Game Fish, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Congressional Apportionment; Engrossed Bills; Military; Revenue and Taxation; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

CLEARY (E. J.)—Congressional Apportionment, Chairman; Cities of the First Class; Unemployment Relief; Educational Institutions; Fisheries; Industrial Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.

COX (Arthur E.)—Agriculture, Chairman; Appropriations; Commerce and Manufacturing; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Educational Institutions; Insurance; State Charitable Institutions; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Unemployment Relief.

DAWSON (William C.)—Commerce and Manufacturing, Chairman; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Engrossed Bills; Federal Relations and Immigration; Railroads and Transportation; Revenue and Taxation.

FERRYMAN (John H.)—Reclamation and Irrigation, Chairman; Agriculture; Appropriations; Congressional Apportionment; Federal Relations and Immigration; Horticulture; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Public Utilities; Railroads and Transportation; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.

FOSS (Henry)—**Harbors and Water Ways, Chairman**; Aeronautics; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Fisheries; Industrial Insurance; Labor and Labor Statistics.

GABLE (Charles)—**Education, Chairman**; Cities of the First Class; Fisheries; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Insurance; Judiciary; Legislative Apportionment; Revenue and Taxation; State Library; Unemployment Relief.

GARRETT (C. Nifty)—**Mines and Mining, Chairman**; Congressional Apportionment; Claims and Auditing; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Educational Institutions; Enrolled Bills; Game and Game Fish; Legislative Apportionment; Printing; Roads and Bridges; Insurance.

GRAY (W. P.)—**Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers, Chairman**; Agriculture; Banks and Banking; Elections and Privileges; Enrolled Bills; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Mines and Mining; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.

HARTWELL (W. G.)—**Counties and County Boundaries, Chairman; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class, Chairman**; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Game and Game Fish; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.

HEFFRON (John)—**Banks and Banking, Chairman**; Agriculture; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Dairy and Livestock; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Game and Game Fish; Horticulture; Roads and Bridges; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.

HOUSER (Paul W.)—**Constitutional Revision, Chairman**; Claims and Auditing; Elections and Privileges; Federal Relations and Immigration; Judiciary; Public Morals; Rules and Joint Rules; Military.

HOWARD (E. L.)—**Printing, Chairman**; Banks and Banking; Congressional Apportionment; Educational Institutions; Legislative Apportionment; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges; State Library.

KNUTZEN (W. J.)—**Dikes, Drains and Ditches, Chairman**; Agriculture; Appropriations; Dairy and Livestock; Enrolled Bills; Game and Game Fish; Revenue and Taxation; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.

- LANDON (Daniel)**—**Legislative Apportionment, Chairman;** Appropriations; Congressional Apportionment; Judiciary; Labor and Labor Statistics; Education; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.
- LOVEJOY (George A.)**—**Insurance, Chairman;** Congressional Apportionment; Fisheries; Harbors and Waterways; Public Buildings and Grounds; Public Utilities; Rules and Joint Rules; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Roads and Bridges.
- LUNN (Walter J.)**—**Engrossed Bills, Chairman;** Game and Game Fish; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Mines and Mining; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- MALSTROM (Kathryn E.)**—**State Library, Chairman;** Unemployment Relief; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Education; Federal Relations and Immigration; Judiciary; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Public Morals; Educational Institutions.
- MARSHALL (Frank R.)**—**Appropriations, Chairman; Senate Employees, Chairman;** Claims and Auditing; Elections and Privileges; Industrial Insurance; Printing; State Charitable Institutions.
- MEHNER (Paul)**—**Revenue and Taxation, Chairman;** Appropriations; Harbors and Waterways; Industrial Insurance; Public Buildings and Grounds; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.
- METCALF (Ralph)**—**Memorials, Chairman;** Constitutional Revision; Education; Harbors and Waterways; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.
- MORROW (P. Frank)**—**Industrial Insurance, Chairman;** Commerce and Manufacturing; Elections and Privileges; Engrossed Bills; Labor and Labor Statistics; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- MORTHLAND (D. V.)**—**Parks and Playgrounds, Chairman;** Cities of the First Class; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; State Charitable Institutions; State Library; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; Judiciary; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.

MURPHY (Kebel)—Military, Chairman; Aeronautics; Banks and Banking; Dairy and Livestock; Educational Institutions; Industrial Insurance; Railroads and Transportation; Roads and Bridges; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Insurance.

NELSON (H. L.)—State Charitable Institutions, Chairman; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Elections and Privileges; Enrolled Bills; Fisheries; Legislative Apportionment; Military; Parks and Playgrounds; Railroads and Transportation; Roads and Bridges.

NORMAN (Fred)—Federal Relations and Immigration, Chairman; Counties and County Boundaries; Fisheries; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Printing; Public Morals; Roads and Bridges.

NUGENT (D. O.) M. D.—Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Parks and Playgrounds; Public Morals; Railroads and Transportation; Revenue and Taxation; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; Game and Game Fish; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.

PALMER (E. B.)—Cities of the First Class, Chairman; Congressional Apportionment; Constitutional Revision; Educational Institutions; Game and Game Fish; Judiciary; Legislative Apportionment; Public Buildings and Grounds; Railroads and Transportation; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.

PEIRCE (Ed.)—Public Utilities, Chairman; Agriculture; Appropriations; Constitutional Revision; Judiciary; Legislative Apportionment; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; Congressional Apportionment; Horticulture; Unemployment Relief.

REARDON (Keiron W.)—State Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Chairman; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Educational Institutions; Elections and Privileges; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Labor and Labor Statistics; Roads and Bridges; State Charitable Institutions; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; Game and Game Fish; Unemployment Relief.

RONALD (Walter G.)—Educational Institutions, Chairman; Appropriations; Counties and County Boundaries; Education; Mines and Mining; Railroads and Transportation; Reclamation and Irrigation; Rules and Joint Rules.

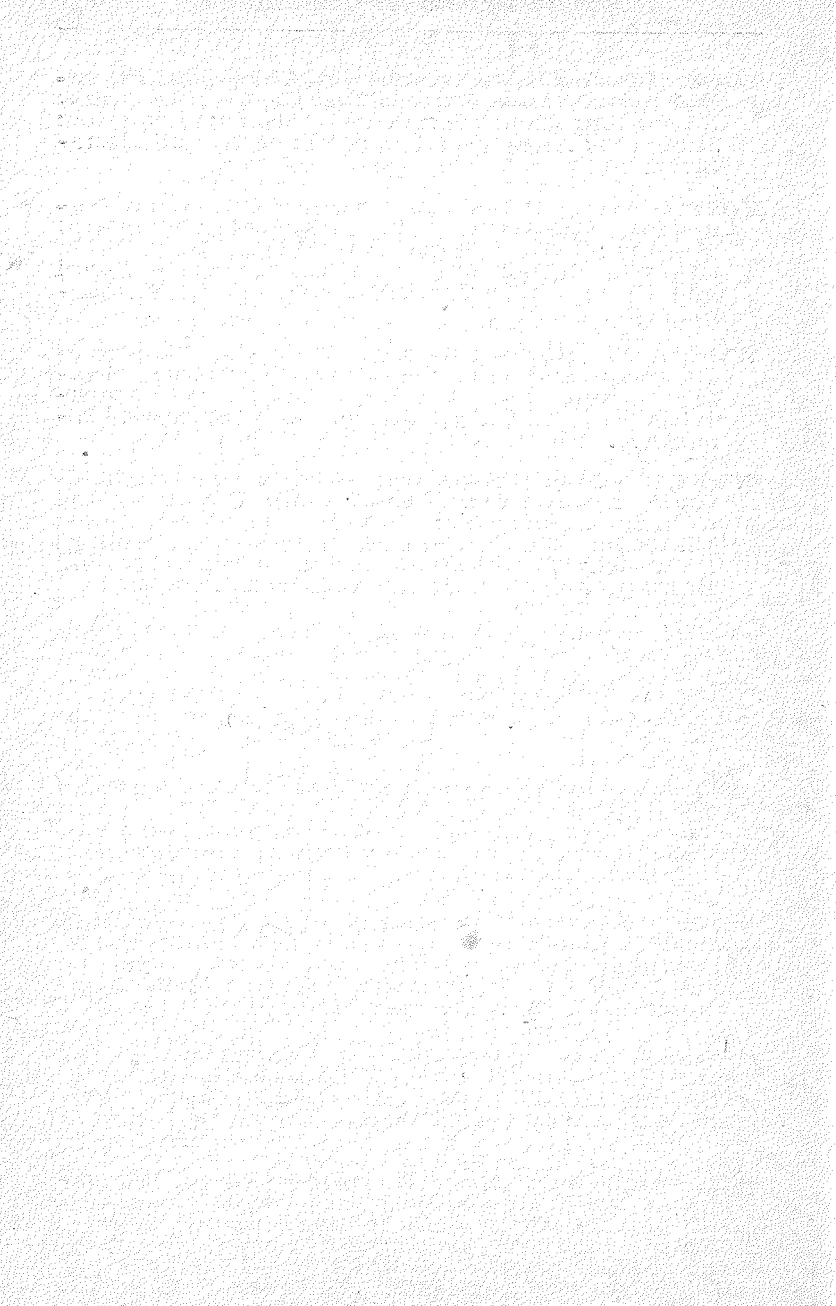
- ROUP (George W.)—Roads and Bridges, Chairman;** Agriculture; Banks and Banking; Educational Institutions; Judiciary; Memorials; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Rules and Joint Rules; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; State Library.
- RYAN (J. H.)—Labor and Labor Statistics, Chairman;** Commerce and Manufacturing; Cities of the First Class; Congressional Apportionment; Federal Relations and Immigration; Legislative Apportionment; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Printing; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.
- RYAN (Scott M.)—Dairy and Livestock, Chairman;** Appropriations; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Counties and County Boundaries; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Fisheries; Forestry and Logged-Off Lands; Memorials; Mines and Mining; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- SMITH (Don Cary)—Claims and Auditing, Chairman; Elections and Privileges, Chairman;** Banks and Banking; Cities of the First Class; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Public Morals; Rules and Joint Rules; Senate Employees.
- SMITH (Horace E.)—Horticulture, Chairman;** Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; Unemployment Relief.
- STEELE (E. N.)—Judiciary, Chairman; Public Buildings and Grounds, Chairman;** Constitutional Revision; Parks and Playgrounds; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules; Senate Employees; Harbors and Waterways.
- STINSON (Charles F.)—Railroads and Transportation, Chairman;** Aeronautics; Horticulture; Insurance; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges; Parks and Playgrounds.
- THEIN (J. W.)—State Granted, School and Tide Lands, Chairman;** Engrossed Bills; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Dairy and Livestock; Federal Relations and Immigration; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Roads and Bridges; State Charitable Institutions; Unemployment Relief.

TODD (Charles H.)—Aeronautics, Chairman; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks, Chairman; Education; Educational Institutions; Fisheries; Judiciary; Appropriations; Commerce and Manufacturing.

VOSS (Charles H.)—Corporations Other Than Municipal, Chairman; Elections and Privileges; Military; State Charitable Institutions; State Granted, School and Tide Lands; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Parks and Playgrounds.

WILLIAMS (Harry L.)—Public Morals, Chairman; Railroads and Transportation; Banks and Banking; Claims and Auditing; Legislative Apportionment; Military; Roads and Bridges; Insurance.

WORUM (John F.)—Rural Credits and Agricultural Development, Chairman; Counties and County Boundaries; Educational Institutions; Elections and Privileges; Mines and Mining; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.



THE HOUSE
OF
REPRESENTATIVES

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE SESSION
OLYMPIA
1933

Rules of the House of Representatives
Roster of the Members and
Committee Assignments

OFFICERS

GEO. F. YANTIS, Speaker
O. H. Olson, Clerk of the House
S. R. Holcomb, Assistant Clerk of the House
P. F. McElroy, Sergeant-at-Arms

VOTES NECESSARY ON HOUSE ACTION

Actions requiring constitutional majority (50 votes).

1. To pass bills. (Const., Sec. 22, Art. 2.)
2. To impeach. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 5.)
3. To change any standing rule or order. Rule 87. (1 day's notice.)
4. To constitute a quorum. (Const., Sec. 8, Art. 2.)

Actions requiring a majority of members present.

5. To change time of meeting. Rule 7.
6. To decide case of member called to order. Rule 13.
7. To indefinitely postpone a bill, etc. Rule 29.
8. To allow a member to speak more than twice on any question. Rule 16.
9. To excuse a member from voting. Rule 18.
10. To reconsider. Rule 28.
11. To withdraw a bill, etc. Rule 23.
12. To pass motions and resolutions other than specified. Rule 88. (Reed's Parliamentary Practice.)
13. To allow reading of a paper. Rule 30.
14. To take up out of order messages from Senate or Governor. (Reed's Parliamentary Practice.)
15. To amend bills, etc., joint and concurrent resolutions and constitutional amendments. Rule 88. (Reed's Parliamentary Practice.)
16. To send bills, memorials, etc., to Senate same day of passage. Rule 61.
17. To amend joint rules on one day's notice. Joint Rule 30.
18. To give use of House Chamber. Rule 78.

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members present.

19. To order previous question. Rule 44.
20. Temporary suspension of any house rule. Rule 87.
21. To postpone special order for consideration of bill, etc. (Parliamentary Practice.)

Actions requiring consent of one-sixth of members present.

22. Demand for roll call. Rule 34.

Actions requiring consent of ten members present.

23. May demand call of the House. Rule 39.

Actions requiring presence of eight members or more.

24. May demand attendance of others. Rule 8.

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members elected to the House. (Sixty-six votes.)

25. May expel a member. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 2.)

Actions requiring constitutional majority of members elected to the House (50 votes), and also a constitutional majority of all members elected to the Senate (24 votes).

26. May abolish the office of the Lieutenant Governor. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 4.)
 27. May abolish the office of State Auditor. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 4.)
 28. May abolish the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 4.)

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members elected to the House (66 votes), and also two-thirds vote of members elected to the Senate (31 votes).

29. To introduce a bill during the last ten days of session. (Const., Sec. 36, Art. 2.)
 30. To pass a constitutional amendment. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 23.)
 31. To amend the Constitution. (Const., Sec. 1, Art. 23.)
 32. To call a constitutional convention. (Const., Sec. 2, Art. 23.)

Action requiring two-thirds vote of the members present in both houses.

33. To pass a measure over the veto of the Governor. Rule 60-a. (Const., Sec. 12, Art. 3.)

Actions requiring three-fourths vote of all members elected to both houses.

34. May remove judicial officers. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 4.)
 35. May remove Attorney General. (Const., Sec. 9, Art. 4.)

Actions requiring majority of both houses.

36. To adjourn for more than three days. (Const., Sec. 11, Art. 2.)
 37. To amend joint rules. (Joint Rule 30.)

Actions frequently taken by unanimous consent.

38. To do any of the things above mentioned after the following numbers: 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, to depart from the committee reports out of order, etc., to take up a bill out of order for purpose of amending, or, to extend time for debate on any measure.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Chief Clerk to Call to Order.* RULE 1. Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the chief clerk of the previous assembly to call the session to order and to conduct the proceedings generally until a speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read by the clerk. The roll is called and the oath of office is administered to the members by a justice of the supreme court. The members rise and are sworn. The assembly then proceeds to the election of its officers.

Election of Speaker, Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. RULE 2. The house shall elect at the commencement of each session its presiding officer who shall be styled speaker of the house, a chief clerk of the house, and a sergeant-at-arms, who shall hold office during the regular session.

In all elections by the Legislature the members shall vote *viva voce* and their vote shall be entered on the journal.

Powers and Duties of Speaker. RULE 3. The speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the house shall have adjourned on the preceding day. He shall immediately call the members to order and on the appearance of a majority of the

* The practice is similar to that of the House of Representatives of Congress, where the clerk, by old usage, continues as an officer in a new Congress until the election of a speaker.

members shall proceed with the order of business prescribed by Rule 9.

He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

(a) He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to the other members, rising from his chair for that purpose.

(b) He shall decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the house. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reason for his decision.

(c) The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

(d) The speaker shall have a general direction of the house chambers.

(e) He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

(f) He shall appoint all standing and special committees.

(g) In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the whole house) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

(h) He shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press.

(i) He shall announce the business before the house in the order in which it is to be acted upon.

(j) He shall sign all acts, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and joint memorials in open session of the house. (See Joint Rule No. 12.)

(k) To authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the house.

Duties of Chief Clerk. RULE 4. The duties of the chief clerk shall be as follows:

(a) He shall select all employees of the house, by and with the consent of the speaker, and may remove them subject to the approval of the speaker.

(b) He shall see that the journal is properly kept, and have general supervision over all clerks and employees not under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms.

(c) He shall perform under the direction of the presiding officer all other duties pertaining to his office as clerk and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms. RULE 5. (a) The duties of the sergeant-at-arms shall be as follows: He shall attend the house during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve order, execute all processes issued by authority of the house and directed to him by the speaker.

(b) He shall see that the house chambers and adjoining rooms are kept clean, well heated and ventilated and open for the use of the members from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m.; and that the furniture is kept in good order and repair.

(c) *He shall see that no person is admitted to the house chamber or committee rooms except in accordance with the provisions of Rule 80.*

Certification of Payroll of Members and Employees. RULE 6. The speaker shall sign and the chief clerk countersign all certificates to the state auditor for the mileage and daily pay of members and daily pay of officers and employees of the legislature.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Hour of Meeting. RULE 7. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock a. m., and the time of meeting after the noon recess shall be 2 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Roll Call and Quorum. RULE 8. Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members shall be called and the names of those present and those absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Seven members with the speaker, or eight members in his absence, having chosen a speaker pro tempore, shall be authorized to call the house, and compel the attendance of absent members, making order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn. For the purpose of determining whether a quorum be present, the speaker, or chairman, shall count all members present, whether voting or not.

Order of Business. RULE 9. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First—Call of the roll.

Second—Reading the journal of the preceding day.

Third—Presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances addressed to the legislature.

Fourth—Propositions and motions.

Fifth—Reports of standing committees.

Sixth—Reports of special committees.

Seventh—Messages from the senate.

Eighth—Introduction and first reading of bills, memorials and resolutions.

Ninth—Second reading of bills.

Tenth—Third reading of bills.

Eleventh—Other business to be considered.

Twelfth—Announcements of committee meetings.

Daily Calendar. RULE 10. The committee on rules and order shall have charge of the daily calendar of the house and direct the chief clerk the order in which the business of the house shall be transacted: *Provided that,*

(a) *All bills, resolutions and memorials reported from committees with majority report "Do Pass" during the first thirty days of the session shall go on general file and appear on the calendar.*

(b) A bill in the rules committee may be placed on the calendar by the affirmative vote of a majority of all members.

(c) Messages from the governor or senate or any communication from any state officer, may be read at any time.

Unfinished Business. RULE 11. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged preceding adjournment shall not be taken up until reached in regular order, unless the previous question has been ordered on such unfinished business prior to said adjournment. (See Rule 45.)

DECORUM OF MEMBERS AND RULES OF DEBATE.

Recognition. RULE 12. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat, * * * respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, * * * *pause until recognized,* shall

confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and no member shall impugn the motive of any member's vote or argument.

Member Out of Order. RULE 13. If any member in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the house, the speaker shall or any member may call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, then the decision of the chair shall be submitted to.

If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case shall require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house.

Exception to Words Spoken in Debate. RULE 14. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

Presiding Officer to Name First Speaker. RULE 15. When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the one who is to speak. * * *

How Members May Speak. RULE 16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the house except the chairman of the committee, or the mover

of the question, who may close the debate: *Provided*, That no member shall speak longer than ten minutes without consent of the house.

After the fiftieth day no member shall speak more than once on the same question, without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee or the mover of the question, who may close the debate: *Provided*, No member shall speak more than three minutes without the consent of the house.

When the previous question has been ordered no further debate shall be in order. (See Rule 44.)

Decorum of Members. RULE 17. While the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

Members to Vote. RULE 18. Every member who shall be in the house when the question was put shall give his vote unless the house for special reasons shall excuse him.

All motions to excuse a member shall be made before the house divides or before the call for yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate. (See Rule 37.)

Absentees. RULE 19. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he shall have leave from the speaker or be sick and unable to attend.

Smoking Prohibited. RULE 20. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the house chamber while the house is sitting.

Motions. RULE 21. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud before debate.

Motions in Writing. RULE 22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or a member desires it.

Withdrawal of Motions. RULE 23. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or a bill, memorial, resolution, petition or remonstrance is read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time by consent of the house, before decision or amendment.

Motions in Order During Debate. RULE 24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, in the rank named:

First—Adjourn or recess to a time certain.

Second—Adjourn.

Third—To lay on the table.

Fourth—To divide the question.

Fifth—For the previous question.

Sixth—To postpone to a day certain.

To commit or recommit.

To postpone indefinitely.

Seventh—To amend.

What Questions to Be Decided Without Debate. RULE 25. A motion to adjourn, to take a recess, to lay on the table and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Motion to Be Germane. RULE 26. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment; and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therein any other bill or resolution pending before the house. (See House Rule No. 65.)

Motion to Adjourn. RULE 27. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except when the house is voting, or is working under call of the house; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

Reconsideration. RULE 28. Notice of a motion for reconsideration on the final passage of bills may be made *only* on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

A motion to reconsider can only be made by a member voting on the prevailing side.

An affirmative or negative vote on the final passage of bills may be reconsidered only on the next working day after such vote has been taken: *Provided*, That after the fiftieth day reconsidera-

tion can only be had on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

When a motion to reconsider has been carried its effect shall be to place before the house the original question in the exact position it occupied before it was voted upon.

Indefinite Postponement. RULE 29. A motion to postpone indefinitely having been decided in the negative, shall not again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

When a bill, resolution or memorial is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

Reading of Papers Before House. RULE 30. When a reading of a paper is called for, it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

Order of Questions and Filling Blanks. RULE 31. All questions whether in committee or in the house, shall be propounded in the order in which they are named, except that in filling blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

PUTTING QUESTIONS AND VOTING.

Form of Questions. RULE 32. Questions shall be put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question shall be) say 'Aye';" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No.'"

If the speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for, the house shall divide.

Appeal from Decision of Chair. RULE 33. The decision of the chair may be appealed from by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the house.

Yeas and Nays. RULE 34. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered upon the journal of the house when demanded by one-sixth of the members present.

The speaker shall vote when the yeas and nays are called for, his name being called last. (See Const., art 2, sec. 21; also see House Rule No. 60.)

Tie Vote, Question Loses. RULE 35. In case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

Interruption of Roll Call. RULE 36. When once begun, the roll call may not be interrupted.

Voting of Members. RULE 37. No member shall be allowed to change his vote after the result has been announced, or vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested,* or in any case when he was not within the bar of the house before the last name was called, unless by unanimous consent; and when any member shall ask leave to vote, the speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar of the house when the last name was called?"

* A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon. (Const., sec. 30, art. 2.)

Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted. (See Rule 18.)

Calling of the Yeas and Nays. RULE 38. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's desk while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Call of the House. RULE 39. Ten members may demand a call of the house at any time before the house has divided or the voting has commenced by yeas and nays.

Doors to Be Closed. RULE 40. A call of the house being ordered, the sergeant-at-arms shall close and lock the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the chamber.

Sergeant to Bring in the Absentees. RULE 41. The clerk shall immediately call a roll of the members and note the absentees, whose names shall be read and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave and who are absent without leave.

The clerk shall furnish the sergeant-at-arms with a list of those who are absent without leave, and the sergeant-at-arms shall proceed to bring in such absentees; but arrests of members for absence shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

House Under Call; Raising Call. RULE 42. While the house is under a call, no business shall be transacted except to receive and act on the report of the sergeant-at-arms; and no other motion shall be in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the

call or to excuse absentees, which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call or to excuse members shall not be adopted unless a majority of all members elect vote in favor thereof.

Call of House Raised When Absentees Present. RULE 43. When the sergeant-at-arms shall make a report showing that all who were absent without leave are present, the call of the house may be dispensed with; or the house may proceed under the call, on a majority vote of the members elected, with its regular business.

PREVIOUS QUESTIONS.

Moving the Previous Question. RULE 44. The previous question may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable, and shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered.

Putting of Motion Ending of Debate. RULE 45. The previous question is not debatable and can not be amended. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Mr. demands the previous question. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say 'Aye'; as many as are opposed will say 'No.'"

The results of the motion are as follows: If determined in the negative, the consideration goes on as if the motion had never been made; if de-

cided in the affirmative, the presiding officer, without debate, proceeds to put first the amendments pending, and then the main question as amended.

If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered, the subject comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal the next day, and the previous question still operates, making the main question privileged over all other business, whether new or unfinished.

Division of Question. RULE 46. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may move to have the same divided; but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.

PROCEDURE ON BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Introduction of Bills, etc. RULE 47. Any member desiring to introduce a bill or resolution shall file the same with the chief clerk not less than twelve hours before the convening of the session, which bill or resolution shall be numbered and read in the order filed.

Time for New Bills by Members. RULE 48. After the fiftieth day of the session no bill shall be introduced, except as the Legislature shall direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special

session: *Provided*, That the time limitation for introduction of bills shall not apply to substitute bills reported by standing committees for bills pending before such committees. (See also Joint Rule No. 26.)

Quadruplicate Copies of All Bills. RULE 49. All bills, resolutions, memorials to be introduced, shall be in quadruplicate; each shall be endorsed with a statement of the title, and the name of the member introducing the same. The original is for the use of the house, the duplicate for the printer's use, the triplicate for use of chief clerk and quadruplicate for the members of the press.

Bills to Be Printed. RULE 50. All bills shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the house: *Provided*, That bills introduced "by request" shall not be printed until the committee to which said bill has been referred has acted and reported the same for passage.

Bill Backs, etc. RULE 51. There shall be attached to each bill, resolution or memorial sent to the clerk's desk, a substantial cover which shall be furnished by the clerk, which shall bear no writing except the name of the person or committee introducing it and the title of the bill.

Forms of Bills—Amendatory Matter. RULE 52. Bills introduced in the house, intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes, underlined in the original and printed bills. Any matter omitted in the existing statutes shall be indicated by not less

than four stars or asterisks, with spaces of not less than two ems, and no bill shall be printed or acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

Three Several Readings. RULE 53. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the house deem it expedient to suspend this rule.

First Reading. RULE 54. The first reading of a bill shall be by title only, unless a majority of the members present demand a reading in full. After the first reading, bills are referred to committees, unless they are committee bills in which event they go direct to second reading.

Upon being reported back by committee, all bills shall go to second reading, unless there shall be * * * a *two-thirds' majority* report against a bill, in which case a vote shall be immediately called for upon the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Chairman of any committee recommending * * * a *two-thirds' majority* report against a bill shall notify the author of said measure, in writing, of the committee's recommendation not later than *twenty-four hours* before the convening of the house on the day the report is read.

Substitute Bills. RULE 55. When a committee reports a substitute, for an original bill, with the recommendation that the substitute pass, it shall be in order to read the substitute the first time and have the same printed.

A motion for the substitution shall not be in order until the second reading of the original bill.

Second Reading. RULE 56. Upon second reading, the bill shall be read section by section in full; and be subject to amendment. No amendment shall be considered by the house until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the clerk. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely pasted to the original bill. All amendments rejected by the house shall be passed to the minute clerk, and the journal shall show the disposition of such amendments. When no further amendments shall be offered, the speaker shall declare the bill has passed its second reading.

Amended Bill to Be Engrossed. RULE 57. The bill with the amendments, if there be any attached thereto, shall be sent to the committee on engrossed bills, which committee shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill, and the bill returned to the chief clerk before the opening of the house on the next succeeding day.

Third Reading. RULE 58. Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections, and no amendment shall be entertained.

Bills Passed. RULE 59. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the chief clerk, together with the vote upon final passage, noting the day of its passage thereon.

Final Passage. RULE 60. No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a ma-

majority of the members elected to each house be recorded as voting in its favor. (See Const., art. 2, sec. 22.)

Veto Bills; Two-Thirds of Members Present to Pass; Can Not Be Reconsidered.

RULE 60-A. The veto message of the governor, accompanying any bill passed by the legislature, together with the bill vetoed, shall be read in the house. It shall then be in order to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill, to refer it, lay it on the table, or postpone its consideration to a day certain.

The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill cannot be reconsidered.

In case of a bill containing several sections or items, one or more of which has been objected to by the Governor, while approving other sections or items, each section or item so objected to shall be separately voted upon by the house.

Action upon all vetoed bills by the house shall be endorsed upon the bill and certified by the speaker.

Vetoed bills originating in the house which have not been passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor shall remain in the custody of the officers of the house until the close of the session, after which they shall be filed with the secretary of state.

When Sent to Senate. **RULE 61.** An engrossed bill, memorial or resolution shall not be sent to the senate until the following day after its passage, unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Substitution of Committee Bill for Others on Same Subject. RULE 62. That in the event of a committee having a number of bills on the same subject, of which none can be agreed upon by the committee and it is their wish to present a different bill upon the same subject, such bill must be reported to the house and accepted before any of the other bills can be recommended for indefinite postponement.

AMENDMENTS AND RECOMMITMENT.

Amendments to Be Offered on Furnished Blanks. RULE 63. The chief clerk shall furnish to members sheets with a proper heading printed in blank, upon which amendments shall be written, and all amendments offered shall be on such blanks and bear the member's name who offers the same, as well as the number and section of the bill to be amended.

Amendments May Be Offered, When—Recommitment of Bill. RULE 64. Amendments may be offered to any bill, resolution or memorial when the same is on its second reading.

No amendments shall be received to a bill on its third reading, but it may be referred or recommitted for the purpose of amendment.

A bill may be recommitted at any time before its final passage.

Amendments to Be Germane. RULE 65. A substitute or amendment must relate to the same subject as the original bill, resolution or constitutional amendment under consideration. (See also House Rule No. 26.)

Committee Amendments; Form of and How Acted Upon. **RULE 66.** Each amendment made by a committee to a bill shall be in writing on a separate slip of paper, and shall be pasted to the original bill.

The report of the committee shall also contain a statement of the amendments agreed to by the committee together with two additional copies attached with a clip.

Any committee report on a bill not conforming with this rule shall be returned by the chief clerk of the house to the committee for a compliance with this rule without further order from the house.

Amendments reported by committee shall be acted upon by the house in the same manner as those offered from the floor.

Petitions, Memorials and Other Papers Addressed to House; How Disposed of. **RULE 67.** Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read unless the house shall direct otherwise.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Selection of Chairman. RULE 68. In forming a committee of the whole house, the speaker having the chair shall call upon some member to preside, who shall be addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

Procedure in Committee of Whole. RULE 69. Upon a bill committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered.

The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the house.

No roll call shall be taken in committee of the whole, and no record of proceedings except its report shall be placed in the journal.

After a report, the bill shall again be subject to debate and amendment by sections.

Previous Question Not in Order. RULE 70. The previous question is not in order in a committee of the whole house; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but upon motion, the committee may rise at any time, whereupon the house shall resume.

The chairman reports that the committee of the whole has, according to order, had under its consideration such a matter, and has made progress therein; the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee has gone through the business re-

ferred to it, and that he is ready to make report.

Rules to Govern Committee of Whole House. **RULE 71.** The rules of proceedings in the house shall be observed in a committee of the whole house so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall be recognized a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

Standing Committees. **RULE 72.** The standing committees of the house and the number of members for each shall be as follows:

<i>No. of Com- mittee</i>	<i>Name of Committee</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>
1	Agriculture	17
2	Appropriations	24
3	Banks and Banking.....	13
4	Cities of the First Class.....	10
5	Claims and Auditing.....	5
6	Commerce and Manufacturing.....	6
7	Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers	6
8	Constitutional Revision	9
9	Corporations Other Than Municipal.....	7
10	Counties and County Boundaries.....	5
11	Dairy and Livestock	11
12	Dikes, Drains and Ditches.....	5
13	Education	16
14	Educational Institutions.....	15
15	Elections and Privileges.....	13
16	Engrossment	5
17	Enrollment	6
18	Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.	9
19	Fisheries	11

<i>No. of Com- mittee</i>	<i>Name of Committee</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>
20	Forestry and Logged-Off Lands.....	9
21	Game and Game Fish.....	16
22	Harbors and Waterways.....	5
23	Horticulture	7
24	Industrial Insurance.....	11
25	Insurance	13
26	Judiciary	13
27	Labor and Labor Statistics.....	11
28	Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs	9
29	Memorials	5
30	Military	8
31	Mines and Mining.....	7
32	Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class	5
33	Parks and Playgrounds.....	7
34	Printing	5
35	Public Buildings and Grounds.....	5
36	Public Morals.....	7
37	Public Utilities	11
38	Reclamation and Irrigation.....	8
39	Revenue and Taxation	24
40	Roads and Bridges.....	33
41	Rules and Order.....	11
42	Rural Credits and Agricultural Develop- ment	6
43	State Charitable Institutions	7
44	State Granted, School and Tide Lands...	6
45	State Library	6
46	State Penal and Reformatory Institutions	7
47	Transportation Other Than Automotive..	8
48	Unemployment Relief	15

Committee Cannot Meet, When. RULE 73. No committee shall sit while the House is in session without special leave:

Provided, however, That after the fiftieth day the committee on rules and order may sit at any time.

Writs, Warrants, and Subpoenas, How Issued. RULE 74. All writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the house shall be under the hand and seal of the speaker, attested by the chief clerk.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bill Committee to Report Any Time. RULE 75. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills and engrossed bills to report at any time, if no motion is before the house. These committees may report without notice to the house, by handing their reports to the chief clerk.

Business in Committees; Notice of Meeting. RULE 76. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house with their action thereon signed by the chairman and the members thereof, within ten days from the time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house, and the journal shall contain an exact copy of said report: *Provided,* That after the fiftieth day a majority of the house members elect may require a committee to report a bill back to the house at any time.

The chief clerk shall post on the bulletin board, the time and place of committee meetings.

Committee Quorum. RULE 77. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Use of House Chamber. RULE 78. The use of the chamber of the House of Representatives and the committee and lounge rooms shall not be granted for any purpose without consent of the House or committees respectively, except for meetings of the members of the legislature. The lounge rooms are for the exclusive use of the members of the legislature.

Visitors' Gallery. RULE 79. The south gallery is reserved for the use of the ladies and families of the governor, lieutenant governor, state officials and members of the legislature.

Admittance to the Floor. RULE 80. The following persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor and house committee rooms:

1. State officers and members of the Senate.
2. Persons in the exercise of official duty directly connected with the business of the house.
3. Reporters who have been designated by the speaker and who have received press cards of admittance, subject to revocation.
4. Former members of the legislature not advocating any pending or proposed legislation, upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation.
5. The immediate family of members upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation, may be admitted when the house is not in session.
6. Other persons upon presentation of cards of admittance issued by the speaker and subject to revocation, may be admitted for one hour immediately following adjournment each day the house is in session.

7. Lobbying in the house chamber or in any committee room or lounge room is prohibited at all times unless expressly permitted by the house or committee. Anyone violating this rule will forfeit his or her right to be admitted to the house chamber or any of its committee rooms.

8. All persons receiving admittance cards to the house chamber, shall give to the chief clerk, their names and addresses, and whom they represent, and this record shall be open for inspection to all members of the house.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES.

Chief Clerk's Department. RULE 81. All desk clerks, committee clerks, stenographers and other house employees in the department of the chief clerk, shall report to the chief clerk or assistant for duty at 9 a. m.

Enrolling Clerk. RULE 82. The enrolling clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled bills when needed.

Engrossing Clerk. RULE 83. The engrossing clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on engrossed bills when needed.

Department of Sergeant-at-Arms. RULE 84. All employees in the department of the sergeant-at-arms shall report and remain on duty as the sergeant-at-arms shall designate.

Supplies for the House. RULE 85. All supplies for the use of the house shall be furnished upon requisition signed by the chief clerk and approved by the speaker.

Attendance of Employees at Opening of Session. RULE 86. The clerk of the house and two employees thereof designated by him, shall attend and receive compensation for a period of ten days for their services prior to and upon the opening of the next succeeding session of the legislature.

Standing Rules of the House; Amendment of. RULE 87. Any standing rule or order of the house may be rescinded or changed by a majority vote of the members elected, provided one day's notice be given of the motion therefor.

Any standing rule of order or business may be temporarily suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Parliamentary Rules. RULE 88. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

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HOUSE ROSTER, 1933

GEO. F. YANTIS, Speaker

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

O. H. OLSON, Chief Clerk

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Adams, G. N.....	24	Mason.....	Potlatch.....	52	Washington...	Road Patrolman	D.	.....	.....
Allen, Wm. A.....	34	King.....	1238 Alki Ave., Seattle	60	Georgia.....	Real Estate Development	D.	.....	.....
Anderson, B. Roy..	36	King.....	1508 8th Ave., W., Seattle	49	Minnesota.....	Custom House Broker	R.	.....	1931
Anderson, Frank...	7	Spokane.....	1368 Main Ave., Spokane	61	Scotland.....	Retired Lumberman	D.	.....	.....
Anderson, Glen H..	40	Skagit and San Juan	R. F. D. No. 4, Mt. Vernon	42	Kansas.....	Poultry and Dairy	R.	.....	.....
Aspinwall, C. C.....	22	Thurston.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Olympia	60	Wisconsin.....	Dairy Farmer.	R.	.....	1917-19-Ex. 20-21-23-25- Ex. 25-27- 29-31
Austin, Harry D...	33	King.....	1424 Lakeside So., Seattle	42	Washington...	Finance.....	D.	.....	.....
Banker, E. F.....	1	Okanogan.....	Winthrop.....	62	New York.....	Stock Man.....	D.	.....	1917-19-21- 23-25-27-31
Benson, Earl W....	11	Walla Walla...	Baker Bldg., Walla Walla	49	Illinois.....	Attorney.....	R.	.....	1929-31
Bilger, W. L.....	46	King.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Bellevue	70	Oregon.....	Retired Merchant	R.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Bingham, A. H.....	40	Skagit and San Juan	316 Talcott St., Sedro Woolley	37	Washington...	Insurance and Real Estate	R.	.....	.....
Bond, James J.....	31	King.....	R. F. D. No. 8, Box 776-A Seattle	49	Ireland.....	Shoemaker....	D.	.....	.....
Brown, Harry Herbert	27	Pierce.....	948 So. Grant Ave., Tacoma	60	Kentucky.....	Traveling, Newspaper	D.	.....	.....
Brunton, Edwin L.	11	Walla Walla...	516 Catherine St., Walla Walla	65	Washington...	Life Insurance, Farming	R.	.....	1931
Burns, Frank.....	43	King.....	1818 Broad-moor Drive, Seattle	47	Illinois.....	General Insurance	R.	.....	.....
Carty, W. E.....	17	Clark.....	Route No. 1, Ridgefield	38	Washington...	Dairy Rancher.	D.	.....	.....
Christianson, Harry E.....	19	Pacific.....	Seaview.....	63	Norway.....	Real Estate & Insurance	R.	.....	.....
Clark, A. W.....	17	Clark.....	R. F. D. No. 4, Box 180, Vancouver	47	Bohemia.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Clark, H. B.....	2	Stevens.....	Dominion Star Rt., Colville	39	Illinois.....	Legal Author and Rancher	D.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Cleary, Ed. P.....	31	King.....	859 Cloverdale St., Seattle	38	Michigan.....	Grocer.....	D.	.....	.....
Cochrane, Edward L.....	30	King.....	425 W. Meeker St., Kent	33	Washington...	Attorney.....	D.	.....	.....
Cohn, Dave S.....	7	Spokane.....	1323 W. 7th Ave. Spokane.....	31	Washington...	Merchant.....	D.	.....	.....
Collins, B. H.....	45	King.....	135 W. 75th St. Seattle	48	Illinois.....	Mechanic.....	D.	.....	.....
Compton, Ivan J...	12	Chelan.....	Wenatchee.....	38	Washington...	Farming.....	R.	.....	.....
Donahoe, T. M....	20	Lewis.....	964 Pacific Ave. Chehalis	50	Washington...	Insurance.....	D.	.....	.....
Easterday, Martin V.....	29	Pierce	6432 So. Asotin, Tacoma	42	Nebraska.....	Resort Owner..	D.	.....	.....
Eddy, John W....	43	King.....	1117 Boylston Ave. No., Seattle	59	Michigan.....	Lumberman...	R.	.....	.....
Edwards, A. E.....	41	Whatcom.....	Deming.....	52	Canada.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Emerick, Edwin Lawrence	14	Yakima.....	810 So. 14th Ave., Yakima	24	Washington...	Student Lawyer	D.

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

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NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Gehlen, Frank.....	15	Yakima.....	604 Beach St., Toppenish	46	Iowa.....	Grain and Hay	D.	.....	.....
Gessell, Chas.....	20	Lewis.....	Forest.....	65	Minnesota.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Gleason, Jay M....	14	Yakima.....	Rt. No. 8 Yakima	51	Illinois.....	Fruit Growing.	R.	.....	.....
Haddon, Lulu D....	23	Kitsap.....	601 Naval Ave. Bremerton	51	Iowa.....	Homemaker...	D.	.....	.....
Halleran, Martin P.	23	Kitsap.....	Olalla.....	41	Washington...	Contractor....	D.	.....	.....
Harter, Herbert S..	39	Snohomish....	R. F. D. No. 1 Arlington....	48	Iowa.....	Farmer.....	R.	.....	1931
Healy, Tim.....	42	Whatcom.....	222 Bellingham Nat'l Bk. Bldg. Bellingham	36	Washington...	Lawyer.....	R.	.....	.....
Herren, Hugh.....	25	Pierce.....	418 2nd St. N.E. Puyallup.....	60	North Carolina	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Hews, W. P.....	14	Yakima.....	1509 Belmont Ave., Yakima	52	Maine.....	Mgr. Concrete Products Business	R.	.....	.....
Hickman, Phil.....	39	Snohomish....	Monroe.....	55	Nebraska.....	Lumberman..	D.	.....	.....
Huse, Harry C.....	5	Spokane.....	N. 4317 Post S. Spokane	36	Missouri.....	Merchant.....	D.	.....	1931

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Johnson, Martin J. B.....	28	Pierce.....	3741 McKinley Ave., Tacoma	55	Norway.....	Merchant, Real Estate & Insurance	D.	.....	.....
Jones, John R.....	1	Douglas and Okanogan	Waterville.....	56	Nebraska.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	1923-25-Ex. 25-27-29-31
Koehler, Jos. F.....	38	Snohomish....	3618 Oakes, Everett	50	Missouri.....	Clerk.....	D.	.....	.....
Lanz, Esther M.....	27	Pierce.....	741 So. Tac. Ave., Tacoma	34	Idaho.....	Saleslady.....	D.	.....	.....
Leber, Ernest R....	19	Pacific and Grays Harbor	South Bend....	50	Illinois.....	Mgr. of Trans- fer Company	R.	.....	1927-29-31
Ledgerwood, J. T..	10	Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	53	Washington...	Farmer.....	D.	.....	1917-19-Ex. 20-1931
Luck, Carl J.....	4	Spokane.....	E. 511 Fifth Av. Spokane	30	Washington...	Musician.....	D.	.....	.....
Magnuson, Warren G.....	37	King.....	1011 Am. Bank Bldg., Seattle	27	North Dakota.	Lawyer.....	D.	.....	.....
Malim, Glenn C.....	28	Pierce.....	3702 So. E. St., Tacoma	40	Washington...	Service Station Owner	D.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Mandery, Anthony E.....	20	Lewis.....	515 E. Maple St., Centralia	28	Nebraska.....	Automotive Dealer	D.	.....	.....
Mann, N. C.....	44	King.....	2623 47th Ave. W., Seattle	49	Iowa.....	Engineer.....	D.	.....	.....
McDonald, Donald A.....	36	King.....	404 W. Highland Drive, Seattle	52	California.....	Lawyer.....	D.	.....	.....
McDonnell, Stephen J.....	13	Grant.....	Soap Lake.....	52	Canada.....	Contractor....	D.	.....	1927-1931
McDonough, Philip.	18	Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet.....	63	New York.....	Fisheries Inspector	R.	.....	1925-Ex.25-27-29-31
McIntosh, C. E.....	38	Island and Snohomish	Clinton.....	42	Tennessee.....	Radio and Automobile Dealer	R.	.....	.....
Miller, Edmund J..	32	King.....	4124 Fremont Apt. D. Seattle	41	South Dakota.	Newspaper.....	D.	.....	.....
Moore, Ronald.....	18	Cowlitz.....	802 Harris St., Kelso	35	Minnesota.....	Lawyer.....	R.	.....	.....
Myers, Florence W..	9	Whitman.....	1010 S. Main St., Colfax	44	Iowa.....	Housewife.....	D.	.....	.....
Neff, Nelson B.....	24	Clallam.....	218 E. 5th St., Port Angeles	25	Washington...	Merchant.....	D.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Nelsen, Marcus O..	30	King.....	Orillia.....	32	Washington...	Dairy and Insurance	D.	.....	.....
Nolan, Charlie E...	45	King.....	7502 Latona Ave., Seattle	47	Michigan.....	Iron Molder...	D.	.....	.....
O'Gorman, T. A...	37	King.....	410-13th Ave. No., Seattle	56	Canada.....	Publisher.....	D.	.....	.....
Ott, Richard B.....	8	Adams, Ferry and Lincoln	Ritzville.....	35	Washington...	Attorney.....	R.	.....	.....
Palmeter, Edgar A.	34	King.....	4011 W. Massachusetts St., Seattle	60	Minnesota.....	Real Estate & Mgr. Kitsap Dairymen's Association	D.	.....	.....
Peterson, Chas. E.	5	Spokane.....	Espanola.....	48	Minnesota.....	Farmer.....	R.	.....	1923-25-Ex. 25-27-29-31
Post, Homer L...	10	Asotin.....	Clarkston.....	58	New York.....	Lawyer.....	R.	1921-23- 25-Ex. 25-27	.....
Reader, W. K.....	16	Skamania, Klickitat, Benton and Franklin	Roosevelt.....	43	Nebraska.....	Merchant.....	R.	.....	1929-31
Reeves, Mrs. Belle..	12	Chelan.....	324 N. Mission, Wenatchee	.....	Ohio.....	Housewife.....	D.	.....	1923-25-Ex. 25-1931

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Richmond, W. A...	26	Pierce.....	1012 No. 9th, Tacoma	42	California....	Attorney.....	D.	.....	.....
Robbins, W. W....	16	Franklin, Benton, Klick- itat and Skamania	114 So. 7th, Pasco	50	Rhode Island..	Dentist.....	D.	.....	.....
Roberts, Jos. Dana	35	King.....	Olympic Hotel, Seattle	26	Kansas.....	Publisher.....	D.	.....	.....
Roesli, Tony	25	Pierce.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 63, Puyallup	37	Washington...	Insurance, Farmer	D.	.....	.....
Roth, Charles Independence.....	42	Whatcom.....	1106 W. Holly St., Roth Blk., Bellingham	72	Illinois.....	Lawyer, Ret'd.	R.	.....	1893-1903-05- 15-17-19-23- 29
Schade, Fred	6	Spokane.....	119 N. Bernard St., Spokane	57	Virginia.....	Law Clerk.....	D.	.....	.....
Schultz, F.	2	Pend Oreille...	Lost Creek....	64	Canada.....	Farming and Stock Rais- ing; Store & Service Stn., and Timber	D.	.....	.....
Shine, P. C.....	3	Spokane.....	1506 W. Mission Ave., Spokane	68	Ireland.....	Lawyer.....	D.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Sisson, Grant C....	40	Skagit and San Juan	R. F. D. No. 2, Mt. Vernon	47	Washington...	Farming.....	R.	.....	1923-25-Ex. 1925
Skinner, Vic	21	Grays Harbor.	713 W. Curtis, Aberdeen	50	Iowa.....	Fuel Dealer....	D.	.....	.....
Smith, Archibald C.	15	Yakima.....	Mabton.....	47	Nebraska.....	Druggist.....	D.	.....	.....
Smith, J. B.....	32	King.....	4303 Evanston Seattle	53	Iowa.....	Mechanical Engineer	D.	.....	.....
Smith, Lee R.....	26	Pierce.....	715 No. "J" St., Tacoma	49	New York.....	Merchant.....	D.	.....	.....
Smith, Vernon A..	46	King.....	14010 41st N.E., Seattle	41	Washington...	Vice-Pres.-Gen. Mgr. Kenworth Motor Truck Co.	R.	.....	.....
Sorensen, Morris ..	13	Kittitas and Grant	.....	63	Denmark.....	Farmer.....	R.	.....	.....
Starrett, E. Morris	24	Jefferson.....	801 Washington St., Port Townsend	38	Washington...	Real Estate, Banking	D.	.....	.....
Stewart, Grant A..	8	Adams, Lincoln and Ferry	Orient.....	68	Nebraska.....	Timber and Mining	R.	.....	1915-23-25-Ex. 25-27-31
Sullivan, John R..	4	Spokane.....	S. 3534 Grand Blvd., Spokane	42	Indiana.....	Contractor, Roads	D.	.....	.....
Thompson, W. E..	9	Whitman.....	Farmington...	71	Maine.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER, 1933—Continued.

NAME OF MEMBER	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Titus, Myron H., Jr.	44	King.....	7351 Earl Ave. N. W., Seattle	30	Louisiana.....	Restaurant- Hotel	D.	.....	.....
Todd, Dorian E....	35	King.....	707 Union St., Seattle	39	Oregon.....	Architect.....	D.	.....	.....
Van Dyk, Ralph...	41	Whatcom.....	Rt. 2, Lynden.	43	Michigan.....	Farmer.....	D.	.....	.....
Vane, Z. A.....	29	Pierce.....	6014 S. Warner St., Tacoma	40	Wisconsin.....	Finance.....	D.	.....	.....
Waldron, Robt. F.	3	Spokane.....	406 E. Indiana Ave., Spokane	29	Washington...	Lawyer.....	D.	.....	.....
Wanamaker, Mrs. Pearl Anderson...	38	Island.....	Coupeville.....	33	Washington...	Homemaker...	D.	.....	1929
Wentworth, Will W.	6	Spokane.....	2317 So. Lin- coln, Spokane	44	Iowa.....	Clothing Merchant	D.	.....	.....
Westover, W. S....	21	Grays Harbor.	Whites.....	43	Washington...	Lumber.....	R.	.....	1925-Ex. 25- 27-29-31
Wilson, James W...	21	Grays Harbor.	528 Eklund Av., Hoquiam	37	Michigan.....	Furniture Dealer	D.	.....	.....
Wilson, John N....	33	King.....	1605 Main St., Seattle	40	New Hampshire	Merchant.....	D.	.....	.....
Wiswall, R. D.....	17	Clark.....	414 W. 13th, P. O. Box 64, Vancouver	62	New York.....	Physician and Surgeon	D.	.....	.....
Yantis, George F..	22	Thurston.....	West Bay Dr., Olympia	47	Washington...	Attorney.....	D.	.....	1931

Standing Committees, House of Representatives, 1933

Agriculture—Peterson, Chairman; Anderson (Frank), Anderson (Glen H.), Aspinwall, Christianson, Donahoe, Gehlen, Harter, Jones, Ledgerwood, McDonnell, Nelsen, Roesli, Schultz, Sorensen, Thompson, Van Dyk.

Appropriations—Ledgerwood, Chairman; Adams, Anderson (Glen H.), Benson, Bilger, Brown, Edwards, Gessell, Halleran, Hickman, Luck, McDonough, Miller, Myers, Roberts, Schultz, Smith (A. C.), Smith (J. B.), Smith (L. R.), Sorensen, Stewart, Wentworth, Wilson (James W.), Wilson (John N.).

Banks and Banking—Donahoe, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Austin, Bingham, Brunton, Eddy, Edwards, Emerick, Hickman, Ott, Schade, Smith (L. R.), Starrett.

Cities of the First Class—Roberts, Chairman; Anderson (Frank), Koehler, Luck, Mann, O'Gorman, Palmeter, Roth, Todd, Vane.

Claims and Auditing—O'Gorman, Chairman; Austin, Miller, Reeves, Starrett.

Commerce and Manufacturing—Wentworth, Chairman; Bilger, Burns, Johnson, Koehler, Wilson (James W.).

Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers—Van Dyk, Chairman; Carty, Gessell, Smith (J. B.), Stewart, Titus.

Constitutional Revision—Shine, Chairman; Allen, Anderson (Glen H.), Cochrane, Healy, Magnuson, Richmond, Skinner, Stewart.

Corporations Other Than Municipal—Bingham, Chairman; McIntosh, Miller, Richmond, Shine, Smith (V. A.), Stewart.

Counties and County Boundaries—Clark (A. W.), Chairman; Collins, Edwards, Ott, Peterson.

Dairy and Livestock—Carty, Chairman; Anderson (Glen H.), Aspinwall, Edwards, Gessell, Gleason, Harter, Nelsen, Palmeter, Peterson, Roesli.

Dikes, Drains and Ditches—Leber, Chairman; Mandery, McDonough, Reader, Sisson.

Education—Sisson, Chairman; Brown, Clark (A. W.), Clark (H. B.), Compton, Gleason, Haddon, Mandery, McIntosh, Nelsen, Post, Roth, Smith (V. A.), Sullivan, Thompson, Wanamaker.

Educational Institutions—Haddon, Chairman; Bilger, Burns, Clark (A. W.), Cohn, Collins, Healy, Mandery, Myers, Reader, Sorensen, Thompson, Van Dyk, Waldron, Wilson (John N.).

Elections and Privileges—Cohn, Chairman; Adams, Carty, Collins, Donahoe, Easterday, Harter, Herren, McDonald, Roberts, Schultz, Sullivan, Wilson (John N.).

Engrossment—Emerick, Chairman; Bilger, Lanz, Neff, O'Gorman.

Enrollment—Harter, Chairman; Brown, Cohn, Mann, Ott, Palmeter.

Financial Institutions Other Than Banks—Mann, Chairman; Austin, Christianson, Gehlen, Jones, Leber, Richmond, Vane, Wentworth.

Fisheries—Adams, Chairman; Christianson, Cleary, Halleran, Healy, Malim, McDonough, Sisson, Skinner, Starrett, Wiswall.

Forestry and Logged-off Lands—Hickman, Chairman; Anderson (Frank), Halleran, Leber, Neff, Roesli, Schultz, Titus, Westover.

Game and Game Fish—Eddy, Chairman; Banker, Collins, Donahoe, Hews, Huse, Koehler, Malim, McIntosh, Post, Robbins, Sisson, Titus, Todd, Wilson (James W.), Wiswall.

Harbors and Waterways—Cochrane, Chairman; Adams, Anderson (B. Roy), Moore, Skinner.

Horticulture—Gleason, Chairman; Allen, Cochrane, Compton, Herren, Luck, Sorensen.

Industrial Insurance—Westover, Chairman; Burns, Eddy, Halleran, Hews, Hickman, McDonald, Moore, Nolan, Sullivan, Wiswall.

Insurance—Austin, Chairman; Bingham, Brunton, Burns, Donahoe, McIntosh, Nelsen, Reader, Roesli, Schade, Vane, Waldron, Westover.

Judiciary—Waldron, Chairman; Benson, Cochrane, Healy, Ledgerwood, Magnuson, McDonald, Moore, Ott, Post, Richmond, Roth, Shine.

Labor and Labor Statistics—Titus, Chairman; Clark (H. B.), Easterday, Luck, Malim, Myers, Neff, Nolan, Smith (A. C.), Smith (J. B.), Wilson (James W.).

Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs—Wiswall, Chairman; Clark (H. B.), Cleary, Haddon, Lanz, Reeves, Robbins, Smith (A. C.), Smith (L. R.).

Memorials—Schade, Chairman; Allen, Brunton, Lanz, Myers.

Military—Neff, Chairman; Easterday, Miller, Reader, Schade, Starrett, Wilson (James W.), Wilson (John N.).

Mines and Mining—Smith (L. R.), Chairman; Clark (H. B.), Cleary, Koehler, Luck, Roesli, Stewart.

Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class—Gehlen, Chairman; Bingham, Clark (A. W.), Leber, Post.

Parks and Playgrounds—Malim, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Bilger, Ledgerwood, McDonnell, Wanamaker, Wentworth.

Printing—Todd, Chairman; Emerick, McDonough, O'Gorman, Wentworth.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Brown, Chairman; Allen, Aspinwall, Johnson, Todd.

Public Morals—Smith (A. C.), Chairman; Anderson (Frank), Burns, Easterday, Gleason, McDonough, Myers.

Public Utilities—McDonnell, Chairman; Benson, Bond, Cohn, Herren, Johnson, Mandery, Roth, Thompson, Todd, Waldron.

Reclamation and Irrigation—Banker, Chairman; Benson, Compton, Gehlen, Hews, McDonnell, Robbins, Shine.

Revenue and Taxation—Jones, Chairman; Adams, Anderson (B. Roy), Austin, Bingham, Brunton, Carty, Compton, Eddy, Gehlen, Gessell, Gleason, Harter, Herren, Magnuson, Mann, McIntosh, Moore, Peterson, Roth, Shine, Thompson, Vane, Westover.

Roads and Bridges—Skinner, Chairman; Aspinwall, Banker, Bond, Christianson, Clark (A. W.), Clark (H. B.), Cleary, Cochrane, Cohn, Easterday, Halleran, Healy, Hews, Huse, Johnson, Koehler, Leber, Post, Malim, Mandery, McDonnell, Neff, Nolan, Ott, Reader, Reeves, Smith (A. C.), Smith (V. A.), Sisson, Sullivan, Van Dyk, Wanamaker.

Rules and Order—Yantis, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Aspinwall, Banker, Hews, Huse, McDonald, Reeves, Starrett, Vane, Wanamaker.

Rural Credits and Agricultural Development—Nelsen, Chairman; Allen, Edwards, Emerick, Peterson, Schultz.

State Charitable Institutions—Bond, Chairman; Anderson (Glen H.), Carty, Collins, Huse, Lanz, Titus.

State Granted School and Tide Lands—Wilson (John N.), Chairman; Banker, Christianson, Miller, Roberts, Smith (J. B.).

State Library—Brunton, Chairman; Brown, Haddon, Roberts, Skinner, Waldron.

State Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Cleary, Chairman; Benson, Gessell, Haddon, Hickman, Johnson, Smith (V. A.).

Transportation Other Than Automotive—Robbins, Chairman; Emerick, Lanz, Nolan, Schade, Smith (L. R.), Smith (V. A.), Wiswall.

Unemployment Relief—Magnuson, Chairman; Anderson (Frank), Bond, Compton, Eddy, Herren, Mann, Palmeter, Richmond, Robbins, Sorensen, Sullivan, Van Dyk, Wanamaker, Westover.

Individual Committee Assignments House, 1933

- ADAMS, G. N.—Fisheries, chairman;** Appropriations; Elections and Privileges; Harbors and Waterways; Revenue and Taxation.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM A.—**Constitutional Revision; Horticulture; Memorials; Public Buildings and Grounds; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.
- ANDERSON, B. ROY—**Banks and Banking; Harbors and Waterways; Parks and Playgrounds; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order.
- ANDERSON, FRANK (Scotty)—**Agriculture; Cities of the First Class; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Public Morals; Unemployment Relief.
- ANDERSON, GLEN H.—**Agriculture; Appropriations; Constitutional Revision; Dairy and Livestock; State Charitable Institutions.
- ASPINWALL, C. C.—**Agriculture; Dairy and Livestock; Public Buildings and Grounds; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.
- AUSTIN, HARRY D.—Insurance, chairman;** Banks and Banking; Claims and Auditing; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Revenue and Taxation.
- BANKER, E. F.—Reclamation and Irrigation, chairman;** Game and Game Fish; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order; State Granted School and Tide Lands.
- BENSON, EARL W.—**Appropriations; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- BILGER, WILLIAM L.—**Appropriations; Commerce and Manufacturing; Educational Institutions; Engrossment; Parks and Playgrounds.
- BINGHAM, A. H.—Corporations Other Than Municipal, chairman;** Banks and Banking; Insurance; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Revenue and Taxation.
- BOND, JAMES JOSEPH—**State Charitable Institutions, chairman; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges; Unemployment Relief.

- BROWN, HARRY H.**—Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman; Appropriations; Education; Enrollment; State Library.
- BRUNTON, EDWIN L.**—State Library, chairman; Banks and Banking; Insurance; Memorials; Revenue and Taxation.
- BURNS, FRANK**—Commerce and Manufacturing; Educational Institutions; Industrial Insurance; Insurance; Public Morals.
- CARTY, W. E.**—Dairy and Livestock, chairman; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Elections and Privileges; Revenue and Taxation; State Charitable Institutions.
- CHRISTIANSON, HARRY E.**—Agriculture; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Fisheries; Roads and Bridges; State Granted School and Tide Lands.
- CLARK, A. W.**—Counties and County Boundaries, chairman; Education; Educational Institutions; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Roads and Bridges.
- CLARK, H. B.**—Education; Labor and Labor Statistics; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges.
- CLEARY, ED P.**—State Penal and Reformatory Institutions, chairman; Fisheries; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges.
- COCHRANE, EDWARD L.**—Harbors and Waterways, chairman; Constitutional Revision; Horticulture; Judiciary; Roads and Bridges.
- COHN, DAVE S.**—Elections and Privileges, chairman; Educational Institutions; Enrollment; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- COLLINS, B. H.**—Counties and County Boundaries; Educational Institutions; Elections and Privileges; Game and Game Fish; State Charitable Institutions.
- COMPTON, IVAN J.**—Education; Horticulture; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.
- DONAHOE, T. M.**—Banks and Banking, chairman; Agriculture; Elections and Privileges; Game and Game Fish; Insurance.

EASTERDAY, MARTIN V.—Elections and Privileges; Labor and Labor Statistics; Military; Public Morals; Roads and Bridges.

EDDY, JOHN W.—Game and Game Fish, chairman; Banks and Banking; Industrial Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.

EDWARDS, A. E.—Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Counties and County Boundaries; Dairy and Livestock; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.

EMERICK, EDWIN L.—Engrossment, chairman; Banks and Banking; Printing; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development; Transportation Other Than Automotive.

GEHLEN, FRANK—Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class, chairman; Agriculture; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation.

GESSELL, CHARLES—Appropriations; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Dairy and Livestock; Revenue and Taxation; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

GLEASON, J. M.—Horticulture, chairman; Dairy and Livestock; Education; Public Morals; Revenue and Taxation.

HADDON, LULU D.—Educational Institutions, chairman; Education; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; State Library; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

HALLERAN, MARTIN P.—Appropriations; Fisheries; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Industrial Insurance; Roads and Bridges.

HARTER, HERBERT S.—Enrollment, chairman; Agriculture; Dairy and Livestock; Elections and Privileges; Revenue and Taxation.

HEALY, TIM—Constitutional Revision; Educational Institutions; Fisheries; Judiciary; Roads and Bridges.

HERREN, HUGH—Elections and Privileges; Horticulture; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.

HEWS, W. P.—Game and Game Fish; Industrial Insurance; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.

- HICKMAN, PHIL**—Forestry and Logged-off Lands, chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Industrial Insurance; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- HUSE, HARRY C.**—Game and Game Fish; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order; State Charitable Institutions.
- JOHNSON, MARTIN J. B.**—Commerce and Manufacturing; Public Buildings and Grounds; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- JONES, JOHN R.**—Revenue and Taxation, chairman; Agriculture; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks.
- KOEHLER, JOS. F.**—Cities of the First Class; Commerce and Manufacturing; Game and Game Fish; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges.
- LANZ, ESTHER M.**—Engrossment; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Memorials; State Charitable Institutions; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- LEBER, ERNEST R.**—Dikes, Drains and Ditches, chairman; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Roads and Bridges.
- LEDGERWOOD, J. T.**—Appropriations, chairman; Agriculture; Judiciary; Parks and Playgrounds.
- LUCK, CARL J.**—Appropriations; Cities of the First Class; Horticulture; Labor and Labor Statistics; Mines and Mining.
- MAGNUSON, WARREN G.**—Unemployment Relief, chairman; Constitutional Revision; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation.
- MALIM, GLENN C.**—Parks and Playgrounds, chairman; Fisheries; Game and Game Fish; Labor and Labor Statistics; Roads and Bridges.
- MANDERY, ANTHONY E.**—Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Education; Educational Institutions; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- MANN, N. C.**—Financial Institutions Other Than Banks, chairman; Cities of the First Class; Enrollment; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.

- McDONALD, DONALD A.**—Elections and Privileges; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Rules and Order.
- McDONNELL, S. J.**—Public Utilities, chairman; Agriculture; Parks and Playgrounds; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- McDONOUGH, PHILIP**—Appropriations; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Fisheries; Printing; Public Morals.
- McINTOSH, C. E.**—Corporations Other Than Municipal; Education; Game and Game Fish; Insurance; Revenue and Taxation.
- MILLER, EDMUND J.**—Appropriations; Claims and Auditing; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Military; State Granted School and Tide Lands.
- MOORE, RONALD**—Harbors and Waterways; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation.
- MYERS, FLORENCE W.**—Appropriations; Educational Institutions; Labor and Labor Statistics; Memorials; Public Morals.
- NEFF, NELSON B.**—Military, chairman; Engrossment; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Labor and Labor Statistics; Roads and Bridges.
- NELSEN, MARCUS O.**—Rural Credits and Agricultural Development, chairman; Agriculture; Dairy and Livestock; Education; Insurance.
- NOLAN, CHARLIE E.**—Industrial Insurance; Labor and Labor Statistics; Roads and Bridges; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- O'GORMAN, T. A.**—Claims and Auditing, chairman; Cities of the First Class; Engrossment; Printing.
- OTT, RICHARD B.**—Banks and Banking; Counties and County Boundaries; Enrollment; Judiciary; Roads and Bridges.
- PALMETER, EDGAR A.**—Cities of the First Class; Dairy and Livestock; Enrollment; Unemployment Relief.
- PETERSON, CHAS. E.**—Agriculture, chairman; Counties and County Boundaries; Dairy and Livestock; Revenue and Taxation; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.

- POST, HOMER L.**—Education; Game and Game Fish; Judiciary; Municipal Corporations Other Than First Class; Roads and Bridges.
- READER, W. K.**—Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Educational Institutions; Insurance; Military; Roads and Bridges.
- REEVES, BELLE**—Claims and Auditing; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.
- RICHMOND, W. A.**—Constitutional Revision; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Judiciary; Unemployment Relief.
- ROBBINS, W. W.**—Transportation Other Than Automotive, chairman; Game and Game Fish; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Reclamation and Irrigation; Unemployment Relief.
- ROBERTS, JOSEPH D.**—Cities of the First Class, chairman; Appropriations; Elections and Privileges; State Granted School and Tide Lands; State Library.
- ROESLI, TONY**—Agriculture; Dairy and Livestock; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Insurance; Mines and Mining.
- ROTH, CHARLES I.**—Cities of the First Class; Education; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- SCHADE, FRED**—Memorials, chairman; Banks and Banking; Insurance; Military; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- SCHULTZ, FRANK**—Agriculture; Appropriations; Elections and Privileges; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Rural Credits and Agricultural Development.
- SHINE, P. C.**—Constitutional Revision, chairman; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Judiciary; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation.
- SISSON, GRANT C.**—Education, chairman; Dikes, Drains and Ditches; Fisheries; Game and Game Fish; Roads and Bridges.
- SKINNER, VIC.**—Roads and Bridges, chairman; Constitutional Revision; Fisheries; Harbors and Waterways; State Library.

- SMITH, ARCHIBALD C.**—Public Morals, chairman; Appropriations; Labor and Labor Statistics; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Roads and Bridges.
- SMITH, J. B.**—Appropriations; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Labor and Labor Statistics; State Granted School and Tide Lands.
- SMITH, LEE R.**—Mines and Mining, chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- SMITH, VERNON A.**—Corporations Other Than Municipal; Education; Roads and Bridges; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- SORENSEN, MORRIS**—Agriculture; Appropriations; Educational Institutions; Horticulture; Unemployment Relief.
- STARRETT, E. M.**—Banks and Banking; Claims and Auditing; Fisheries; Military; Rules and Order.
- STEWART, GRANT A.**—Appropriations; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Constitutional Revision; Corporations Other Than Municipal; Mines and Mining.
- SULLIVAN, JOHN R.**—Education; Elections and Privileges; Industrial Insurance; Roads and Bridges; Unemployment Relief.
- THOMPSON, W. E.**—Agriculture; Education; Educational Institutions; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- TITUS, MYRON H., JR.**—Labor and Labor Statistics, chairman; Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Game and Game Fish; State Charitable Institutions.
- TODD, DORIAN (DOUG) E.**—Printing, chairman; Cities of the First Class; Game and Game Fish; Public Buildings and Grounds; Public Utilities.
- VAN DYK, RALPH A.**—Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers, chairman; Agriculture; Educational Institutions; Roads and Bridges; Unemployment Relief.
- VANE, Z. A.**—Cities of the First Class; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order.

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- WALDRON, ROBT. F.**—Judiciary, chairman; Educational Institutions; Insurance; Public Utilities; State Library.
- WANAMAKER, PEARL A.**—Education; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order; Unemployment Relief.
- WENTWORTH, WILL W.**—Commerce and Manufacturing, chairman; Appropriations; Financial Institutions Other Than Banks; Parks and Playgrounds; Printing.
- WESTOVER, W. S.**—Industrial Insurance, chairman; Forestry and Logged-off Lands; Insurance; Revenue and Taxation; Unemployment Relief.
- WILSON, JAMES W.**—Appropriations; Commerce and Manufacturing; Game and Game Fish; Labor and Labor Statistics; Military.
- WILSON, JOHN N.**—State Granted School and Tide Lands, chairman; Appropriations; Educational Institutions; Elections and Privileges; Military.
- WISWALL, DR. R. D.**—Medicine, Dentistry, Pure Food and Drugs, chairman; Fisheries; Game and Game Fish; Industrial Insurance; Transportation Other Than Automotive.
- YANTIS, GEO. F.**—Speaker; Rules and Order, chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS

CONGRESSIONAL.

U. S. Senators.

C. C. Dill, Spokane.
Homer T. Bone, Tacoma.

U. S. Representatives.

1st District—Marion A. Zioncheck, Seattle.
2nd District—Monrad C. Wallgren, Everett.
3rd District—Martin F. Smith, Hoquiam.
4th District—Knut Hill, Prosser.
5th District—Sam B. Hill, Waterville.
6th District—Wesley Lloyd, Tacoma.

STATE OFFICERS.

Executive Department.

Governor, Clarence D. Martin, Cheney.
Secretary to the Governor, Richard Hamilton.
Lieutenant Governor, Victor A. Meyers, Seattle.

Department of State.

Secretary of State, Ernest N. Hutchinson, Seattle.

State Auditor.

Auditor, Cliff Yelle, Colfax.
Assistant Auditor, F. D. Keister, Colfax.

State Treasurer.

Treasurer, Otto A. Case, Seattle.
Assistant Treasurer, W. S. Lincoln, Seattle.

State Attorney General.

Attorney General, G. W. Hamilton, Olympia.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Commissioner, A. C. Martin, Seattle.
Assistant Commissioner, Chas. R. Benson, Seattle.

Insurance Commissioner.

Commissioner, Wm. A. Sullivan, Seattle.
Deputy Commissioner, S. P. Pierce, Seattle.

Public Instruction.

Superintendent, N. D. Showalter, Olympia.
Deputy Superintendent, W. F. Martin, Olympia.
State Librarian, Mildred H. Pope, Olympia.

THE LEGISLATURE.

State Senate.

Lieutenant Governor, ex officio, Victor A. Meyers,
Seattle.
Presiding Officer, President pro tem., W. G. Ronald,
Ellensburg.
Secretary, W. J. Lindberg, Spokane.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Austin, Bellingham.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Geo. F. Yantis, Olympia.
Chief Clerk, O. H. Olson, Pasco.
Sergeant-at-Arms, P. F. McElroy, Spokane.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Public Works.

Director, E. K. Murray, Tacoma.
Supervisor of Transportation, W. D. Lane, Seattle.
Acting Supervisor of Public Utilities, Frank Purse.

Department of Business Control.

Acting Director, Olaf L. Olsen, Olympia.

Department of Efficiency.

Director, James M. Geraghty, Spokane.
Supervisor of Banking, H. H. Hanson, Olympia.

Department of Health.

Acting Director, Dr. A. E. Stuht, Seattle.

Department of Conservation and Development.

Acting Director, Erle J. Barnes, Olympia.

Department of Labor and Industries.

Acting Director, Claire Bowman, Olympia.

Department of Agriculture.

Acting Director, Erle J. Barnes, Olympia.

Department of Licenses.

Acting Director, C. R. Maybury, Olympia.

Department of Fisheries and Game.

Acting Director of Fisheries, E. W. Brennan, Seattle.

Game Commission, Thomas A. E. Lally, Chairman, Spokane; Virgil B. Bennington, Walla Walla; Ben M. Paris, Seattle; C. A. Stapleton, Omak; Glenn Davis, Mt. Vernon; William A. Thompson, Vancouver, Wash.

Department of Highways.

Acting Director, Samuel J. Humes, Seattle.

State Tax Commission.

Acting Chairman, Samuel H. Chase, Olympia.
T. S. Hedges, Olympia.
E. V. Jenner, Olympia.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Walter B. Beals, Olympia.
Associate Justice, Emmett N. Parker, Olympia.
Associate Justice, John F. Main, Olympia.
Associate Justice, John R. Mitchell, Olympia.
Associate Justice Warren W. Tolman, Olympia.
Associate Justice, O. R. Holcomb, Olympia.
Associate Justice, W. J. Millard, Olympia.
Associate Justice, William J. Steinert, Olympia.
Associate Justice, Bruce Blake, Olympia.
Clerk, C. S. Reinhart, Olympia.
Law Librarian, Mark H. Wight, Olympia.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

NAME	PAPER	Session Attended
Anderson, E. Q.....	Associated Press	1927-1929 1933
Brown, James DeK..	Journal of Commerce.....	1903-1933
Conner, Ben	Associated Press	1931-1933
*Curry, W. H.....	Seattle Times.....	1907-1933
Fraser, Jack	Associated Press	1933
Fussell, E. B.....	Seattle P.-I.....	1911-1933 1909-1911 1913-1915 1917-1919 1921-1933
Gilbert, J. W.....	Seattle Times.....	1925-1927 1933
Gorrie, Frank G.....	Associated Press	1919-1933
Lewis, Clancey M....	Journal of Commerce.....	1897-1933
Mattison, M. M.....	General Correspondent.....	1923-1933
Miller, Geo. A.....	Tacoma News Tribune.....	1931-1933
McCully, Merritt	International News Service..	1933
Rowe, James F.....	United Press.....	1933
Smith, Joe	Liberty Light	1933
Squire, Clark	Scripps-Canfield Papers.....	1933

* Died during session.