

**1951
LEGISLATIVE
MANUAL**



STATE OF WASHINGTON

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., Enabling Act, State
Constitution and Amendments, Members of
Congress, Supreme Court, State Officers,
Boards, Commissions and Members
of the Legislature**



SESSION OF 1951

VICTOR A. MEYERS,
Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES W. HODDE,
Speaker of the House.

TED F. SCHROEDER,
President Pro Tem.

S. R. HOLCOMB,
Chief Clerk, House.

HERBERT H. SIELER,
Secretary of the Senate.

JOSEPH B. MEHAN,
Sergeant-at-Arms Senate.

VICTOR SKINNER,
Sergeant-at-Arms House.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6

By Committee on Claims, Auditing and Printing.

Relating to the printing of the Legislative Manual

BE IT RESOLVED, By the House, the Senate concurring, that the Chief Clerk of the House, and the Secretary of the Senate, be authorized and directed to cause to be printed two thousand (2000) copies of the Legislative Manual for the session of 1951, said manual to be published on a page 6 x 3¾ 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 five hundred (500) of said manuals to be bound in flexible red morocco leather covers with thumb index, to supply all members of the House of Representatives and Senate, the assistant clerks of said houses, and elective state officers; the remainder of the total edition of two thousand (2000) copies to be in cloth binding; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That two thousand (2000) additional copies of that portion of the manual excluding the United States Constitution and the State Constitution be printed and bound in paper covers for distribution to schools, institutions of higher learning and to others interested.

Adopted by the House and Senate, January 23, 1951.

Filed with the Secretary of State, January 24, 1951.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Resolution Authorizing Manual.....	2
Constitution of the United States.....	5
Preamble	7
Text of United States Constitution.....	7
Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S..	19
Enabling Act	26
State Constitution	38
Amendments to State Constitution.....	87
Index to State Constitution.....	103
Suggestions as to Form of Legislation.....	171
Joint Rules	176
Index to Joint Rules.....	186
Senate Rules	189
Index to Senate Rules.....	211
Senate Roster	218
Senate Standing Committees.....	225
Senate Individual Committees.....	227
Votes Necessary on House Action.....	233
House Rules	235
Index to House Rules.....	262
Summary of the House Rules.....	269
House Roster	281
House Standing Committees.....	295
Individual Committee Assignments.....	298
Members of the U. S. Congress.....	304
State Officers (executive).....	304
Administrative Code Departments.....	306
State Boards and Commissions.....	307
State Institutions	308
Supreme and Superior Court Judges.....	309
County Population Statistics.....	311
County Officers	313
Members of the Press.....	321

**OLYMPIA
STATE PRINTING PLANT
1951**

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ARTICLE I

Section 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

Sec. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative—Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Census—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

Sec. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State Executive to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President pro tem., and other officers of Senate, how chosen—Power to try impeachment—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

Sec. 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—One session in each year.

Sec. 5. Membership—Quorum—Adjournments—Rules—Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournment limited, unless, etc.

Sec. 6. Compensation—Privileges—Disqualification in certain cases.

Sec. 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house notwithstanding, etc.—Bill not returned in ten days—Provisions as to all orders, etc., except, etc.

Sec. 8. Powers of Congress.

Sec. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons—Habeas Corpus—Bills of attainder, etc.—Taxes, how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preference—No money drawn from treasury, unless, etc.—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, unless, etc.

Sec. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation—His oath.

Sec. 2. President to be commander-in-chief—He may require opinion of, etc., and may pardon—

Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

Sec. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, etc., shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

Sec. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation.

Sec. 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends—Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court—Appellate—Trial by jury, except, etc.—Trial where.

Sec. 3. Treason defined—Proof of—Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

Sec. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State—Fugitives from justice to be delivered up—Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

Sec. 3. Admission of new States—Power of Congress over territory and other property.

Sec. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed—Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V

Constitution; how amended—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI

Certain debts, etc., adopted—Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States—Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS

- I. Religious establishments prohibited—Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
- V. Provisions concerning prosecutions, trial and punishment—Private property not to be taken for public use, without, etc.
- VI. Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions.

- VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
- VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
- IX. Rule of construction.
- X. Same subject.
- XI. Same subject.
- XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship.
- XV. Right of suffrage.
- XVI. Income tax.
- XVII. Direct election of senators.
- XVIII. National prohibition.
- XIX. Woman suffrage.
- XX. Lame Duck.
- XXI. Repealing the XVIII amendment.

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 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.

* Article XX.

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 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 taxes, 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 con-

gress 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 laws; 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.

3. 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 proved, 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 State, 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 Brearley, 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, Jr.
Jaco. Broom,

Maryland

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

Virginia

John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs 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 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 persons 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.*

*Article XX.

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 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.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

ENABLING ACT

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA INTO TWO STATES AND TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, AND WASHINGTON TO FORM CONSTITUTIONS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO MAKE DONATIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS TO SUCH STATES.

(Approved February 22, 1889.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana, and Washington as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The area comprising the territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act, be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the city of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall at the same time assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

Sec. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said territories, respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population of each of such counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionments by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same, from the best information obtainable, in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed

states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which proclamation shall be issued on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to Congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions, respectively, shall be seventy-five; and all persons residents in said proposed states, who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

Sec. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby, authorized to form constitutions and state governments, for said proposed states respectively. The constitutions shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said conventions shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said states:—

First. That the perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, 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; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands be-

longing to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states 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; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states, respectively.

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

Sec. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as North Dakota, and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota: Provided, That at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls constitution," or the words "Against the Sioux Falls constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in section three of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls constitution," it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted November third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution irrespective of the articles separately sub-

mitted, the state of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the Union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records, and books of the territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls constitution," then and in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to proceed to form a constitution and state government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional convention of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission, to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory, which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

Sec. 7. If the constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions, as provided for in this act, the territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the Union, be called by the name of the territory of North Dakota, or South Dakota, as the case may be: Provided, That if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing

the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution, or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution, or amended constitution, to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection, at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled, and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

Sec. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for resubmitting the Sioux Falls constitution of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, after having amended the same as provided in section five of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota, it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana, and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for ratification or rejection, at elections to be held in said proposed states on said first Tuesday in October; at the elections provided in this section, the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions, and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution, the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions and formed state governments as herein provided shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states, from and after the date of said proclamation.

Sec. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, except South Dakota which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the fifty-first Congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions, may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution, and the states, respectively, are admitted into the Union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said territories.

Sec. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act, until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

Sec. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than ten dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected

and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in section ten of this act, shall be and are hereby granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 13. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within the said states respectively.

Sec. 14. That the lands granted to the territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by either of said territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid; but said act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to be reserved for university purposes in the territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, will make the full quantity of seventy-two entire sections, are hereby granted in the like manner to the state of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than ten dollars per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section eleven of this act. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the territory of Dakota, for an asylum for the insane, shall,

upon the admission of said state of South Dakota into the Union, become the property of said state.

Sec. 15. That so much of the lands belonging to the United States as have been acquired and set apart for the purpose mentioned in "An Act appropriating money for the erection of a penitentiary in the territory of Dakota," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, together with the buildings thereon, be, and the same is, hereby granted, together with any unexpended balances of the moneys appropriated therefor by said act, to said state of South Dakota for the purposes therein designated; and the states of North Dakota and Washington shall respectively have like grants for the same purpose and subject to like terms and conditions, as provided in said act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for the territory of Dakota. The penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, Montana, and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, are hereby granted to the state of Montana.

Sec. 16. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section ten of this act, are hereby granted to each of said states, except to the state of South Dakota, to which one hundred and twenty thousand acres are granted for the use and support of agricultural colleges in said states, as provided in the acts of congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

Sec. 17. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which act is hereby repealed as to the states provided for by this act, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said states, or either of them, under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section 2479 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the states provided for in this act, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said states, the following grants of land are hereby made, to wit:—

To the state of South Dakota: For the school of mines, forty thousand acres; for the reform school, forty thousand acres; for the deaf and dumb asylum, forty thousand acres; for the agricultural college, forty thousand acres; for the university, forty thousand acres; for state normal schools, eighty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of said state, fifty thousand acres; and for such other educational and charitable purposes as the legislature or said state may determine, one hundred and seventy thousand acres; in all five hundred thousand acres.

To the state of North Dakota: A like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the state of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes and in like proportion, as far as practicable.

To the state of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a state reform school, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for public buildings at the capital of the state, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

To the state of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, one hundred thousand acres; for state normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for public buildings at the state capital, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, one hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, two hundred thousand acres.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

Sec. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivisions or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township, shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said states in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said states.

Sec. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective states entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by congress to said territories for similar objects.

Sec. 20. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said territories

for defraying the expenses of the said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of forty thousand dollars is so appropriated, twenty thousand dollars each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July, and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the state of Nebraska.

Sec. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter law-

fully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require: Provided, That the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the territory of Dakota, be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of South Dakota, or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district, and state courts herein named shall respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the Union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the Union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district, and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in

due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or state court, as the case may be: Provided, however, That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States, except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request, such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

Sec. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the fifty-first congress; but said state governments shall remain in abeyance until the state shall be admitted into the Union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the Union, the Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other states in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force made by said territories, at the time of their admission into the Union, shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

Sec. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE WASHINGTON

(This Constitution was framed by a convention of seventy-five delegates, chosen by the people of the territory of Washington at an election held May 14, 1889, under Sec. 3 of the Enabling Act. The convention met at Olympia on the fourth day of July, 1889, and adjourned on the twenty-second day of August, 1889. The Constitution was ratified by the people at an election held on October 1, 1889, and on November 11, 1889, in accordance with Sec. 8 of the Enabling Act, the President of the United States proclaimed the admission of the State of Washington into the Union.)

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—BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. **Political Power**—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.

Sec. 2. **Supreme Law of the Land**—The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

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

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

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

Sec. 6. **Oaths—Mode of Administering**—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.

Sec. 7. **Invasion of Private Affairs or Home Prohibited**—No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Sec. 8. **Irrevocable Privilege, Franchise or Immunity Prohibited**—No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise, or immunity shall be passed by the legislature.

Sec. 9. **Rights of Accused Persons**—No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evi-

dence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 10. Administration of Justice—Justice in all cases shall be administered openly and without unnecessary delay.

Sec. 11. Religious Freedom—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. 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 is amended: See 4th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 12. Special Privileges and Immunities Prohibited—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.

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

Sec. 14. Excessive Bail, Fines and Punishments—Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

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

Sec. 16. Eminent Domain—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 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. (This section is amended: See 9th Amendment, *infra*.)

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

Sec. 18. Military Power, Limitation of—The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 19. Freedom of Elections—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.

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

Sec. 21. Trial by Jury—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. (In criminal cases see next section.)

Sec. 22. Rights of Accused Persons—In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and 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, have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. (This section has been amended: See 10th Amendment.)

Sec. 23. Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Law, Etc.—No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sec. 24. Right to Bear Arms—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.

Sec. 25. Prosecution by Information—Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment

may be prosecuted by information or by indictment, as shall be prescribed by law.

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

Sec. 27. **Treason, Defined, Etc.**—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. **Hereditary Privileges Abolished**—No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or powers shall be granted or conferred in this state.

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

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

Sec. 31. **Standing Army**—No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldier 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. **Fundamental Principles**—A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual rights, and the perpetuity of free government. (This article is amended by adding Secs. 33 and 34. See 8th Amendment.)

ARTICLE II—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 1. **Legislative Powers, Where Vested**—The legislative powers shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be called the legislature of the state of Washington. (This section is amended: See 7th Amendment.)

Sec. 2. **House of Representatives and Senate**—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.

Sec. 3. **The Census**—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.

Sec. 4. Election of Representatives and Term of Office—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.

Sec. 5. Elections, When to be Held—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.

Sec. 6. Election and Term of Office of Senators—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.

Sec. 7. Qualifications of Legislators—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.

Sec. 8. Judges of Their Own Election and Qualification—Quorum—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.

Sec. 9. Rules of Procedure—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.

Sec. 10. Election of Officers—Each house shall elect its own officers, and when the lieutenant-gov-

ernor 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.

Sec. 11. Journal, Publicity of Meetings—Adjournments—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.

Sec. 12. Sessions, When — Duration — 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. (Chap. 20 of Laws 1891 changed date of convening of legislature to second Monday in January.)

Sec. 13. Limitation on Members Holding Office in the State—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.

Sec. 14. Same, Federal or Other Office—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.

Sec. 15. Writs of Election to Fill Vacancies—The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature. (This section is amended: See 13th Amendment.)

Sec. 16. Privileges From Arrest—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.

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

Sec. 18. Style of Laws—The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Washington;" and no laws shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 19. Bill to Contain One Subject—No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 20. Origin and Amendment of Bills—Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Sec. 21. Yeas and Nays—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.

Sec. 22. Passage of Bills—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.

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

Sec. 24. Lotteries and Divorce—The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Sec. 25. Extra compensation, prohibited—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. (Compensation of state officers: See *infra*, Art. 3, Sec. 25.)

Sec. 26. Suits Against the State—The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 27. Elections—Viva Voce Vote—In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 28. Special Legislation—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 time for collection thereof.

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

7. For authorizing the appointment 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 against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

13. Regulating the rate 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. (See Art. 11, Sec. 10.)

Sec. 29. Convict Labor—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.

Sec. 30. Bribery or Corrupt Solicitation—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 com-

pelled 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 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.

Sec. 31. Laws, When to Take Effect—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 any 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 the members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals. (This section stricken by 7th Amendment, infra.)

Sec. 32. Laws, How Signed—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.

Sec. 33. Ownership of Lands by Aliens, Prohibited—Exceptions—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. (This section is amended: See 24th Amendment.)

Sec. 34. Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration—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.

Sec. 35. Protection of Employees—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 the same.

Sec. 36. When Bills Must Be Introduced—No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time of 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.

Sec. 37. Revision or Amendment—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.

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

Sec. 39. Free Transportation to Public Officers Prohibited—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.

(This article is amended by the addition of Sec. 40. See 18th Amendment, *infra*.)

Sec. 40. All fees collected by the State of Washington as license fees for motor vehicles and all excise taxes collected by the State of Washington on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel and all other state revenue intended to be used for highway purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury and placed in a special fund to be used exclusively for highway purposes, such highway purposes shall be construed to include the following:

(a) The necessary operating, engineering and legal expenses connected with the administration of public highways, county roads and city streets;

(b) The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, and betterment of public highways, county roads, bridges and city streets; including the cost and expense of (1) acquisition of rights-of-way, (2) installing, maintaining and operating traffic signs and signal lights, (3) policing by the State of public highways, (4) operation of movable span bridges, and (5) operation of ferries which are a part of any public highway, county road, or city street;

(c) The payment or refunding of any obligation of the State of Washington, or any political sub-

division thereof, for which any of the revenues described in section 1 may have been legally pledged prior to the effective date of this act;

(d) Refunds authorized by law for taxes paid on motor vehicle fuels;

(e) The cost of collection of any revenues described in this section:

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to include revenue from general or special taxes or excises not levied primarily for highway purposes, or apply to vehicle operator's license fees or any excise tax imposed on motor vehicles or the use thereof in lieu of a property tax thereon, or fees for certificates of ownership of motor vehicles.

ARTICLE III—THE EXECUTIVE

Section 1. **Executive Department**—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.

Sec. 2. **Governor, Term of Office**—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.

Sec. 3. **Other Executive Officers, Terms of Office**—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.

Sec. 4. **Returns of Elections, Canvass, Etc.**—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 decided 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.

Sec. 5. General Duties of Governor—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.

Sec. 6. Messages—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.

Sec. 7. Extra Legislative Sessions—He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purposes for which the legislature is convened.

Sec. 8. Commander-in-Chief—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.

Sec. 9. Pardoning Power—The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. Vacancy In—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 governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected. (This section is amended: See 6th Amendment.)

Sec. 11. Remission of Fines and Forfeitures—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.

Sec. 12. Veto Power—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. (Veto power withheld from initiated and referred measures: See 7th Amendment.)

Sec. 13. Vacancy in Appointive Office—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. (Appointment of officers: See *infra*, Art. 13, Sec. 1.)

Sec. 14. Salary—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. (Chap. 94, Laws of 1907, raised salary to \$6,000.)

Sec. 15. Commissions, How Issued—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.

Sec. 16. Lieutenant Governor, Duties and Salary—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. (See *supra*, Art. 2, Sec. 10; Art. 3, Sec. 10.)

Sec. 17. Secretary of State, Duties and Salary—The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature and the 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.

Sec. 18. **Seal**—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." (Seal of the state: See *infra*, Art. 18, Sec. 1.)

Sec. 19. **State Treasurer, Duties and Salary**—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.

Sec. 20. **State Auditor, Duties and Salary**—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.

Sec. 21. **Attorney General, Duties and Salary**—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.

Sec. 22. **Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duties and Salary**—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.

Sec. 23. **Commissioner of Public Lands—Compensation**—The commissioner of public lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. (Chap. 124, Laws of 1919, placed salary at \$5,000.)

Sec. 24. **Records, Where Kept, Etc.**—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.

Sec. 25. **Qualifications**—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 the lieutenant-governor, auditor and commissioner of public lands.

(See *infra*, Art. 11, Sec. 8.)

(Of judges may be increased: See *infra*, Sec. 14, Art. 4.)

(Of officers generally not to be increased, etc.: See *supra*, Sec. 25, Art. 2.)

ARTICLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. **Judicial Power, Where Vested**—The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 2. **Supreme Court**—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 nonjudicial 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.

Sec. 3. **Election and Terms of Supreme Judges**—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 that 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.

Sec. 4. Jurisdiction—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, 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.

Sec. 5. Superior Court—Election of Judges, Terms of, Etc.—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.

Sec. 6. Jurisdiction of Superior Courts—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 justices' and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall always be open, except on nonjudicial 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 nonjudicial days.

Sec. 7. Exchange of Judges—Judge Pro Tempore

—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.

Sec. 8. Absence of Judicial Officer—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.

Sec. 9. Removal of Judges, Attorney General, Etc.—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 incompetency, 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.

Sec. 10. Justices of the Peace—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. (See supra, Art. 4, Sec. 6.)

Sec. 11. Courts of Record—The supreme court and the superior court 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.

Sec. 12. Inferior Courts—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.

Sec. 13. Salaries of Judicial Officers—How Paid, Etc.—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.

Sec. 14. Salaries of Supreme and Superior Court Judges—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.

Sec. 15. Ineligibility of Judges—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.

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

Sec. 17. Eligibility of Judges—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 the territory of Washington.

Sec. 18. Supreme Court Reporter—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.

Sec. 19. Judges May Not Practice Law—No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Sec. 20. Decisions, When to Be Made—Every case 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.

Sec. 21. Publication of Opinions—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.

Sec. 22. Clerk of Supreme Court—The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of that court, who shall 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.

Sec. 23. Court Commissioners—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 said judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

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

Sec. 25. Reports of Superior Court Judges—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.

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

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

Sec. 28. Oath of Judges—Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a 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

Section 1. Impeachment—Power of and Procedure—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.

Sec. 2. Officers Liable to—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.

Sec. 3. Removal from Office—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

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the State one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward

or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote: Provided, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: Provided, further, That all male persons who at the time of the adoption of this constitution are qualified electors of the Territory, shall be electors. (This section is amended: See 2nd and 5th Amendments, *infra*.)

Sec. 2. School Elections — Franchise, How Extended—The legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on account of sex. (This section stricken by 5th Amendment, *infra*.)

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

Sec. 4. Residence, Contingencies Affecting—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 poorhouse 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.

Sec. 5. Voter—When Privileged From Arrest—Voters shall, in all cases except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and 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.

Sec. 6. Ballot—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.

Sec. 7. Registration—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.

Sec. 8. Elections, Time of Holding—The first election of county and district officers not other-

wise provided for in this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, 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, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, 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. 27, Sec. 14.)

ARTICLE VII—REVENUE AND TAXATION

Section 1. Annual State Tax—All property in the state not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. And for the purpose of paying the state debt, if there be any, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt. (This section has been amended and stricken: See 14th Amendment.)

Sec. 2. Taxation—Uniformity and Equality—Exemption—The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulation by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property: Provided, That a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized: Provided, further, That the property of the United States, and of the state, counties, school districts, and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the legislature may by general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation. (This section is amended and stricken: See 3rd, 14th and 17th Amendments, *infra*.)

Sec. 3. Assessment of Corporate Property—The legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property. (This section has been amended and stricken: See 14th and 19th Amendment.)

Sec. 4. No Surrender of Power or Suspension of Tax on Corporate Property—The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party. (This section is amended and stricken: See 14th Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Taxes, How Levied—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.

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

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

Sec. 8. Tax to Cover Deficiencies—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.

Sec. 9. Special Assessments or Taxation For Local Improvements—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—PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS

Section 1. Limitation of State Debt—The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure 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.

Sec. 2. Powers Extended in Certain Cases—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 no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Special Indebtedness, How Authorized—Except the debt specified in sections one and two of this article, no debts 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.

Sec. 4. Moneys Disbursed Only by Appropriations—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 two years from the first day of May next after the passage of such appropriation act, 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 section has been amended: See 11th Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Credit Not To Be Loaned—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.

Sec. 6. Limitations Upon Municipal Indebtedness—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. (See Amendment 17, forty mill tax limit.)

Sec. 7. Credit Not To Be Loaned—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 corporation, 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

Section 1. Preamble—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.

Sec. 2. Public School System—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.

Sec. 3. Funds for Support of—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 thirteen 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 the common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said land, 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.

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

Sec. 5. Loss of Permanent Fund to Become State Debt—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. (Investment of permanent school fund: See infra, Art. 16.)

ARTICLE X—MILITIA

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

Sec. 2. Organization — Discipline — Officers — Power to Call Out—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 insurrections and repel invasions.

Sec. 3. Soldiers' Home—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.

Sec. 4. Public Arms—The legislature shall provide by law for the protection and safekeeping of the public arms.

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

Sec. 6. Exemption From Military Duty—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

Section 1. Existing Counties Recognized—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.

Sec. 2. County Seats—Location and Removal—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 resubmitted in the same county more than once in four years.

Sec. 3. New Counties—No new counties shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population less than four thousand, nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than two thousand. 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 of any county property or 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.

Sec. 4. County Government and Township Organization—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 law. (See 21st Amendment.)

Sec. 5. Election and Compensation of County Officers—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 term of office. 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 section has been amended: See 12th Amendment.)

Sec. 6. Vacancies in County, Etc., Offices, How Filled—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 till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. Tenure of Office Limited to Two Terms—No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession. (Repealed November 2, 1948. See 22nd Amendment.)

Sec. 8. Salaries and Limitations Affecting—The legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of five thousand 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 officers 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.

Sec. 9. State Taxes Not to Be Released or Commuted—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.

Sec. 10. Incorporation of Municipalities — 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. (Authority to incur and limit of indebtedness: See supra, Art. 8, Sec. 3.)

Sec. 11. Police and Sanitary Regulations—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.

Sec. 12. Assessment and Collection of Taxes in Municipalities—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, When May Be Taken for Public Debt—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.

Sec. 14. Private Use of Public Funds Prohibited—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.

Sec. 15. Deposit of Public Funds—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.

Sec. 16. Formation of Combined City and County Municipal Corporations—(See 23rd Amendment. Approved November 2, 1948.)

ARTICLE XII—CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

Section 1. Corporations, How Formed—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. Existing Charters—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.

Sec. 3. Existing Charters Not to Be Extended Nor Forfeiture Remitted—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.

Sec. 4. Liability of Stockholders—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.

Sec. 5. Term "Corporation," Defined — Right to Sue and Be Sued—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.

Sec. 6. Limitations Upon Issuance of Stock—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. Foreign Corporations—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.

Sec. 8. Alienation of Franchise Not to Release Liabilities—No corporations shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to relieve 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.

Sec. 9. State Not to Loan Its Credit or Subscribe for Stock—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.

Sec. 10. Eminent Domain Affecting—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.

Sec. 11. Prohibition Against Issuance of Money and Liability of Stockholders in Banks—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 association accruing while they remain such stockholders, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the part value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

(This section is amended. See 16th Amendment.)

Sec. 12. Receiving Deposits by Bank After Insolvency—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.

Sec. 13. Common Carriers, Regulation of—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 is 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 at any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each of the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 14. Prohibition Against Combinations by Carriers—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.

Sec. 15. Prohibition Against Discriminating Charges—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. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates. (See *infra*, Sec. 21.)

Sec. 16. Prohibition Against Consolidation of Competing Lines—No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Sec. 17. Rolling Stock, Personalty for Purposes of Taxation—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.

Sec. 18. Maximum Rates for Transportation—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 the 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.

Sec. 19. Telegraph and Telephone Companies—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 of 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 com-

panies 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. (Eminent domain. See supra, Art. 1, Sec. 16.)

Sec. 20. Prohibition Against Free Transportation for Public Officers—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.

Sec. 21. Express Companies—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. (See supra, Sec. 15.)

Sec. 22. Monopolies and Trusts—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 franchise.

ARTICLE XIII—STATE INSTITUTIONS

Section 1. Educational, Reformatory and Penal Institutions—Educational, reformatory, and penal institutions, those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth, for the insane or 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 ayes and noes, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE XIV—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1. State Capital, Location of—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 shall remain at the city of Olympia.

Sec. 2. Change of State Capital—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.

Sec. 3. Restrictions on Appropriations for Capitol Buildings—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 capital in pursuance of law.

ARTICLE XV—HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS

Section 1. Harbor Line Commission and Restraint on Disposition of Certain Tide Lands—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. 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 tide, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than six hundred 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. (Tide lands: See *infra*, Art. 17.) This section amended by 15th Amendment, *infra*.

Sec. 2. Leasing and Maintenance of Wharves, Docks, Etc.—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 one 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. Extension of Streets Over Tide Lands—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

Section 1. Disposition Of—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 interests 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.

Sec. 2. Manner and Terms of Sale—None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes

shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder; and 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 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.

Sec. 3. Limitations on Sales—No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and not more than one-half prior to January first, nineteen hundred and five: Provided, that nothing herein shall be so 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.

Sec. 4. How Much May Be Offered in Certain Cases—Platting of—No more than one hundred and sixty 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 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.

Sec. 5. Investment of Permanent School Fund—None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, or municipal bonds. (This section is amended: See 1st Amendment, *infra*.)

ARTICLE XVII—TIDE LANDS

Section 1. Declaration of State Ownership—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. (Harbors and Tide Waters. See *supra*, Art. 15.)

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

ARTICLE XVIII—STATE SEAL

Section 1. Seal of the State—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

Section 1. Exemptions — Homesteads, Etc.—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

Section 1. Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics—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.

Sec. 2. Regulations Concerning Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy—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

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

ARTICLE XXII—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS

Section 1. Senatorial Apportionment—Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four 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 constitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

Sec. 2. Apportionment of Representatives—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 rep-

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.

ARTICLE XXIII—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. **How Made**—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 [each] amendment 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.

Sec. 2. **Constitutional Conventions**—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. **Submission to the People**—Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV—BOUNDARIES

Section 1. **State Boundaries**—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 Clear Water 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 which separates Vancouver's island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude one hundred and twenty-three degrees, nineteen minutes, and fifteen 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 equidistant between Bonnilla 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

Section 1. **Authority of the United States**—The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise by the Congress of the United States of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tract 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: 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

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.

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.

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

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 a territorial to a state government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

Sec. 1. Existing Rights, Actions and Contracts Saved—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.

Sec. 2. Laws in Force Continued—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.

Sec. 3. Debts, Fines, Etc., to Inure to the State—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.

Sec. 4. Recognizances—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.

Sec. 5. Criminal Prosecutions and Penal Actions—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 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 a 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.

Sec. 6. Retention of Territorial Officers—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.

Sec. 7. Constitutional Officers, When Elected—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, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Sec. 8. Change of Courts—Transfer of Causes—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 of 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 said 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 with-

in 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.

Sec. 9. Seals of Courts and Municipalities—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 seal 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 seal of municipalities and of 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.

Sec. 10. Probate Court, Transfer of—When the state is admitted into the Union, and the superior courts in their 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, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, 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 court 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.

Sec. 11. Duties of First Legislature—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.

Sec. 12. Election Contests for Superior Judges, How Decided—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.

Sec. 13. Representation in Congress—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.

Sec. 14. Duration of Term of Certain Officers—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. eighteen hundred and ninety-one, 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.

Sec. 15. Election on Adoption of Constitution, How to Be Conducted—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 capital, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by territorial laws, and shall be returned to the secretary of the territory in the manner provided by the Enabling Act.

Sec. 16. When Constitution to Take Effect—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.

Sec. 17. **Separate Articles**—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 twenty-one years or over, possessing the 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.

Sec. 18. **Ballot**—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, —.

(The result of the election was against both woman suffrage and prohibition.)

4. For the permanent location of the seat of government. (Name of place voted for.)

Sec. 19. **Appropriation**—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.

ARTICLE XXVIII—COMPENSATION OF STATE OFFICERS

See 20th Amendment.

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 the twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

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

Attest:

JNO. I. BOOGE, Chief Clerk.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT 1

Art. 16, Sec. 5. **Investment of School Fund**—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. (L. 1893, p. 9, Sec. 1.)

Adopted November, 1894.

AMENDMENT 2

Art. 6, Sec. 1. **Qualifications of Voters**—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward, or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: Provided, that Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise. And further provided, that this amendment shall not affect the right of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislature 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 provisions of this section. (L. 1895, p. 60, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1896. (See Amendment 5, infra.)

AMENDMENT 3

Art. 7, Sec. 2, was amended by adding the following proviso: "And provided further, that the legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of \$300 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." (L. 1899, p. 121, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1900.

AMENDMENT 4

Art. 1, Sec. 11. **Religious Freedom**—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 be 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 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 state 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. (L. 1903, p. 283, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1904.

AMENDMENT 5

Art. 6 was amended by striking from said article all of sections one (1) and two (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as section one (1):

Sec. 1. Qualification of Electors—All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: Provided that 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. (L. 1909, p. 26, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1910.

AMENDMENT 6

Art. 3, Sec. 10. **Vacancy In**—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, and 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 be 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 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. (L. 1909, p. 642, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1910.

AMENDMENT 7

Art. 2, Sec. 1. **Legislative Powers, Where Vested**

—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.

(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 as 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.

(b) Referendum. The second power reserved by the people is the referendum, and it may be ordered on any act, bill, law, or any 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.

(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.

(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.

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. (L. '11, p. 136, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1912.

AMENDMENT 8

Art. 1 was amended by adding the two following sections:

Sec. 33. **Recall of Elective Officers**—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 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.

Sec. 34. **Same** — 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 lawmaking 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. (L. '11, p. 504, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1912.

AMENDMENT 9

Art. 1, Sec. 16. **Eminent Domain**—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 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. (L. '19, p. 385, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1920.

AMENDMENT 10

Art. 1, 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. (L. '21, p. 79, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1922.

AMENDMENT 11

Art. 8, 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. (L. '21, p. 80, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1922.

AMENDMENT 12

Art. 11, Sec. 5. **County Government**—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. (L. '23, p. 255, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1924.

AMENDMENT 13

Art. 2, 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. (L. '29, p. 690.)

Approved November, 1930.

AMENDMENT 14

Article 7 is amended by striking out all of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, to be known as section 1:

Art. 7, Sec. 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. (L. '29, p. 499, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1930.

(New Sec. 2 added through Amendment 17.)

Approved November, 1944.

AMENDMENT 15

Art. 15, Sec. 1. **Harbor Line Commission and Restraint on Disposition**—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. (Laws 1931, p. 417, Sec. 1.)

Approved November, 1932.

AMENDMENT 16

Art. 12, 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 association 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.

The legislature may provide that stockholders of banking corporations organized under the laws of this state which shall provide and furnish, either through membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or through membership in any other instrumentality of the Government of the United States, insurance or security for the pay-

ment of the debts and obligations of such banking corporation equivalent to that required by the laws of the United States to be furnished and provided by national banking associations, shall be relieved from liability for the debts and obligations of such banking corporation to the same extent that stockholders of national banking associations are relieved from liability for the debts and obligations of such national banking associations under the laws of the United States.

Approved November, 1940.

AMENDMENT 17

Art. 7, Sec. 2. Except as hereinafter provided and notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution, the aggregate of all tax levies upon real and personal property by the state and all taxing districts now existing or hereafter created, shall not in any year exceed forty mills on the dollar of assessed valuation, which assessed valuation shall be fifty per centum of the true and fair value of such property in money: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall prevent levies at the rates now provided by law by or for any port or public utility district. The term "taxing district" for the purposes of this section shall mean any political subdivision, municipal corporation, district, or other governmental agency authorized by law to levy or have levied for it, ad valorem taxes on property, other than a port or public utility district. Such aggregate limitation or any specific limitation imposed by law in conformity therewith may be exceeded only

(a) by any taxing district when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to levy such additional tax submitted not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made and not oftener than twice in such twelve month period, either at a special election or at the regular election of such taxing district, at which election the number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election;

(b) by any taxing district otherwise authorized by law to issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes, for the sole purpose of making the required payments of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued solely for capital purposes, other than the replacement of equipment, when authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the electors thereof voting on the proposition to issue such bonds and to pay the principal and interest thereon by an annual tax levy in excess of the limitation herein provided during the term of such bonds, submitted not

oftener than twice in any calendar year, at an election held in the manner provided by law for bond elections in such taxing district, at which election the total number of persons voting on the proposition shall constitute not less than forty per centum of the total number of votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election: Provided, That any such taxing district shall have the right by vote of its governing body to refund any general obligation bonds of said district issued for capital purposes only, and to provide for the interest thereon and amortization thereof by annual levies in excess of the tax limitation provided for herein, and Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall also be subject to the limitations contained in Article VIII, Section 6, of this constitution;

(c) by the state or any taxing district for the purpose of paying the principal or interest on general obligation bonds outstanding on December 6, 1934; or for the purpose of preventing the impairment of the obligation of a contract when ordered so to do by a court of last resort.

Approved November, 1944.

AMENDMENT 18

Art. 2, Sec. 40. All fees collected by the State of Washington as license fees for motor vehicles and all excise taxes collected by the State of Washington on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel and all other state revenue intended to be used for highway purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury and placed in a special fund to be used exclusively for highway purposes, such highway purposes shall be construed to include the following:

(a) The necessary operating, engineering and legal expenses connected with the administration of public highways, county roads and city streets;

(b) The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, and betterment of public highways, county roads, bridges and city streets: including the cost and expense of (1) acquisition of rights-of-way, (2) installing, maintaining and operating traffic signs and signal lights, (3) policing by the State of public highways, (4) operation of movable span bridges, and (5) operation of ferries which are a part of any public highway, county road, or city street;

(c) The payment or refunding of any obligation of the State of Washington, or any political subdivision thereof, for which any of the revenues described in section 1 may have been legally pledged prior to the effective date of this act;

(d) Refunds authorized by law for taxes paid on motor vehicle fuels;

(e) The cost of collection of any revenues described in this section:

Provided, That this section shall not be construed to include revenue from general or special taxes or excises not levied primarily for highway purposes, or apply to vehicle operator's license fees or any excise tax imposed on motor vehicles or the use thereof in lieu of a property tax thereon, or fees for certificates of ownership of motor vehicles.

Approved November, 1944.

AMENDMENT 19

Art. 7, Sec. 3. The United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and their property, may be taxed under any of the tax laws of this state, whenever and in such manner as such taxation may be authorized or permitted under the laws of the United States, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the constitution of this state.

Approved November, 1946.

AMENDMENT 20

Art. 28, Sec. 1. **Compensation of State Officers**—All elected state officials shall each severally receive such compensation as the legislature may direct. The compensation of any state officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, except that the legislature, at its thirty-first regular session, may increase or diminish the compensation of all state officers whose terms exist on the Thursday after the second Monday in January, 1949.

The provisions of sections 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of Article III and section 23 of Article II in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved November 2, 1948.

AMENDMENT 21

Art. 11, Sec. 4. **County Government and Township Organization.** The legislature shall establish a system of county government, which shall be uniform throughout the state except as hereinafter provided, 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 law.

Any county may frame a "Home Rule" charter for its own government subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such county may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified voters of said county not less than fifteen (15) nor more than twenty-five (25) freeholders thereof, as determined by the legislative authority, who shall have been residents of said county for a period of at least five (5) years pre-

ceding their election and who are themselves qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within thirty (30) days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such county. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said county, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said county and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, or any existing form of county government, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two (2) legal newspapers published in said county, at least once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks 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 (10) days before the day of election in all election districts of said county. 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 county. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of said county to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of such 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.

Any home rule charter proposed as herein provided, may provide for such county officers as may be deemed necessary to carry out and perform all county functions as provided by charter or by general law, and for their compensation, but shall not affect the election of the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, or the jurisdiction of the courts.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provision for the calling of an election by the legislative authority of such county for the election of freeholders to frame a county charter, registered voters equal in number to ten (10) per centum of the voters of any such county voting at the last preceding general election, may at any time propose by petition the calling of an election of freeholders. The petition shall be filed with the county auditor of the county at least three (3) months before any general election and the proposal that a board of freeholders be elected for the purpose of framing a county charter shall be submitted to the vote of the people at said general election, and at the same election a board of freeholders of not less than fifteen (15) or more than twenty-five (25), as fixed in the petition calling for the election, shall be chosen to draft the new charter. The procedure for the nomination of qualified electors as candidates for said board of freeholders shall be prescribed by the legislative authority of the county, and

the procedure for the framing of the charter and the submission of the charter as framed shall be the same as in the case of a board of freeholders chosen at an election initiated by the legislative authority of the county.

In calling for any election of freeholders as provided in this section, the legislative authority of the county shall apportion the number of freeholders to be elected in accordance with either the legislative districts or the county commissioner districts, if any, within said county, the number of said freeholders to be elected from each of said districts to be in proportion to the population of said districts as nearly as may be.

Should the charter proposed receive the affirmative vote of the majority of the electors voting thereon, the legislative authority of the county shall immediately call such special election as may be provided for therein, if any, and the county government shall be established in accordance with the terms of said charter not more than six (6) months after the election at which the charter was adopted.

The terms of all elective officers, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, who are in office at the time of the adoption of a Home Rule Charter shall terminate as provided in the charter. All appointive officers in office at the time the charter goes into effect, whose positions are not abolished thereby, shall continue until their successors shall have qualified.

After the adoption of such charter, such county shall continue to have all the rights, powers, privileges and benefits then possessed or thereafter conferred by general law. All the powers, authority and duties granted to and imposed on county officers by general law, except the prosecuting attorney, the county superintendent of schools, the judges of the superior court, and the justices of the peace, shall be vested in the legislative authority of the county unless expressly vested in specific officers by the charter. The legislative authority may by resolution delegate any of its executive or administrative powers, authority or duties not expressly vested in specific officers by the charter, to any county officer or officers or county employee or employees.

The provisions of sections 5, 6, 7 and the first sentence of section 8 of this Article as amended shall not apply to counties in which the government has been established by charter adopted under the provisions hereof. The authority conferred on the board of county commissioners by Section 15 of Article II as amended, shall be exercised by the legislative authority of the county.

Approved November 2, 1948.

AMENDMENT 22

Art. 11, Sec. 7. Constitution of the State of Washington is hereby repealed.

Approved November 2, 1948.

AMENDMENT 23

Art. 11, Sec. 16. The legislature shall, by general law, provide for the formation of combined city and county municipal corporations, and for the manner of determining the territorial limits thereof, each of which shall be known as a "city and county," and, when organized, shall contain a population of at least three hundred thousand (300,000) inhabitants. No such city and county shall be formed except by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the area proposed to be included therein and also by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the remainder of that county from which such area is to be taken. Any such city and county shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, and amend the same, in the manner provided for cities by section 10 of this article: Provided, however, That the first charter of such city and county shall be framed and adopted in a manner to be specified in the general law authorizing the formation of such corporations: Provided further, That every such charter shall designate the respective officers of such city and county who shall perform the duties imposed by law upon county officers. Every such city and county shall have and enjoy all rights, powers and privileges asserted in its charter, not inconsistent with general laws, and in addition thereto, such rights, powers and privileges as may be granted to it, or possessed and enjoyed by cities and counties of like population separately organized.

No county or county government existing outside the territorial limits of such county and city shall exercise any police, taxation or other powers within the territorial limits of such county and city, but all such powers shall be exercised by the city and county and the officers thereof, subject to such constitutional provisions and general laws as apply to either cities or counties: Provided, That the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this article shall not apply to any such city and county: Provided further, That the salary of any elective or appointive officer of a city and county shall not be changed after his election or appointment 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. In case an existing county is divided in the formation of a city and county, such city and county shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts or liabilities of the former county, and shall account for and pay the county remaining a just proportion of the value of any real estate or other property owned by the former county and taken over by the county and city, the method of determining such just proportion to be prescribed by general law, but such division shall not affect the rights of creditors. The officers of a city and county, their compensation, qualifications, term of office and manner of election or appointment shall be as provided for in its charter, subject to general laws and applicable constitutional provisions.

Approved November 2, 1948.

AMENDMENT 24

Art. 2, 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: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the citizens of such of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada as do not expressly or by implication prohibit ownership of provincial lands by citizens of this state. 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.

Approved November 7, 1950.

INDEX TO STATE CONSTITUTION

	Art.	Sec.
ABSCONDING DEBTORS—Imprisonment of, for debt	1	17
ABSENCE—Of citizens does not affect resi- dence, for purpose of voting.....	6	4
Of governor, duties devolve on lieuten- ant-governor	3	10
Of judicial officer works forfeiture of office	4	8
ACCEPTANCE—Of certain offices under United States vacates seat in legisla- ture	2	14
ACCUSED—Rights in criminal prosecu- tions	1	22
Rights of, on removal from office by leg- islature	4	9
ACTIONS—Against the state to be author- ized	2	26
By and against corporations authorized.	12	5
Not affected by change in government..	27	1
Pending in territorial, to be transferred to state courts.....	27	5, 8
Transfer to superior court, when to take place	27	8
(See Civil Actions; Criminal Actions.)		
ACTS—Enacting clause, style of.....	2	18
May become a law, how.....	2	31
Not to be amended unless set forth in full	2	37
Presentation to governor necessary....	3	12
When effective without approval.....	3	12
Veto, passage over.....	3	12
(See Bill; Laws; Statutes; Veto.)		
ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE—From day to day, for want of quorum.....	2	8
Restrictions on each house as to time and place	2	11
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—Special act forbidden	2	28(16)
AD VALOREM TAX—Authority to levy on mines and reforested lands. (Amend- ment 14.)		
ADVANCES—Advancing money for fees, prohibition against requirement of on accused in criminal action. (Amend- ment 10.)		
ADVICE AND CONSENT OF SENATE— Appointment of officers for state insti- tutions to be by and with.....	13	1
Determined by ayes and nays and en- tered on journal.....	13	1
AFFIRMATION—Mode of administering...	1	6
AGE—Age of voter. (Amendment 2.)		

	Art.	Sec.
AGRICULTURE—Bureau of, to be established	2	34
ALIENATION OF FRANCHISE—Corporate liabilities not relieved by.....	12	8
ALIENS—Corporation alien, if majority of stock owned by aliens.....	2	33
Canadian citizens, may own land under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment)....	2	33
Naturalization of, by superior court.....	4	6
Ownership of lands prohibited except in certain cases	2	33
Acquisition by inheritance or in collection of debts permitted.....	2	33
AMENDMENT TO BILLS—Act amended to be set forth in full.....	2	37
Initiative measure, prohibition against amendment of. (Amendment 7, (a).)	2	20
May originate in either house.....	2	38
Scope and object not to be changed.....	2	38
AMENDMENT TO CHARTER—By special act forbidden	2	28 (8)
How proposed, submitted and adopted...	11	10
AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—Proposal for, may originate in either house	23	1
Publication of notice of election.....	23	1
Ratification by electors.....	23	1
Revised constitution, adoption by people	23	3
Separate amendments, to be separately voted on	23	1
Vote proposing amendment or revision, two-thirds of each house necessary...	23	1, 2
Yeas and nays to be taken and entered..	23	1
AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION: RATIFIED.		
No. 1 to sec. 5 of art. 16.		
No. 2 to sec. 1 of art. 6.		
No. 3 to sec. 2 of art. 7.		
No. 4 to sec. 11 of art. 1		
No. 5 to secs. 1 and 2, art. 6.		
No. 6 to sec. 10, art. 3.		
No. 7 to sec. 1, art. 2.		
No. 8 to art. 1.		
No. 9 to sec. 16, art 1.		
No. 10 to sec. 22, art. 1.		
No. 11 to sec. 4, art. 8.		
No. 12 to sec. 5, art. 11.		
No. 13 to sec. 15, art. 2.		
No. 14 to secs. 1-4, art. 7.		
No. 15 to sec. 1, art. 15.		
No. 16 to sec. 11, art. 12.		
No. 17 to sec. 2, art. 7.		
No. 18, new sec. 40, art. 2.		
No. 19, new sec. 3, art. 7.		
No. 20, new art. 28.		
No. 21, new sec. 4, art 11.		
No. 22, repeals sec. 7, art. 11.		
No. 23, new sec. 16, art. 11.		
No. 24, amended sec. 33, art. 2.		

	Art.	Sec.
AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court, limited by	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court...	4	6
ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court... (See Divorce.)	4	6
APPEAL—Appellate jurisdiction of superior court	4	6
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court..	4	4
Probate courts, appeal from to superior court	27	10
Rights of accused in criminal cases.... (In criminal cases. Amendment 10.)	1	22
APPEARANCE—Appearance of accused in criminal cases. (Amendment 10.)		
APPELLATE JURISDICTION—Of superior court	4	6
Of supreme court.....	27	10
Of supreme court.....	4	4
APPOINTMENT—Of clerk of supreme court	4	22
Of regents of state institutions.....	13	1
Of reporter of supreme court.....	4	18
To fill vacancy in state office, by governor	3	13
To office under United States, vacates seat in legislature.....	2	14
APPORTIONMENT—Of legislators, when and how regulated.....	2	3
Of school fund, by special act, prohibited.	2	28(7)
Of senators and representatives among counties of state.....	22	1, 2
APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY—		
For public or private use, prior compensation required	1	16
For right of way of corporations..... (See Eminent Domain.)	1	16
APPROPRIATIONS—Capitol buildings, when may be made for.....	14	3
Expenses of constitutional convention...	27	9
Incorporating other law in appropriation measure. (Amendment 11.)		
Money from state treasury can be paid out by	8	4
Necessity for appropriation by law to authorize payment out of treasury. (Amendment 11.)		
Object of appropriation, necessity for specifying. (Amendment 11.)		
Religious worship, prohibition against appropriation for. (Amendment 4.)		
Revert, unless paid out within two years	8	4

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Sum and object to be specified.....	8	4
Necessity for specification. (Amendment 11.)		
Time for payment, limitation of. (Amendment 11.)		
When act providing for, to take effect...	2	31
AREA RESERVED—Between harbor lines and line of high tide.....	15	1
Lease of, by state for wharves.....	15	2
Sale of, restrictions on.....	15	1
Streets over, authorized.....	15	3
(See Harbors; Navigable Waters; Wharves.)		
ARMS—Private armed bodies prohibited...	1	24
Right of people to bear arms guaranteed	1	24
Safekeeping of public arms to be provided	10	4
Scruples against bearing arms, excuses from militia duty in time of peace....	10	6
ARMY—Standing, not to be kept in time of peace	1	31
(See Militia.)		
ARREST—Debtors privileged from, except Electors privileged from at elections, except	1	17
Legislators, when privileged from.....	6	5
Militia, when privileged from.....	2	16
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—Power of cities to contract for	8	6
ASSEMBLAGES OF PEOPLE—Right of peaceable assembly not to be abridged	1	4
ASSESSMENT—Imposition by special act prohibited	2	28(5)
Jurisdiction of superior court, original..	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court, appellate.	4	4
Property of corporations, how assessed..	7	3
Special, for local improvements, authorized	7	9
Uniform and equal rate of, to be established	7	2
(See Taxation.)		
ASSIGNMENT—Of superior judges and judicial business	4	5
ASSOCIATION—Combination in restraint of trade prohibited.....	12	22
Included in term "corporations".....	12	5
Issuance of money by, prohibited. (Amendment 16.)		
Organization authorized, for construction of telegraph and telephone lines.....	12	19
ASSUMPTION—Of territorial debts by state	26	3
ATTAINDER—Bills of, prohibited.....	1	23

	Art.	Sec.
ATTESTATION—Of commissions, by secretary of state.....	3	15
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Duties	3	3
Election of	3	1
Impeachment, liability to.....	5	2
Records of office, to be kept at seat of government	3	24
Removal from office for incompetency or corruption	4	9
Rights of accused.....	4	9
Salary	3	21
Succession	3	10
(To governorship. Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Accused in criminal case entitled to appear by counsel. (Amendment 10.)		
Prosecuting attorney, duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
AUDITOR—Duties	3	20
Election of	3	1
Impeachment, liability to.....	5	2
Office may be abolished by legislature...	3	25
Residence at seat of government required	3	24
Salary	3	20
Succession	3	10
(To governorship. Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
AYES AND NOES—When to be taken and entered on journal—		
On amendments to constitution proposed	23	1
On demand of one-sixth of members of either house.....	2	21
On emergency clauses	2	31
On final passage of bills.....	2	22
On removal of public officer by legislature	4	9
On senate's confirmation or rejection of governor's appointees	13	1
On suspension of the prohibition against introduction of bills.....	2	36
(See Yeas and Nays.)		
BAIL—Allowable on sufficient sureties....	1	20
Except in capital offenses, where guilt evident	1	20
Excessive, not to be required.....	1	14
BALLOT—Elections to be by.....	5	6
Form of, in voting for location of capital	27	18
Form of, in voting for state constitution and on separate articles.....	27	18
Initiative measures, ballot submitting. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Secrecy of, provision to be made for....	6	6

	Art.	Sec.
BANKING CORPORATIONS —Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
Officers of, when liable for deposits.....	12	12
BANKS —Liability of officers for deposits..	12	12
Liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
BEDS AND SHORES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS —Disclaimer of title by state where patented	17	2
Exception in cases of fraud.....	17	2
Ownership of, asserted by state.....	17	1
BIENNIAL —Sessions of legislature held biennially	2	12
Except may be specially convened.....	2	12
Times of meeting may be changed by legislature	2	12
BILL —Amendment of, may be made by either house after passage by other...	2	20
Either house may originate bills.....	2	20
Final passage, requisites of.....	2	22
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Introduction of, limitation on time of...	2	36
Laws to be enacted by.....	2	18
Passage by either house, requisite proceedings	2	22
Passage by one house, subject to amendment in other.....	2	20
Passage over governor's veto.....	3	12
Presentation to governor for approval...	3	12
Governor may sign or veto.....	3	12
Passage over veto.....	3	12
When becomes law without approval..	3	12
Scope of, not to be changed by amendment	2	38
Signature by presiding officers of both houses necessary	2	32
Subject restricted to one object.....	2	19
Subject to be expressed in title.....	2	19
Time of taking effect.....	2	31
Title of, to express subject.....	2	19
Veto of, power of governor.....	3	12
(Initiative or referred measures. Amendment 7.)		
Separate items or sections subject to..	3	12
Vote on, by interested legislators prohibited	2	30
Vote on, how taken.....	2	22
(See Acts; Laws.)		
BILL OF ATTAINDER — Enactment of, prohibited	1	23
BOATS —Jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		
BONDS —Corporations can issue only for money, labor or property received.....	12	6

BONDS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
County and municipal corporations not to own bonds of private corporations..	8	7
Executed to territory to pass to state...	27	4
Investment of school funds in.....	16	5
(In bonds. Amendment 1.)		
BOUNDARIES —Of county, change by division or enlargement.....	11	3
Change by special legislation.....	2	28(18)
Of existing counties recognized.....	11	1
Of state, defined.....	24	1
BRIBERY —Criminating evidence compulsory	2	30
Disqualifies for holding office.....	2	30
Legislature to define and provide punishment for	2	30
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION —Legislature to provide for	2	34
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS —To be established by legislature.....	20	1
CANADIAN CITIZENS , land ownership permitted under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment)	2	33
CANAL COMPANIES —Common carriers, subject to legislative control.....	12	13
Discrimination in charges prohibited....	12	15
CAPITAL OFFENSES —Bailable, when....	1	20
(See Crime.)		
CAPITAL OF STATE —(See Seat of Government.)		
CAPITOL BUILDINGS —Appropriation for, only after permanent location.....	14	3
Exception as to repairs.....	14	3
Not affected by change in government..	27	1
CAUSES —Transfer of, from territorial to state courts	27	8, 10
(See Actions.)		
CENSUS —Apportionments of legislative members based on state and federal census	2	3
Exclusion of certain persons.....	2	3
Enumeration to be made in decennial periods	2	3
CERTIORARI —Jurisdiction of superior court	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
CESSION OF JURISDICTION —Exclusive legislation over certain lands given to United States	25	1
Retention by state of jurisdiction for service of process.....	25	1
CHANGE OF NAME —Special legislation prohibited	2	28(1)
CHANGING COUNTY LINES —Special legislation prohibited	2	28(1)
Except on creation of new county.....	2	28(18)
CHANGING COUNTY SEATS —Special legislation prohibited	2	28(18)

	Art.	Sec.
CHAPLAIN—For state penitentiary and reformatories. (Amendment 4.)		
CHARTER—Corporate.		
Creation by special legislation forbidden	12	1
Extension of, by legislature prohibited	12	3
Forfeiture of, not to be remitted.....	12	3
Void for want of organization, when..	12	2
Municipal.		
Creation or amendment by special law, prohibited	2	28(8)
Elections for, how conducted.....	11	10
Grant of, to be under general laws...	11	10
How amended	11	10
Power of certain cities to frame.....	11	10
Publication, prior to submission.....	11	10
Subject to general laws.....	11	10
Submission of alternate propositions..	11	10
CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT—		
Method of determining.....	4	3
Presides on trial of impeachments, when	5	1
CHILDREN—Adoption of, by special act, forbidden	2	28(16)
Duty of state to educate all.....	9	1
(See Minors.)		
CITIZENS—All entitled to equal privileges and immunities	1	12
Canadian, may own land under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment).....	2	33
Citizenship qualification for voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
CITY—Charter of.		
Amendment by special law prohibited.	2	28(8)
Freeholder's charter, what cities may frame	11	10
Alternative propositions, submission of	11	10
Amendments of, how effected.....	11	10
Election of freeholders.....	11	10
Publication of election notices and of proposed charter	11	10
Submission of the charter proposed...	11	10
Vote on, majority necessary to ratify.	11	10
Constables in cities of over 5,000, salary of	11	8
Corporate stock or bonds, not to be owned by	8	7
Creation by special act prohibited.....	2	28(8)
Credit of, not to be loaned.....	8	7
Incorporation of, must be under general laws	11	10
Indebtedness, limitation on.....	8	6
Increase over limitation, vote necessary	8	6
Basis of limitation, last assessment for taxes	8	6
Debt limited to 5 per cent of valuation	8	6
Restricted to purely public purposes	8	6

CITY—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Indebtedness, limitation on—		
Increase for water, light and sewer purposes	8	6
Limitations based on 10 per cent of valuation	8	6
Justice of peace in, legislature to prescribe powers, duties, jurisdiction and number	4	10
May act as police justice.....	4	10
Salary of, in cities of over 5,000.....	4	10
Local improvements may be made by special assessment	7	9
Special taxation of property benefited.	7	9
Officers of.		
Must deposit public moneys with treasurer	11	15
Recall of officers (See Recall)		
Salary not to be changed during term.	11	8
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Use of public money by, a felony.....	11	14
Police and sanitary regulations to be enforced	11	11
Police justice, justice of peace may act as	4	10
Reincorporation under general laws permitted to cities under special charter.	11	10
Taxation.		
Authorized to assess and collect general	7	9
Local taxes not to be imposed by legislature	11	12
Power to assess and collect rests in city	11	12
Uniformity in respect to persons and property required	7	9
(See Municipal Corporations; Municipal Courts; Municipal Fine.)		
Forty mill limitation (Amendment 17)	7	2
CIVIL ACTIONS—Limitation of, by special act prohibited	2	28(17)
Number of jurors in.....	1	21
Number of jurors necessary for verdict.	1	21
Parties may waive jury.....	1	21
(See Actions.)		
CIVIL POWER—Elections to be free from interference by	1	19
Military subordinate to.....	1	18
CLASSIFICATION—Of cities and towns in proportion to population.....	11	10
Of counties	11	5
(Compensation of officer, classification in fixing. Amendment 12.)		
(Duties of county officers, classification in fixing. Amendment 12.)		
Of judges of supreme court by lot.....	4	3

	Art.	Sec.
CLERK—Clerk of county, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Of superior court, county clerk is ex officio	4	26
Of supreme court, judges to appoint....	4	22
Office may be made elective.....	4	22
Salary and term of office.....	4	22
COLLECTION OF TAXES—Time not to be extended by special acts.....	2	28(5)
(See Taxation.)		
COLOR—No distinction on account of, in education	9	1
COMBINATIONS—By common carriers to share earnings, prohibited.....	12	14
To affect prices, production or transportation of commodities, prohibited....	12	22
(See Monopolies.)		
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Governor to be, when militia in state service.....	3	8
(See Militia.)		
COMMENT ON FACTS—Judge not to make, in charging jury.....	4	16
COMMISSION—To establish harbor lines..	15	1
To regulate railroad and transportation lines	12	18
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS—Duties of, to be prescribed by legislature	3	23
Election	3	1
Office may be abolished by legislature...	3	25
Records of, to be kept at state capitol..	3	24
Salary to be regulated by legislature....	3	23
Succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
COMMISSIONS—Attested by secretary of state	3	15
Signed by governor.....	3	15
COMMON CARRIERS—Canal companies are	12	13
Combination between prohibited.....	12	14
Discrimination in charges or service prohibited	12	15
Maximum rate of charges, legislature may regulate	12	18
Railroad companies are.....	12	13
Regulation of, by commission, authorized	12	18
Subject to legislative control.....	12	13
Telegraph and telephone companies are.	12	19
Transportation companies are.....	12	13
(See Canal, Railroad, Transportation, Telegraph and Telephone Companies.)		
COMMON SCHOOL FUND—Enlargement of, legislature may provide.....	9	3
Income from, to be applied to common schools	9	2

	Art.	Sec.
COMMON SCHOOL FUND—Continued:		
Interest to be expended for current ex- penses	9	3
Investment or loan. (Amendment 1.)		
Losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become permanent debt against state	9	5
Principal of, to remain irreducible.....	9	3
Sources of, from what derived.....	9	3
(See School Fund.)		
COMMON SCHOOLS—General and uniform system to be established.....	9	2
Special legislation affecting, prohibited.	28	(15)
Superintendent of public instruction to supervise	3	22
(See Education; Public Schools.)		
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE—Report by governor to legislature.....	3	11
With reasons for granting.....	3	11
COMMUTATION OF TAXES—Prohibition against state granting.....	11	9
COMMUTATION TICKETS—Carrier may grant, at special rates.....	12	15
COMPACT WITH UNITED STATES—Ir- revocable without mutual consent....	26	1-4
COMPENSATION—Appropriation of private property	1	16
Eminent domain, compensation for property taken in. (Amendment 9.)		
For right of way for corporations....	1	16
Jury to ascertain compensation due.	1	16
Change of, during term of public of- ficer, prohibited	11	8
	2	25
	3	25
Constables in cities of over 5,000.....	11	8
Classification of counties in fixing com- pensation of officers. (Amendment 12.)		
County, township, precinct and district officers	11	5, 8
Extra, not to be granted public officers.	2	25
Judges of supreme and superior courts.	4	13, 14
Jury required for ascertainment of com- pensation in eminent domain. (Amend- ment 9.)		
Justice of peace in cities of over 5,000..	4	10
Member of legislature.....	2	23
State officers	28	1
Waiver of jury trial for ascertaining compensation in eminent domain. (Amendment 9.)		
CONDITIONS—On foreign corporations do- ing business	12	7
CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT—Effect in treason	1	27
CONFRONTING WITNESSES—Right of ac- cused. (Amendment 10.)		

	Art.	Sec.
CONGRESS—Exclusive power of legislature over lands of United States in state	25	1
Subject to state's right to serve process	25	1
Indian lands under jurisdiction of.....	26	2
Legislator elected to, vacates seat.....	2	14
Member of, ineligible to legislature.....	2	14
Representatives in, election of.....	27	13
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Division of state into	27	13
CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF—Guaranteed to every individual.....	1	11
CONSENT OF GOVERNED—Source of governmental powers	1	1
CONSOLIDATION—Of competing lines of railroad prohibited	12	16
CONSTABLES—Salaries, in cities of over 5,000, legislature to fix.....	11	8
CONSTITUTION—Amendment, how effected	23	1
Election for voting on, how conducted..	27	15
Form or ballot.....	27	18
Existing rights not affected.....	27	1
In effect, when.....	27	16
Mandatory	1	29
Revision	23	2
Submission to people.....	23	3
United States, supreme law of land.....	1	2
(See Amendments to.)		
CONTEMPT—Each house may punish for.	2	9
CONTESTED ELECTIONS—(See Elections.)		
CONTRACTS—Affecting price, production or transportation, prohibited.....	12	22
Combination between common carriers prohibited	12	14
Impairment of obligation prohibited....	1	23
CONVENTION—To revise or amend constitution	23	2
CONVEYANCE—Jurisdiction of public offense committed on public conveyance. (Amendment 10.)		
Of lands to aliens invalid.....	2	33
CONVICTION—No corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.....	1	15
On impeachment, two-thirds senators must concur	5	1
CONVICT LABOR—Contracts for, prohibited	2	29
Working for benefit of state authorized.	2	29
COPARTNERSHIPS—Combination to affect price, production or transportation prohibited	12	22

	Art.	Sec.
COPIES—Right of accused to copy of accusation. (Amendment 10.)		
CORONERS—May or may not be salaried.	11	8
CORPORATE POWERS—Not to be granted by special act.....	2	28(6)
CORPORATE PROPERTY—Appropriation by eminent domain authorized.....	12	10
Taxation of, power not to be surrendered	7	4
CORPORATIONS—Alien, when.....	2	33
Appropriation of right of way.....	1	16
Compensation to be paid.....	1	16
Bonds, restriction on issuance.....	12	6
Not to be owned by counties or cities.	8	7
Business, may be regulated by law.....	12	1
Charter, not to be extended.....	12	3
Invalid, if unorganized when constitution adopted	12	2
Combinations affecting price, production, or transportation prohibited.....	12	22
Creation by special act prohibited.....	2	28(6)
Debts, relief by special act prohibited..	2	28(10)
Eminent domain, property subject to...	12	10
Equal privileges and immunities.....	1	12
Foreign, not to be favored.....	12	7
Forfeiture of franchise for unlawful combinations	12	22
Not to be remitted.....	12	3
Formation, by general and not by special laws	12	1
Franchise may be forfeited.....	12	22
Alienation or lease not to relieve liability	12	8
Laws relating to may be amended or repealed	12	1
Legislative control	12	1
Liability for receipt of bank deposits after insolvency	12	12
Not relieved by alienation or lease of franchise	12	8
Loan of school funds to prohibited.....	16	5
Money, issuance prohibited.....	12	11
Monopolies and trusts forbidden.....	12	22
State not to subscribe to nor own stock.	12	9
Not to surrender power to tax.....	7	4
Stockholders; ordinary liability.....	12	4
Liability in banking insurance and joint stock companies.....	12	11
May be joined as parties defendant...	12	4
Stock not to be owned by counties or cities	7	7
Increase, consent and notice necessary	12	6
Restrictions on issuance	12	6
Sue and be sued, right and liability....	12	5
Taxation of property, method of.....	7	3
Telephone and telegraph lines, organization to construct.....	12	19

	Art.	Sec.
CORPORATIONS—Continued:		
Term includes associations and joint stock companies	12	5
(See Franchise.)		
CORRUPTION IN OFFICE—Judges, attorney general and prosecuting attorneys removable by legislature.....	4	9
CORRUPTION OF BLOOD—Conviction not to work	1	15
CORRUPT SOLICITATION—Compulsory testimony in cases of.....	2	30
Disqualification for holding office.....	2	30
Punishment to be provided by legislature	2	30
COUNTY—Allotment of representatives among	22	2
Of senators	22	1
Assignment of superior court judges....	4	5
Classification	11	5
Combined city and county municipal corporations (Amendment 23).....	11	16
Corporate bonds or stocks not to be owned	8	7
County seat removal.....	11	2
Not to be changed by special act.....	2	28(18)
Credit not to be loaned.....	8	7
Debts, apportionment on division or enlargement	11	3
Limit of	8	6
Power to contract.....	8	6
Private property not to be taken in satisfaction of	11	13
Division, how effected.....	11	3
Majority of voters necessary to reduce territory	11	3
Existing to be legal subdivision of state	11	1
Government, legislature to provide system	11	4
Indebtedness, limit of.....	8	6
Additional, assent of voters necessary.	8	6
Assessment as basis of, how ascertained	8	6
Restriction as to purpose.....	8	6
Lines, not to be changed by special act.	2	28(18)
Location of county seat not to be changed by special act.....	2	28(18)
Moneys to be deposited with treasurer..	11	15
Use of, by official, a felony.....	11	14
New county, formation by special act allowed	2	28(18)
Restrictions on	11	3
Officers, election, duties, terms, compensation	11	5
Recall of officers (See Recall.)		
Police and sanitary regulations, power to enforce	11	11
School funds may be invested in bonds of	16	5

	Art.	Sec.
COUNTY—Continued:		
Seal	27	9
Stock or bonds of corporation not to be owned	8	7
Taxation, power to assess and collect... ..	11	12
Exemption of county property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Taxes, liability for proportionate share of state	11	9
Forty mill limitation (Amendment 17)	7	2
Local, legislature not to impose.....	11	12
Township organization in.....	11	4
COUNTY ATTORNEY—(See Prosecuting Attorney.)		
COUNTY CLERK—Accountability	11	5
Clerk of superior court, ex officio.....	4	26
Duties, term and salary, legislature to provide	11	5
Election to be provided for.....	11	5
First under constitution, time of.....	27	7
Duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Election and compensation, legislature to provide..	11	5
(Election of. Amendment 12.)		
Vacancies in county, township, precinct and road district offices filled by.....	11	6
Vacancies in legislature, appointment by board to fill. (Amendment 13.)		
COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS—Apportionment, when county divided or enlarged.....	11	3
Rights of creditors not affected.....	11	3
Increase permitted for water, light and sewers	8	6
Limit of	8	6
Private property not to be taken in satisfaction of	11	13
COUNTY LINES—Change by special act prohibited	2	28(18)
COUNTY OFFICERS—Accountability for fees	11	5
Bonds unaffected by change in government	27	14
Compensation to be regulated.....	11	5
Classification of counties for purpose of fixing compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Power of legislature to regulate. (Amendment 12.)		
Duties and term to be prescribed.....	11	5
Power of legislature to prescribe duties. (Amendment 12.)		
Election, legislature to provide for.....	11	5
Biennial	6	8
Duty of legislature to provide for the election. (Amendment 12.)		
Time of	6	8

	Art.	Sec.
COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued:		
Eligibility restricted to two terms in succession	11	
Fees, accountability for	11	5
Use of, a felony.....	11	14
Public money, use of, felonious.....	11	14
Recall of. (Amendment 8.)		
Salaries, legislature to fix.....	11	8
Who may or may not be salaried.....	11	8
Term, power of legislature to prescribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Territorial, how long to hold office.....	27	14
Vacancies, how filled.....	11	6
COUNTY SEAT—Change or location by special act prohibited.....	2	28(18)
Removal, proceedings for.....	11	2
Proposal for, only once in four years.	11	2
Three-fifths vote necessary.....	11	2
COUNTY TREASURER—Election, compensation, duties and accountability, legislature to prescribe.....	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
COURT COMMISSIONERS—Appointment and powers	4	23
COURTS—Inferior, legislature to provide for	4	1
Jurisdiction to be prescribed.....	4	12
Judicial power vested in specified courts	4	1
Officers to be salaried, exceptions.....	4	13
Of record, what are.....	4	11
Judges not to practice law.....	4	19
(See District Courts; Inferior Courts; Justice of Peace; Municipal Courts; Probate Courts; Superior Court; Supreme Court.)		
CREDIT—Of county or municipal corporations not to be given or loaned.....	8	7
Of state not to be given or loaned.....	8	5
	12	9
CRIMES—Accused not required to criminate self	1	9
Rights of	1	22
Conviction shall not work corruption of blood	1	15
Cruel punishment prohibited.....	1	14
Ex post facto laws not to be passed....	1	23
Persons charged with to be bailable....	1	20
Prosecution may be by information....	1	25
In name of state.....	4	27
CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Advance payment of money or fees, prohibition against requirement of accused for. (Amendment 10.)		
Appeal, right of accused. (Amendment 10.)		

CRIMINAL ACTIONS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Appearance by accused in person or counsel. (Amendment 10.)		
Evidence, accused not required to criminate self	1	9
Jurisdiction, appellate or supreme court	4	4
Original of superior court.....	4	6
Public conveyance, jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		
Limitation by special act prohibited....	2	28(17)
Process, style of.....	4	27
Prosecution by information allowed....	1	25
In name of state	4	27
On change from territorial to state government	27	5
Rights of accused.....	1	22
Appearance, defense, and appeal. (Amendment 10.)		
Compelling attendance of witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
Confronting witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
Copy of accusation, right of accused to. (Amendment 10.)		
Jury trial. (Amendment 10.)		
Nature of accusation, right of accused to be advised of. (Amendment 10.)		
CRUEL PUNISHMENT—Not to be inflicted	1	14
DAMAGE—To private property for public or private use to be compensated.....	1	16
DANGEROUS EMPLOYMENTS—Protection to persons engaged in.....	2	35
DEATH—Succession to office upon death of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
DEBATE—Members of legislature not liable for words spoken.....	2	17
DEBTS—Corporate, fictitious increase void	12	6
Liability of stockholders	12	4
(Amendment 16.)		
Due territory to inure to state.....	27	3
Imprisonment for, not allowed.....	1	17
Absconding debtors excepted	1	17
Municipal corporations, limitation on... ..	8	6
Extinguishment by special act forbidden	2	28(10)
State, power to contract.....	8	1-3
In case of invasion, insurrection, etc..	8	2
Limitation on power.....	8	1, 3
Release by special act forbidden.....	2	28(10)
Territorial, assumed by state.....	26	3
(See City; County Indebtedness; Indebtedness of Corporations; State Indebtedness.)		

	Art.	Sec.
DECISIONS—Superior court judge, within what time	4	20
Supreme court, in writing and grounds stated	4	2
Publication, free to anyone.....	4	21
Reporter for, appointment.....	4	18
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS—Statement in constitution	1	1-32
DEEDS—Cannot be validated by special law	2	28(9)
DEFECTS AND OMISSIONS IN LAW—Report to governor by supreme judges..	4	25
To supreme by superior judges.....	4	25
DEFENSE—Rights of accused in criminal actions	1	22
Of officer removed on charges.....	4	9
DEFICITS IN REVENUE—State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
Tax may be levied to pay.....	7	8
DELINQUENCY IN OFFICE—(See Corruption in Office.)		
DEPOSITS—Bank officers liable for, when Public moneys with treasurer required.	12	12
DEPOT—Jurisdiction of public offense committed at. (Amendment 10.)	11	15
DISABILITY—Property of person under, cannot be affected by special laws...	2	28(11)
DISAPPROVAL OF BILLS—By governor.. Initiative measure. (Amendment 7.)	3	12
DISCIPLINE—Of state militia, legislature to prescribe	10	2
DISCLAIMER—State's title to patented lands	17	2
Unappropriated public and Indian lands	26	2
DISCRIMINATION—Common carrier prohibited	12	15
Railroad prohibited from favoring one express company	12	18
Favoring one telegraph company prohibited	12	19
Telegraph and telephone companies in handling messages prohibited.....	12	21
DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR—Each house may punish for.....	12	19
DISQUALIFICATION—On conviction for bribery	2	9
On impeachment	2	30
DISTRICT COURT—Duty of clerk in transmitting papers to county clerk.....	5	2
Exists until superseded by superior court	27	8
Records in actions to be transferred to superior court	27	8

	Art.	Sec.
DISTRICT OFFICERS—Duties, term, compensation, legislature to prescribe....	11	5
Election, legislature to provide for....	11	5
Biennial	6	8
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Time of	6	8
Recall of. (Amendment 8.)		
Territorial, to hold office until when....	27	14
Official bonds unaffected by change in government	27	14
DITCHES—Taking of private property for private use. (Amendment 9.)		
DIVORCE—Jurisdiction of superior court.	4	6
Legislature not to grant.....	2	24
(See Annulment of Marriage.)		
DOCKS—Legislature may authorize lease of harbor areas.....	15	2
Limit of term of lease.....	15	2
(See Area Reserved; Harbors.)		
DOMINION OF CANADA, citizens of may own land under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment)	2	33
DRAINS—Taking of private property for private use in. (Amendment 9.)		
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Legislature to regulate sale	20	2
DUE PROCESS OF LAW—Life, liberty, property not to be taken without....	1	3
EARNINGS—Combinations by common carriers to share, prohibited.....	12	14
EDUCATION—No distinction on account of race, color or sex.....	9	1
Provision for, to be made by state....	9	1
Sale of lands for purposes of.....	9	3
(See Common Schools; Public Schools.)		
ELECTIONS—Ballot required, form.....	6	6
Biennial	6	8
Constitution, amendment of, submission to vote	23	1
Calling convention to revise.....	23	2
Revision, submission of instrument...	23	3
Vote on adoption of first, under territorial laws	27	15
Contest for office of superior judge (first election)	27	12
Criminals, insane persons, idiots excluded from elective franchise.....	6	3
Electors. (See Electors.)		
First election according to territorial laws	27	15
Of representative to Congress.....	27	13
Free, equal and undisturbed.....	1	19
Freeholders to frame city charter.....	11	10
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		

ELECTIONS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Judges of supreme court.....	4	3
Of superior court.....	4	5
Legislative, to be viva voce.....	2	27
Legislature, each house judge of its own	2	8
Biennial	2	5
Representatives	2	5
Senators	2	6
Military interference prohibited.....	1	19
Officers not regulated by constitution,		
legislature to provide for.....	27	11
Under constitution, time of first.....	27	7
Privilege of voters from arrest.....	6	5
Qualifications of voters. (See Voters.)		
Recall of officers. (See Recall.)		
Referendum. (See Initiative and Refer-		
endum.)		
Registration law to be enacted.....	6	7
School, women may be accorded fran-		
chise	6	2
Seat of government, determination.....	14	1
Secrecy of ballot required.....	6	6
State officers, time and place.....	3	1
Certificates of election to be given....	3	4
Contests, legislature to decide.....	3	4
Equal vote, legislature to choose.....	3	4
Returns to secretary of state.....	3	4
Declaration of result.....	3	4
Time of, for state, county and district		
officers	4	8
Vacancy in office of governor, election		
to fill. (Amendment 6.)		
(See Vote; Voter.)		
ELECTIVE FRANCHISE —Denial on ac-		
count of sex prohibited in school elec-		
tions	6	2
Women as qualified voters generally.		
(See Voters.)		
Idiots, insane persons and convicted felon		
excluded from	6	3
(See Elections; Electors; Voter.)		
ELECTORS —Exempt from military duty,		
when	6	5
Privilege from arrest.....	6	5
Qualifications of voters. (See Voter.)		
Residence not lost in certain cases....	6	4
Secrecy in voting, legislature to secure.	6	6
ELIGIBILITY —Judges of supreme and su-		
perior courts, qualifications.....	4	17
Ineligible to other than judicial offices	4	15
Members of legislature, qualifications...	2	7
Ineligible to offices created by them...	2	13
State officers, qualifications.....	3	25
Treasurer, ineligible for succeeding		
term	3	25
EMERGENCY CLAUSE —Reduces time of		
taking effect of act.....	2	31
Two-thirds vote of each house necessary	2	31

	Art.	Sec.
EMINENT DOMAIN—Compensation to be first made in taking or damaging property	1	16
For rights of way taken by corporations	1	16
Requirement for payments of. (Amendment 9.)		
Corporate property and franchises subject to	12	10
Ditches, taking of private property for private use in constructing. (Amendment 9.)		
Drains, taking of private property for private use in. (Amendment 9.)		
Flume, taking of private property for private use in construction of. (Amendment 9.)		
Judicial questions, use for which property taken as. (Amendment 9.)		
Jury, requirement for ascertainment of compensation by. (Amendment 9.)		
Private use, taking of property for. (Amendment 9.)		
Reclamation of land, public use in taking for. (Amendment 9.)		
Rights of way to be compensated for....	1	16
Settlement of land, public use in taking property for. (Amendment 9.)		
Telegraph and telephone companies granted right	12	19
Waiver of jury trial for ascertaining compensation. (Amendment 9.)		
Ways of necessity, taking of private property for private use in. (Amendment 9.)		
EMOLUMENTS, PRIVILEGES AND POWERS—Hereditary, prohibited	1	28
EMPLOYMENTS DANGEROUS TO LIFE—Legislature to protect persons in.....	2	35
ENACTING CLAUSE—Of statutes, terms of Referred acts. (Amendment 7.)	2	18
ENGLISH LANGUAGE—Qualification of voter based on knowledge of. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
ENUMERATION OF INHABITANTS—Basis of apportionment for legislature.....	2	3
Time of taking.....	2	3
Who excepted from.....	2	3
ENUMERATION OF RIGHTS—Not to deny others reserved	1	30
EQUAL SUFFRAGE	6	1
EQUITY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court...	4	6

	Art. Sec.	
EVIDENCE—Contested election for superior judge (first election), manner of taking	27	12
Criminating, person not compelled to give against himself.....	1	9
Except in bribery cases.....	2	30
Treason, what necessary for conviction. (See Testimony.)	1	27
EXCESSIVE BAIL AND FINES—Not to be imposed	1	14
EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION—Congress has over certain lands of United States...	25	1
Over unallotted Indian lands.....	26	2
Subject to state's right to serve process.	25	1
EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—Invalid, when prohibited	12	2
Prohibited	1	12
EXCURSION AND COMMUTATION TICKETS—Carrier may grant special rates	12	15
EXECUTION—Private property not to be taken for public debt.....	11	13
Rolling stock of railroad liable.....	12	17
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Consists of certain officers	3	1
Election of officers of.....	3	1
Records of to be kept by secretary of state	3	17
EXECUTIVE POWER—Supreme, vested in governor (See Governor).....	3	2
EXEMPTIONS—Homestead, from forced sale	19	1
Military duty, to whom.....	10	6
Taxation, what property free from....	7	2
Indian lands exempt, when.....	26	2
Lands and property of United States..	26	2
Personal property of heads of families. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
EXISTING RIGHTS—Change in government not to affect.....	27	1
EXPENSES—Constitutional convention to be provided for.....	27	19
State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
EX POST FACTO LAW—Passage prohibited	1	23
EXPRESS COMPANIES—Railroads to grant equal terms to all.....	12	21
EXPULSION OF MEMBERS—Powers of each house	2	9
Restrictions on	2	9
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES—Special legislation prohibited	2	28(5)

Art. Sec.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT—Special legislation prohibited	2	28(10)
EXTRA COMPENSATION—Prohibited to public officers, etc.....	2	25
EXTRA SESSION—Legislature, when to be convened	3	7
FACTORIES—Employees to be protected..	2	35
FARES AND FREIGHTS—(See Railroads.)		
FEDERAL OFFICERS—Not eligible to legislature, except	2	14
FEEES—Accountability of county and local officers	11	5
Accountability for fees. (Amendment 12.)		
Certain used exclusively for highway purposes (see Amendment 18).....	2	40
Accused in criminal case as required to advance. (Amendment 10.)		
Judicial officers prohibited from receiving	4	13
Justices of the peace not to receive....	4	10
FELONY—Original jurisdiction of superior court	4	6
Use of public money by officer.....	11	14
FERRIES—Authorization by special legislation forbidden	2	28(3)
FICTITIOUS ISSUE—Of stock or indebtedness void	12	6
FINES—Accrued to territory inure to state	27	3
Excessive, not to be imposed.....	1	14
Governor has power to remit.....	3	2
To report remissions to legislature...	3	2
Remission by special act prohibited.....	2	28(14)
FISCAL STATEMENT—Annual publication required	7	7
FLUMES—Taking of private property for use in construction of. (Amendment 9.)		
FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court..	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Not to be favored	12	7
* FORFEITURE—Accrued to territory inures to state	27	3
Corporate charter or franchise, no remission	12	3
Estate, conviction not to work.....	1	15
Franchise, for combination in restraint of trade	12	22
Governor has power to remit.....	3	2
Must report to legislature.....	3	2
Judicial office, absence causes.....	4	8
Remission by special act prohibited....	2	28(14)

	Art.	Sec.
FORTS, DOCKYARDS, ETC.—Congress to have exclusive control.....	25	1
FORTY MILL LIMITATION (see Amendment 17)	7	2
FRANCHISE—Corporate, creation by special act forbidden.....	12	1
Alienation or lease not to relieve liability	12	8
Extension by legislature prohibited....	12	3
Forfeiture not to be remitted.....	12	3
For unlawful combinations.....	12	22
Invalid, if unorganized.....	12	2
Irrevocable grant prohibited.....	1	8
Liability not relieved by lease, etc....	12	8
Subject to eminent domain.....	12	10
Taxation, state not to surrender.....	7	4
(See Corporations; Elections.)		
FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE—Guaranteed to every individual matters of religious beliefs. (Amendment 4.)		
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS—		
Guaranteed to every person.....	1	5
Legislators not liable for words in debate	2	17
FREE PASSES—Grant of, to state officers prohibited	12	20
Public officers forbidden to accept.....	2	39
FREIGHT RATES—Regulation by legislature authorized	12	18
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES—Frequent recurrence to, essential.....	1	32
FUNDS—(See Appropriations; Common School Fund; Public Money; School Fund.)		
GOVERNMENT—Change of, completion of pending actions	27	5, 8
Continuance of existing laws and rights	27	1, 2
Perpetuity of, what essential.....	1	32
Purposes of	1	1
Source of powers.....	1	1
GOVERNOR—Appointment of regents, etc., of state institutions.....	13	1
Approval of laws.....	3	12
Assignment of superior judge to other county	4	5, 7
Attorney general, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Auditor, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Commander-in-chief of state militia....	3	8
Commissioner of public lands, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Commissions issued by state, signed by.	3	15
Election of	3	1

GOVERNOR—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Election to fill vacancy in office. (Amendment 6.)		
Execution of laws.....	3	5
Extension of leave of absence of judicial officer	4	8
Extra session of legislature may convene	3	7
Failure of person regularly elected to qualify, succession on. (Amendment 6.)		
Impeachment	5	2
Information in writing may be required from state officers.....	3	5
Laws, may call militia to execute.....	10	2
Lieutenant-governor, succession of to office. (Amendment 6.)		
Messages to legislature.....	3	6
Militia officers, commissioned by.....	10	2
Pardoning power vested in.....	3	9
Report to legislature of pardons, etc., granted	3	11
Restrictions prescribed by law.....	3	9
Records kept at seat of government....	3	24
Remission of fines and forfeitures.....	3	11
Report to legislature with reasons....	3	11
Removal or disability, who to act.....	3	10
Successor as holding office pending removal of disability. (Amendment 6.)		
Residence at seat of government.....	3	24
Salary	3	14
Secretary of state as succeeding to office. (Amendment 6.)		
Succession in case of vacancy. (Amendment 6.)		
Superintendent of public instruction, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Supreme executive power vested in.....	3	2
Term of office.....	3	2
Treasurer, succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Vacancies in office filled by.....	3	13
In legislature, writs of election issued	2	15
In superior court, filled by.....	4	5
In supreme court, filled by.....	4	3
Veto and return of bill with objections.	3	12
Measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Of one or more items or sections.....	3	12
GRAND JURY—Summoned only on order of superior court	1	26
GRANTED LANDS—Sale of for educational purposes	16	1-4
(See Lands; Public Lands.)		
HABEAS CORPUS—Judges of supreme court may issue.....	4	4
Jurisdiction, original and appellate of supreme court	4	4
Original, of superior court.....	4	6

HABEAS CORPUS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Suspension of writ prohibited, except...	1	13
Writs, issuance and service on non-judicial days	4	6
Returnable before whom.....	4	4
HARBORS —Area to be reserved for landings, etc.	15	1
Commission to establish harbor lines...	15	1
Restrictions on sale by state of lands or rights	15	1
(See Area Reserved; Wharves.)		
HEAD OF FAMILY —Power of legislature to exempt from taxation. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
HEALTH —(See Public Health.)		
HEIR AT LAW —Not to be determined by special law	2	28(1)
HIGH CRIMES OR MISDEMEANORS —Impeachment for	5	2
HIGH SCHOOLS —Included in public school system	9	2
HIGHWAYS —Opening or altering by special legislation prohibited, except state and military roads.....	2	28(2)
(See State Roads; Streets and Roads.)		
HOLIDAY —(See Legal Holidays.)		
HOME —Privacy of, guaranteed.....	1	7
Soldiers not to be quartered in.....	1	31
HOMESTEAD —Exemption from forced sale	19	1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — Elections, biennial after 1890.....	2	5
Legislative authority vested in. (Amendment 7.)		
Members, how and when chosen.....	2	4
Number of representatives.....	2	2
Powers, legislative vested in.....	2	1
Impeachment, sole power vested in....	5	1
Majority necessary to order.....	5	1
Quorum of house.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census, state or national	2	3
Vacancy, how filled. (Amendment 13.)		
(See Legislature; Representatives.)		
IDIOTS —Excluded from elective franchise	6	3
IMMIGRATION — Bureau of, provision for establishment	2	34
IMMUNITIES —Electors privileged from arrest	6	5
Equal to all citizens and corporations...	1	12
Imprisonment for debt prohibited.....	1	17
Irrevocable grant of, prohibited.....	1	8
Loss or damage to property prohibited without just compensation.....	1	16

IMMUNITIES—Continued:	Art. Sec.	
Members of legislature privileged from arrest	2	16
Privileged from service of civil process	2	16
Militia privileged from arrest at muster	10	5
Soldiers not to be quartered in homes...	1	31
Special grant of, prohibited.....	1	12
Twice in jeopardy, accused not to be put	1	9
IMPEACHMENT— House of Representatives has sole power.....		
Officers liable to.....	5	2
Judgment effects removal and disqualification for office.....	5	2
Liability to criminal prosecution.....	5	2
(See Recall.)		
Trial by senate.....	5	1
Chief justice presides, when.....	5	1
IMPOSTS— Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court		
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT— Prohibited, except in case of absconding debtors.		
	1	17
INCOMPETENCY IN OFFICE— Officers removable by legislature.....		
Rights of accused to be heard.....	4	9
Three-fourths of each house to concur..	4	9
INDEBTEDNESS OF CORPORATIONS—		
Fictitious increase void.....	12	6
Liability of stockholders.....	12	4
Double, in bank, insurance and joint stock companies. (Amendment 16.)		
Relief from, by lease or alienation of franchise prohibited	12	8
By special legislation prohibited.....	2	28(10)
(See Corporations.)		
INDIAN LANDS— Disclaimed by state of title		
Subject to jurisdiction of United States.	26	2
Taxation of, when state may impose....	26	2
Exemption from	26	2
INDIANS— Exempt from taxation, when...		
Not taxed, not allowed elective franchise	6	1
As qualified voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	2	3
INDICTMENT— Prosecutions of offenses by		
Right of accused to copy of. (Amendment 10.)	1	25
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS— Government to protect and maintain.....		
Secured by recurrence to fundamental principles	1	32
INDIVIDUAL SECURITY— Private affairs not to be disturbed.....		
	1	7

INFANTS—(See Children; Minors.)

INFERIOR COURTS—Appeal lies to superior court	4	6
Jurisdiction and powers, legislature to prescribe	4	10
Legislature to provide.....	4	12

INFORMATION—Offenses may be prosecuted by	1	25
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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—Ballot where conflicting measures are submitted to the people. (Amendment 7 (a).)

Basis for ascertaining number of voters required on petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)

Change or amendment of initiative measure, prohibition against. (Amendment 7 (a).)

Conflicting measures, method of submitting to popular election. (Amendment 7 (a).)

Effective date of acts or bills subject to referendum. (Amendment 7 (c).)

Effective date of measure after approval on submission to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)

Election at which proposed measure is submitted to voter. (Amendment 7 (a).)

Election for amendment or repeal of bills approved by referendum. (Amendment 7 (c).)

Exceptions from power of referendum. (Amendment 7 (b).)

Extent of power of referendum. (Amendment 7 (b).)

Filing petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)

General laws as governing secretary of state in submitting measures to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)

Health of public, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)

Legislature, referendum through action of. (Amendment 7 (b).)

Legislature, transmitting petition to. (Amendment 7 (a).)

Majority vote as required for approval of measure submitted. (Amendment 7 (d).)

Member of legislature as retaining right to introduce measure. (Amendment 7 (d).)

Number of legal voters required to propose measure by petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—

Art. Sec.

Continued:

- Number of voters on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Number of votes required to approve measure. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Part of bill, effect of filing referendum petition against. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Percentage of legal voters required to propose measures by petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Per cent of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Petition, referendum on. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Petition to propose measures. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Precedence of initiative measures over other bills. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Proposal of different measure by legislature. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Publication of measures referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Public institutions, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Public peace, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Reference of initiative measures to the people. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Regular election, reference of measures at. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Rejection of initiative measure by legislature. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Repeal by legislature of acts approved by the people. (Amendment 7 (c).)
- Repeal of bill approved. (Amendment 7 (c).)
- Reservation by the people of the power of initiative. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Reservation of power in the people. (Amendment 7.)
- Reservation of power of referendum. (Amendment 7 (b).)
- Secretary of state, filing referendum petition with. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Secretary of state, initiative petition filed with. (Amendment 7 (a).)
- Self-executing, amendment as. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Special election, reference of measures to people at. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Style of bill proposed by initiative petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)
- Support of state government, exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—	Art.	Sec.
Continued:		
Time for filing petition. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Time for filing referendum petition against measure passed by legislature. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Veto power of governor as extending to measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
INJUNCTION—Issuance and service on non-judicial days	4	6
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
INSANE PERSON—Excluded from elective franchise	6	3
INSOLVENCY — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
Receipt of bank deposits, liability of officers	12	12
INSTRUMENTS—Affecting title, validation by special act forbidden.....	2	28(9)
INSURANCE COMPANIES—Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
INTEREST—Application of school fund interest	9	3
On certain state debts to be provided for	8	3
Private interest in bills to be disclosed by legislators	2	30
Regulation by special law prohibited....	2	28(13)
INTOXICATING LIQUORS— (See Prohibition.)		
INVASION — State may contract debts above limit to repel.....	8	2
Suspension of habeas corpus allowed...	1	13
INVESTMENT—Of school funds. (Amendment 1.)		
IRRIGATION—Use of waters for, deemed public use	21	1
JEOPARDY—No person to be twice put in	1	9
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—Combinations by, affecting price, etc., of commodities forbidden	12	22
Double liability of stockholders. (Amendment 16.)		
Term corporation includes.....	12	5
JOINT SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Filling of vacancy. (Amendment 13.)		
JOURNAL—Each house to keep.....	2	11
Entry of ayes and noes on nominations of officers for state institutions.....	13	1
On proposed constitutional amendments	23	1

JOURNAL—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Entry of ayes and noes on nominations of officers for state institutions—		
Yeas and nays, on demand of one-sixth	2	21
On introduction of bills later than ten days before close of session..	2	36
On passage of bill.....	1	22
On passage of emergency clause....	2	31
Publication of, except portions requiring secrecy	2	11
Votes on elections by legislature entered	2	27
On removal of judges, etc., entered...	4	9
JUDGE PRO TEMPORE —In superior court, provision for	4	7
JUDGES —Absence from state vacates office	4	8
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact	4	16
But to declare the law.....	4	16
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	19
Removal for incompetency.....	4	9
Rights of accused.....	4	9
Salaries payable quarterly.....	4	13
(See Judge pro Tempore; Judges of Superior Court; Judges of Supreme Court.)		
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT —Court commissioners, appointment of.....	4	23
Decisions within ninety days after submission	4	20
Disqualified unless admitted to practice in state	4	17
Each judge invested with powers of all.	4	5
May sit in any county.....	4	5
Elections of	4	5
Ineligible to other than judicial office..	4	15
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact	4	16
But to declare the law.....	4	16
Oath of office prescribed for.....	4	28
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	18
Pro tempore judge.....	4	7
Recall, judges as subject to. (Amendment 8.)		
Report defects in law to supreme court.	4	25
Rules of court, may establish.....	4	24
Salaries and apportionment of.....	4	13
Sessions of court may be held in any county on request.....	4	14
Term of office and when begins.....	4	7
Writs may be issued by.....	4	5
(See Judges; Superior Court.)	4	6
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT —Chief justice, how determined.....	4	3
Classification by lot.....	4	3
Clerk to be appointed by.....	4	22

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—Continued:		Art.	Sec.
Disqualified, unless admitted to practice in state	4	17	
Election of	4	3	
Ineligible to other than judicial office..	4	15	
Issuance of writs authorized.....	4	4	
Oath of office prescribed.....	4	28	
Practice of law prohibited.....	4	19	
Recall, judges as subject to. (Amendment 8.)			
Reporter, appointment of.....	4	18	
Reports of defects in laws to governor.	4	25	
	4	13	
Salaries and payment.....		14	
Term of office.....	4	3	
(See Judges; Supreme Court.)			
JUDGMENT— Belonging to territory inures to state.....	27	4	
Extent of, on impeachment.....	5	2	
Of one judge of superior court to be of same force as of all.....	4	5	
Of superior court to be given within ninety days after submission.....	4	20	
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION— Must be open and without delay.....	1	10	
JUDICIAL DECISIONS— All supreme court decisions to be in writing and grounds stated	4	2	
Concurrence by majority of court necessary	4	2	
Publication required	4	21	
* Free to anyone.....	4	21	
Reporter for, to be appointed.....	4	18	
JUDICIAL OFFICERS— Absence forfeits office, when	4	8	
Compensation by fees prohibited, except	4	13	
Impeachment, liable to, except courts not of record	5	2	
Oath of office prescribed.....	4	28	
Recall, not subject to (Amendment 8)..	1	33	
Removal by legislature.....	4	9	
(See Court Commissioners; Judges; Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts; Justice of Peace.)			
JUDICIAL POWER— Vested in what courts	4	1	
JUDICIAL QUESTION— Public use in eminent domain	1	16	
As judicial question. (Amendment 9.)			
JURISDICTION— Actions pending before change of government.....	27	1	
Inferior courts, legislature to prescribe.	4	12	
Justice of peace, as legislature may fix.	4	10	
Not to trench on courts of record....	4	10	
Superior court	4	6	
Supreme court	4	4	
United States over reserved lands.....	25	1	
(See Criminal Action.)			

	Art.	Sec.
JUROR—Not incompetent because of religious opinion	1	11
Number necessary for verdict.....	1	21
Prohibition against prescribing religious qualifications. (Amendment 4.)		
JURY—Ascertainment by, of compensation for right of way.....	1	16
Charging, duty of judge.....	4	16
Criminal action, right of accused in. (Amendment 10.)		
Eminent domain proceedings. (Amendment 9.)		
Number in courts not of record.....	1	21
Right of trial by remains inviolate....	1	21
Waiver in civil cases may be had.....	1	21
Verdict by less than twelve may be authorized	1	21
(See Grand Jury; Juror.)		
JUSTICE—Administration must be open and without delay.....	1	10
JUSTICE OF PEACE—Appeal lies to superior court	4	6
Cannot be made court of record.....	4	11
Duties to be prescribed by legislature..	4	10
Fees prohibited, when.....	4	10
Jurisdiction, legislature to determine....	4	10
Not to trench on courts of record.....	4	10
Number, legislature to determine.....	4	10
Police justice in cities may be chosen from	4	10
Salary, when	4	10
Vacancy in office, how filled.....	11	6
Vested with judicial power.....	4	1
(See Judicial Officers.)		
LAND COMMISSIONER—(See Commissioner of Public Lands.)		
LANDS—Alien ownership prohibited.....	2	33
Canadians permitted land ownership under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment).	2	33
Confirmation of prior sales for educational purposes by county commissioners	16	2
Granted lands, restrictions on sale.....	16	1
For educational purposes, sold.....	16	2, 3
Plat of state lands in cities required before sale	16	4
Limit on amount offered in one parcel	16	4
Quantity of state land that may be sold in one parcel as acreage.....	16	4
Reclamation, public use in taking for. (Amendment 9.)		
Restrictions on selling school lands....	16	3
Settlement, public use in taking property for. (Amendment 9.)		
Taxation of Indian lands.....	26	2
Nonresidents	26	2
United States, none to be imposed....	26	2
Timber and stone may be sold, how....	16	3

	Art. Sec.	
LAW OF THE LAND—Constitution of United States supreme.....	1	2
LAWS—Bills of attainder prohibited.....	1	23
Corporations, statutory regulations may be amended or repealed.....	12	1
Defects and omissions to be reported to governor	4	25
Enacting clause	2	18
Referendum measure. (Amendment 7.)		
Ex post facto, prohibited.....	1	23
Governor's approval, presentation for.....	3	12
Passage over veto.....	3	12
Without approval, how becomes effective	3	12
Impairing obligation of contracts prohibited	1	23
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Legislative enactments to be by bill....	2	18
Requisites on final passage of bill....	2	22
Special legislation prohibited in certain cases	2	28
State debt authorized for some single work	8	3
Object of tax must be stated.....	8	3
Publication required	8	3
Territorial, to remain in force until altered	27	2
Proviso as to tide lands.....	27	2
Time of taking effect.....	2	31
(See Acts; Bill; Statutes.)		
LEASE—Of corporate franchise not to relieve from liability.....	12	1
Of harbor areas for building wharves...	15	2
Limit of term of lease.....	15	2
LEGAL HOLIDAY—Superior courts not open	4	6
Writs that may be issued and served...	4	6
LEGISLATURE—		
Organization and Membership—		
Adjournment, restrictions on.....	2	11
Apportionment of members.....	22	1, 2
New, when made.....	2	3
Attendance of absentee, less than quorum may compel	2	8
Authority generally. (Amendment 7.)		
Bribery of members, how punished....	2	30
Compensation and mileage of members.	2	23
Consists of senate and house of representatives	2	1
Contempts punishable by each house....	2	9
Convening in extra session at call of governor	3	7
Election of members, each house judge of	2	8
Eligible to membership, who are.....	2	7

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Organization and Membership—		
Expulsion of member requires two-thirds vote	2	9
Journal, each house to keep and publish	2	11
Members, from what civil offices excluded	2	13
Not liable for words spoken in private interest in bill to be disclosed.....	2	30
Privilege from arrest, except.....	2	16
From civil process, when.....	2	16
Number of members.....	2	2
Office accepted under United States vacates seat	2	14
Officers, each house to elect its own.....	2	10
Ineligible to membership.....	2	14
Quorum, majority to constitute.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Records, secretary of state to keep.....	3	17
Rules of proceedings, each house to determine	2	9
Sessions to be open.....	2	11
Biennial	2	12
Special, may be convened by governor	2	12
Time of meeting.....	2	12
Vacancies, how filled.....	2	15
Vote on elections to be viva voce.....	2	27
None when member has private interest in bill.....	2	30
Duties—		
Accountability of county and local officers to be provided for.....	11	5
Accounting for state receipts and expenditures to be prescribed.....	7	7
Appropriation for expenses of constitutional convention to be made.....	27	19
Bureau of statistics to be established... ..	2	34
Cities, incorporation by general laws to be provided	11	10
Combinations affecting prices, etc., punishment to be provided.....	12	22
Compensation of county and local officers to be regulated.....	11	5
Of officers not to be changed during term	2	25
Regulating compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Classification of counties, for purpose of prescribing compensation. (Amendment 12.)		
Congressional districts, state to be divided into	27	13
Contested elections of state officers to be decided	3	4
Convict labor to be provided for.....	2	29
County government, system of, to be established	11	4
Divorces not to be granted by.....	2	24

LEGISLATURE—Continued:

Art. Sec.

Duties—

Drugs and medicines, sale to be regulated.....	20	2
Elections, qualifications of voters to be regulated	6	1
Certificates of, to be given state officers	3	4
County, township, precinct, and district to be provided for.....	11	5
Election of necessary county officers, duty to provide for. (Amendment 12.)	6	6
Secrecy of ballot to be secured.....	6	6
Employees in mines and factories to be protected by law.....	2	35
Enumeration of inhabitants to be provided for	2	3
Harbor lines, commission to establish to be appointed	15	1
Health, board of, to be established.....	20	1
Homesteads to be protected from forced sale	19	1
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Justices of peace, number, powers and duties to be prescribed.....	4	10
Lease of harbor areas for wharves to be provided	15	2
Medicine and surgery, practice of, to be regulated	20	2
Militia, organization and discipline to be provided for	10	2
Officers of counties and municipal corporations, duties and terms of office to be prescribed	11	5
Classification of counties by population, in enumerating duties of county officers. (Amendment 12.)		
County officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
District officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Not provided for in constitution, legislature to provide for election and terms	27	11
Precinct officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Township officers, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Passes, use by public officers to be prohibited	2	39
Grant to public officers to be prevented	12	20
Private interest in bill, members to declare	2	30
Public arms, safekeeping and protection required	10	4
Publication of opinions of supreme court to be provided for.....	4	21

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Duties—		
Rates for freights and passengers, discrimination to be prevented.....	12	18
Maximum, to be established.....	12	18
Referendum. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Registration law to be enacted.....	6	7
Salaries of county officers and certain constables to be fixed.....	11	5
Sale of school and university lands, confirmation to be made.....	16	2
Seat of government, choice of location to be provided for.....	14	1
Soldiers' home, maintenance to be provided	10	3
Suits against state, manner of bringing, to be directed.....	2	26
System of public schools to be established	9	2
Taxation, annual expenses to be met by.	7	1
Corporate property to be under general law	7	3
Deficiencies and expenses to be met by	7	8
Exemption of limited amount of personalty to be secured.....	7	2
State debt to be liquidated by.....	7	1
Uniform and equal rate to be secured.	7	2
Valuation of property on just basis to be insured	7	2
Vital statistics, bureau of, to be established	20	1
Enactment of Laws—		
Act, how revised or amended.....	2	37
Amendment of bill.....	2	38
Bill to contain but one subject.....	2	19
When not to be considered.....	2	36
	2	19
Enacting clause	2	18
Initiative measures. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Laws to be enacted by bill.....	2	18
Take effect, when.....	2	31
Presiding officer of each house to sign bills	2	32
Rules for signing bills may be prescribed	2	32
Style of laws.....	2	18
Title of bill to disclose object.....	2	19
Veto of bill, and passage over.....	3	12
Yeas and nays, entry on journal required, when	2	21, 22
Powers—		
Abolition of certain state offices permitted	3	25
Appropriation of public funds. (See Appropriations.)		
Capitol building, appropriation restricted until permanent location.....	14	3

LEGISLATURE—Continued:

Art. Sec.

Powers—

Chaplain for penal and reformatory institutions may be employed. (Amendment 4.)		
Charters of corporations cannot be extended	12	3
Clerk of supreme court, election may be provided for	4	22
Constitution, amendment may be proposed in either house.....	23	1
Revision, convention for may be agreed on	23	2
Corporate property and franchises may be taken for public use.....	12	10
Corporations not to be created by special act	12	1
Courts of record, power to establish....	4	11
Divorces not to be granted by.....	2	24
Duties of county officer, power to prescribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Elective franchise may be granted to women in school elections.....	6	2
Exemptions from taxation, power to provide. (See Taxation.)		
Extra compensation to officers for past services prohibited	2	25
Fees of county officers, power to provide accountability for. (Amendment 12.)		
Forfeitures of corporate franchises may be declared for unlawful combinations.	12	22
Remission of, prohibited.....	12	3
Harbor areas, building on, may be provided for by general law.....	15	2
Inferior courts, powers of may be prescribed	4	12
Irrevocable privilege or franchise, power to grant denied	1	8
Jury, number for panel and for verdict may be fixed at less than twelve.....	1	21
Lotteries, no power to authorize.....	2	24
Municipal corporations may be vested with power to make local improvements	7	9
Number of judges of supreme court may be increased	4	2
Private or special laws prohibited.....	2	28
Public corporations not to be created by special act	11	10
Public funds, power to provide for accounting as to. (Amendment 12.)		
Railroad commission may be established.	12	18
Removal of judges, etc., for incompetency	4	9
Reservation of power in people. (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
Salaries of judges may be increased....	4	14
School fund (common) may be enlarged.	9	3
Seat of government cannot be changed by	14	1

LEGISLATURE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Powers—		
Senate, legislative authority vested in. (Amendment 7.)		
Separate departments of supreme court may be provided.....	4	2
Sheriff, providing for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Taxation, corporate authorities may be vested with power by general laws...	11	12
Exemption of personal property. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Local cannot be imposed by.....	11	12
Terms of county officers, power to pre- scribe. (Amendment 12.)		
Voters, authority to define manner of as- certaining qualifications. (Amendment 5.) (See House of Representatives; Initiative and Referendum; Senate.)		
LIABILITIES—Corporate, not relieved by alienation or lease of franchise.....	12	8
Extinguishment by special legislation prohibited	2	28(10)
LIBERTY—Depriving of, without due pro- cess of law, forbidden.....	1	3
LICENTIOUS ACTS—Guaranty of freedom of conscience in matters of religious worship as justifying. (Amendment 4.)		
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Acts as gov- ernor, when	3	10
Deciding vote, in case of tie in senate...	2	10
Election of	3	1
Office may be abolished by legislature..	3	25
Presiding officer of senate.....	3	16
In absence, who presides.....	2	10
Salary of	3	16
Succession to office of governor. (Amend- ment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
LIFE—Deprivation of, without due process of law, prohibited.....	1	3
LIMIT—FORTY MILL (see Amendment 17)	7	2
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS—Special legis- lation prohibited	2	28(17)
LIMITING PRODUCTION — Combination for, prohibited	12	22
LITERACY—Qualification of voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
LOANS—Prohibition against loan of school fund to private persons or corpora- tions. (Amendment 1.)		
State may incur to meet debts.....	8	1
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—Authority of cities to levy special taxes for.....	7	9
LOCAL OFFICERS—Eligible to legislature	2	14

	Art.	Sec.
LOTTERIES—Legislature prohibited from authorizing	2	24
MAJORITY—Necessary in impeachment..	5	1
Passage of bills requires.....	2	22
Petition for division of county requires.	11	3
Quorum of each house constituted by...	2	8
Special act cannot declare a person of age	2	28(11)
MALFEASANCE—Officers liable to impeachment for	5	2
Recall for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Removal by law, if not subject to impeachment	5	3
MANDAMUS—Original and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court...	4	6
MANDATORY—Constitutional provisions are	1	29
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Use of waters for, deemed public use.....	21	1
MEDICINE—Practice and sale, legislature to regulate	20	2
MESSAGES—Governor to communicate with legislature by.....	3	6
MILEAGE—Members of legislature entitled to	2	23
MILITARY—Not to interfere with elections	1	19
Subordinate to civil power.....	1	18
(See Army; Militia.)		
MILITIA—Citizens subject to duty in.....	10	1
Who exempt	10	1
Exemption to persons having conscientious scruples, on payment of equivalent	10	6
Governor to be commander in chief.....	3	8
Members entitled to admission to soldiers' home, when.....	10	3
Officer of, eligible to legislature, when..	2	14
Organization and discipline.....	10	2
Privilege from arrest, when.....	10	5
(See Arms; Army; Military.)		
MINES—Protection of employees, laws to be passed	2	35
Yield tax or ad valorem tax authorized. (Amendment 14.)		
MINING PURPOSES—Use of water for deemed public use.....	21	1
MINORS—Sale of mortgage of property not to be authorized by special act..	2	28(4, 11)
(See Children; Majority.)		
MONEY—Corporations not to issue anything but lawful money of United States. (Amendment 16.)		

MONEY—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Disbursement from state treasury.....	8	4
Municipal officers to deposit with treasurer	11	15
State taxes payable in.....	7	6
Using public money by officer a felony..	11	14
(See Public Money.)		
MONOPOLIES—Forbidden	12	22
Forfeiture of franchise and property may be declared	12	22
Penalties to be provided by law.....	12	22
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Cities of 20,000 or over may frame own charter	11	10
Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by	8	7
Credit or money not to be loaned.....	8	7
Debts, power to incur.....	8	6
Limit of power.....	8	6
Improvements, power to make by special taxation or assessment.....	7	9
Local affairs controlled by.....	11	11
Organization to be under general laws..	11	10
Police and sanitary regulations enforced by	11	11
Private property not to be taken for debt of	11	13
Public money to be deposited with treasurer	11	15
Salary of officers not to be changed.....	11	8
Of certain constables to be regulated by law	11	8
Seals of	27	9
Special act to create or amend charter, prohibited	2	28(8)
Streets, power to extend over tide lands.	15	3
Taxation, assessment and levy, power of	7	9
Exemption of municipal property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Imposition for local purposes prohibited to legislature.....	11	12
Local power to assess and levy, where	11	12
Term of officers not to be extended.....	11	8
Use of public money by official, a felony	11	14
(See City; Municipal Courts; Municipal Fines; Towns and Villages.)		
MUNICIPAL COURTS—Legislature may provide for	4	1
MUNICIPAL FINE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS—Limitations and restrictions on	8	6
(See City; Towns and Villages.)		
NAMES—Change of, by special legislation prohibited	2	28(1)
NATURALIZATION—Power of, vested in superior court	4	6

	Art.	Sec.
NAVIGABLE WATERS — Harbor lines, commission to be established to locate	15	1
Ownership of state in beds and shores asserted	17	1
NEW COUNTY—Formation may be by spe- cial act	2	28(18)
Restrictions on	11	3
NONJUDICIAL DAYS—Certain writs may be issued and served on.....	4	6
Superior courts not open on.....	4	6
NONRESIDENTS—Taxation of lands of citizens of United States.....	26	2
NORMAL SCHOOLS—Included in public school system	9	2
NUISANCES—Appellate jurisdiction of su- preme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
OATH OF OFFICE—Prescribed for judges	4	28
Where to be filed.....	4	28
Recall for violation of. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
OATHS—Administered in most binding manner	1	6
Of senators in impeachment trials.....	5	1
OBLIGATION OF CONTRACTS—Not to be impaired by legislation.....	1	23
OFFENSES—Bailable, when not capital...	1	20
Existing, to be prosecuted in name of state	27	5
Impeachment of public officers for.....	5	2
Jeopardy, twice in, for same offense, for- bidden	1	9
Prosecution by information or indictment	1	25
Rights of accused.....	1	22
Trial by jury, right of.....	1	20
OFFICE — Acceptance of, under United States vacates seat in legislature.....	2	14
Certain postmasters exempt.....	2	14
Bribery, a disqualification for.....	2	30
Disqualification of legislators for certain civil offices	2	13
Ineligibility for legislature.....	2	14
Judge, open to whom.....	4	17
Ineligible to other than judicial office.	4	15
Legislature may abolish certain offices..	3	25
Religious qualification not to be required	1	11
Removal from, by joint resolution of leg- islature	4	9
Vacancy in, how filled.....	3	13
(See Officers.)		
OFFICERS—Abolition of certain state of- fices authorized	3	25
Accountability for fees and money col- lected	11	5

OFFICERS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
County officer ineligible for more than two terms	11	7
Township, precinct and district election and compensation to be regulated by legislature	11	5
Who may or may not be salaried.....	11	8
Election of, when no provision in constitution	27	11
First, under constitution	27	7
Extra compensation prohibited.....	2	25
Guilty of felony, when uses public money	11	14
Impeachment of	5	2
Legislative, each house to elect.....	2	10
Local, may be members of legislature..	2	14
Militia, appointment or election of.....	10	2
Without salary eligible to legislature.	2	14
Passes, use or acceptance by, forbidden.	2	39
Public moneys to be deposited with treasurer	11	15
Recall of officers. (See Recall.)		
Removable by law, when not impeachable	5	3
Salary not to be changed during term...	2	25
Territorial and United States, how long to hold	27	6, 14
Trustees of state institutions, appointment of	13	1
Use of passes prohibited.....	12	20
(See Appointment; County Officers; District Officers; Governor; Lieutenant-Governor; Precinct Officers; Recall of Officers; Salaries; State Officers; Term of Office.)		
OFFICIAL ACTS—Validation by special laws prohibited	2	28(12)
OMISSIONS—In laws, report to governor by supreme judges.....	4	25
OPINIONS—Free for publication by any person	4	21
Of supreme court to be reported.....	4	18
Publication authorized	4	21
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION—Superior court	4	6
Supreme court	4	4
OWNERSHIP OF LANDS—Prohibited to aliens, except	2	33
Canadians may own land under certain circumstances. (24th Amendment, Art. 2, Sec. 33.)		
PARDONING POWER—Governor vested with, subject to restrictions.....	3	9
To report pardons granted to legislature	3	11
PARTNERSHIP—(See Copartnerships.)		
PASS—Grant of, to public officers, prohibited	12	20
Use of, by public officers, prohibited....	2	39
PASSENGER TARIFFS—Abuses and extortions to be prohibited.....	12	18
Regulation by legislature authorized....	12	18

	Art.	Sec.
PENALTIES —Accrued to territory, inure to state	27	3
Incurred, not affected by change in government	27	5
Remission by special act prohibited.....	2	28(14)
Violation of provisions against monopolies	12	22
PENITENTIARY —Chaplain, right to employ. (Amendment 4.)		
PEOPLE —Political power inherent in.....	1	1
Reservation of power. (Amendment 7.)		
Public lands held in trust for.....	16	1
Right of petition and peaceful assemblage	1	4
To religious liberty.....	1	11
To security in home.....	1	7
Rights retained not affected by grants in constitution	1	30
Toleration of religious sentiment secured to	26	1
PERCENTAGES —Of voters to initiate measures. (Amendment 7.)		
Of voters to recall officer. (Amendment 8.)		
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND —Investment of. (Amendment 1.) (See Common School Fund; School Fund.)		
PERSONAL PROPERTY —Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Exemption from taxation.....	7	2
Power of legislature to exempt from taxation. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
PERSONS —Convicted of infamous crimes, excluded from elective franchise.....	6	3
School funds not to be loaned to.....	16	5
PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY —Sale or mortgage of property forbidden to be authorized by special law.....	2	28(4)
PETITION —Right of, not to be abridged.. (See Initiative and Referendum; Recall.)	1	4
POLICE JUSTICE —Justice of peace may be made	4	10
POLICE POWER —Counties, cities, towns, townships may exercise.....	11	11
POLITICAL POWER —Inherent in people..	1	1
POOLING —By common carriers prohibited (See Combinations.)	12	14
POPULAR GOVERNMENT —(See Initiative and Referendum.)		
POPULATION —Classification of counties by. (Amendment 12.)		

	Art.	Sec.
POSTMASTER—Eligible to legislature, when	2	14
POWERS—Executive, vested in governor.	3	2
Judicial, where vested.....	4	1
Legislative, where charge vested.....	2	1
Reserved by people.....	2	1
Reserved power of referendum. (Amendment 7.)		
Pardoning, where vested.....	3	9
PRECINCT OFFICERS—Election, duties, terms and compensation to be provided for by legislature.....	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for elec- tion of. (Amendment 12.)		
Official bonds unaffected by change in government	27	14
Territorial, hold office until when.....	27	14
Vacancies, how filled.....	11	6
PRESIDENT OF SENATE—Lieutenant- Governor shall be.....	3	16
Temporary presiding officer, when chosen	2	10
PRESS—Liberty of, secured.....	1	5
PRICES—Combination to fix, prohibited...	12	22
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—(See Corpora- tions.)		
PRIVATE LEGISLATION—Prohibited in enumerated cases	2	28
PRIVATE PROPERTY—Not to be taken for public debts.....	11	13
Taken for public or private use, just compensation to be made.....	1	16
PRIVILEGE—Electors not to be arrested on election day.....	6	5
Irrevocable grant of, prohibited.....	1	8
Legislative members not subject to ar- rest or civil process.....	2	16
Militia not to be arrested at musters...	10	5
PRIVILEGES—Equal to all citizens and corporations	1	12
Hereditary, grant of, by state prohibited	1	28
Special, prohibited	1	12
PROBATE COURT—Merger in superior court, when	27	10
Probate judge to perform duties until term expires	27	10
PROBATE MATTERS—Appellate jurisdic- tion of supreme court.....	4	4
Jurisdiction of superior court.....	27	10
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
PROCESS—Authority of superior court ex- tends throughout state.....	4	6
Legislators privileged from when.....	2	16

PROCESS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
State courts may have served on lands of United States	25	1
Style of	4	27
Territorial to be valid.....	27	1
PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT —State constitution to go into effect upon....	27	16
PROHIBITION —Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
Sale of liquors, separate article (rejected)	27	17
Writs may be issued and served on non-judicial days	4	6
PROPERTY —Corporate, subject to eminent domain	12	10
Deprivation without due process of law prohibited	1	3
Private, not to be taken to pay public debts	11	3
Taking for private use prohibited, except Or damaging for public use, not without just compensation	1	16
Territorial, to vest in state.....	27	4
(See Personal Property; Taxation.)		
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY —Election, duties, term, compensation, legislature to provide for	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Removal for incompetency, corruption, etc.	4	9
Rights of one accused.....	4	9
PROSECUTIONS —Commenced before statehood, how conducted.....	27	5
Conducted in name of state.....	4	27
May be by information or indictment...	1	25
Unaffected by change in government...	27	5
(See Criminal Actions.)		
PROTECTION —Life, liberty and property entitled to	1	3
Persons engaged in dangerous employments, provisions for.....	2	35
Public arms, provision for safekeeping..	10	4
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR —May or may not be salaried.....	11	8
PUBLIC ARMS —Protection and safekeeping to be provided.....	10	4
PUBLICATION —Amendments proposed to constitution	23	1
Liberty of, guaranteed.....	1	5
Of measures referred to the people under referendum. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Opinions of supreme court.....	4	21

PUBLICATION—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Proposed law authorizing state to contract debt	8	3
Receipts and expenditures of public money	7	7
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS—(See Municipal Corporations.)		
PUBLIC DEBTS—Private property not to be taken in payment of.....	11	13
PUBLIC FUNDS—Legislature as empowered to provide for accounting. (Amendment 12.) (See Appropriations; Investments; School Funds.)		
PUBLIC HEALTH—Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Laws regulating deleterious occupations to be passed.....	2	35
State board of, shall be created.....	20	1
PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS—Municipal limit of		
State, limit of.....	8	6
Exceptions to	8	1
Territorial, assumed by state.....	8	2, 3
(See City; County Indebtedness; State Indebtedness; Towns and Villages.)	26	3
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
PUBLIC LANDS—Disclaimer by state of title to unappropriated.....		
Granted to state held in trust for people	26	2
Sale only for full market value.....	16	1
Unappropriated to be subject to control of United States.....	16	1
(See Commissioner of Public Granted Lands; Lands; School Lands.)	26	2
PUBLIC MONEY—Accountability of public officers		
Appropriation for religious worship prohibited	11	5, 15
Deposit with treasurer required.....	1	11
Statements of receipts and expenditures to be published.....	11	15
Using or making a profit out of, a felony (See Money.)	7	7
	11	14
PUBLIC OFFICE—Religious qualification not to be required.....		
	1	11
PUBLIC OFFICER—Change of compensation during term forbidden.....		
Extra compensation to, prohibited.....	2	25
Religious qualifications, prohibition against. (Amendment 4.) (See Officers.)	2	25

	Art.	Sec.
PUBLIC PROPERTY —Not to be applied to religious worship	1	11
PUBLIC SAFETY —Exception from power of referendum of bills affecting. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Ground for suspension of habeas corpus.	1	13
PUBLIC SCHOOLS —Establishment and maintenance guaranteed	26	4
Free from sectarian control.....	9	4
Open to all children of state.....	26	4
Superintendent of public instruction to have supervision	9	1
System to be established by state.....	26	4
Including what	9	2
(See Common Schools; Education; High Schools; Normal Schools; Technical Schools.)	9	2
PUBLIC USE —A judicial question.....	3	22
Property not to be taken for, without compensation	9	2
.....	1	16
PUNISHMENT —Bribery and corrupt solicitation, how punished.....	1	16
Cruel, not to be inflicted.....	2	30
.....	1	14
QUALIFICATIONS —Judges of supreme and superior courts	4	17
Members of legislature.....	2	7
Each house to be judge of.....	2	8
Religious, not to be required for public office	1	11
State officers	3	25
(See Voters.)		
QUORUM —Majority of each house to constitute	2	8
Less number may adjourn and compel attendance	2	8
Supreme court, majority of judges necessary	4	2
QUO WARRANTO —Appellate and original jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
RACE —Discrimination in education on account of, prohibited.....	9	1
RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION —May be established by legislature	12	18
RAILROAD COMPANIES —Charges to any point not to exceed those to more distant station	12	15
Combinations to regulate production or transportation of commodities prohibited	12	22
Sharing earnings forbidden.....	12	14

	Art.	Sec.
RAILROAD COMPANIES—Continued:		
Commission to control may be established	12	18
Common carriers, subject to legislative control	12	13
Connection at state line with foreign railroads authorized	12	13
Consolidation with competing lines prohibited	12	16
Delay in receipt and transportation of connecting cars forbidden.....	12	13
Discrimination between telegraph companies forbidden	12	19
In charges between persons and places prohibited	12	15
Excursions and commutation tickets may be granted	12	15
Express companies to be allowed equal terms	12	21
Extortion and discrimination in rates to be prevented	12	18
Grant of passes to public officers forbidden	12	20
Intersecting crossing or connecting with other railroads authorized.....	12	13
Maximum rates of fare and freight to be established by law.....	12	18
Passes, acceptance and use by public officers unlawful	2	39
Rolling stock subject to taxation and execution sale	12	17
Telegraph and telephone companies to be allowed to use right of way.....	12	19
Transfers of cars, when shall form connections for	12	13
RAILWAY CARS—Jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		
RATIFICATION — Constitutional amendments	23	1
Revision	23	3
REAL PROPERTY—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
REBELLION OR INVASION—Suspension of writ of habeas corpus.....	1	13
RECALL OF OFFICERS—Legislature, duty to pass necessary laws to carry out provisions of the amendment. (Amendment 8, Sec. 34.)		
Malfeasance or misfeasance, recall for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Necessary statements in petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Oath of office, recall for violation of. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Officers subject to. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		

	Art.	Sec.
RECALL OF OFFICERS—Continued:		
Per cent of voters required for petition for. (Amendment 8, Secs. 33, 34.)		
Petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Place for filing petition. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Special election on petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES— Account of, to be published.....	7	7
RECLAMATION— Public use in taking for. (Amendment 9.)		
RECOGNIZANCES— Territorial inure to state	27	4
Valid and unaffected by change in government	27	4
RECORDS— Of state officers to be kept at capital	3	24
Of territorial courts, transferred to superior courts	27	8
REFERENDUM— (See Initiative and Referendum.)		
REFORESTATION— Taxation by yield tax or ad valorem tax. (Amendment 14.)		
REGENTS— Appointment for state institutions	13	1
REGISTRATION LAW— Compliance with by elector necessary.....	6	7
Enactment by legislature required, when Power of legislature to provide for punishment for illegal registration. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)	6	7
RELEASE OF DEBT OR OBLIGATION— Special legislation prohibited.....	2	28(10)
RELIGION— Appropriations of public funds for religious purposes, prohibition against. (Amendment 4.)		
Chaplain of state penitentiary, right to employ. (Amendment 4.)		
Freedom of conscience guaranteed.....	1	11
Guaranty of freedom of conscience. (Amendment 4.)		
Juror not to be incompetent on account of	1	11
Competency not dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.)		
No person to be molested on account of. Public office, prohibition against religious qualification. (Amendment 4.)	1	11
Toleration in, secured.....	26	1
Witness not incompetent because of....	1	11
Competency not dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.)		
Right to interrogate respecting religious beliefs to affect weight of testimony. (Amendment 4.)		

	Art.	Sec.
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—Impeachment.	5	1
Joint resolution of legislature for removal	4	9
Officers not liable to impeachment, how removed	5	3
Of governor, who to act.....	3	10
And lieutenant-governor, who to act..	3	10
(See Recall.)		
REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT—		
Judges to appoint.....	4	18
Salary to be prescribed by law.....	4	18
REPORTS—Decisions of supreme court...	4	21
Defects and omissions in the laws.....	4	25
REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS—Allotment among counties.....	22	2
REPRESENTATIVES—Apportionment among counties	22	2
Compensation and mileage.....	2	23
Congressional, how and when to be elected	27	13
Vote at first election under territorial law	27	13
Election of	2	4, 5
Number of	2	2
Privilege from arrest.....	2	16
From civil process.....	2	16
Qualifications of	2	7
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Term of office.....	2	4, 5
(See House of Representatives; Recall.)		
REPRIEVES—Report of, by governor to legislature	3	11
RESIDENCE—Absence in public service or at certain institutions, not to affect...	6	4
Eligibility to office and right of voting, how affected by	6	4
Qualification for voters. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
State officers, where.....	3	24
REVENUE—Failure in, state may incur debt to meet.....	8	1
Tax may be levied to pay.....	7	8
REVENUE AND TAXATION—Corporate property subject same as individual...	7	3
Deduction of debts from credits allowed	7	2
Exemptions from taxation. (See Taxation.)		
Power to tax not to be suspended or surrendered	7	4
Property to be taxed in proportion to value	7	1
Uniform and equal rate required.....	7	2
(See Taxation.)		
REVIEW, WRIT OF—Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court..	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6

	Art.	Sec.
REVISION OF CONSTITUTION—Conven- tion called, to consist of how many...	23	2
Two-thirds vote of each house necessary	23	2
Vote on, how provided for.....	23	2
RIGHT OF PETITION—Not to be abridged	1	4
RIGHT OF WAY—Appropriation of prop- erty for	1	16
RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE—Not to be abridged	1	4
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS—Not to be im- paired	1	24
Restriction on employment of armed men by private persons.....	1	24
RIGHTS—Declaration of	1	1-32
Enumerated, not to affect others retained	1	30
Existing, not affected by change in gov- ernment	27	1
Reservation of rights in people. (See Ini- tiative and Referendum.)		
ROAD DISTRICT—Vacancy in office, how filled	11	6
ROADS—(See Highways; State Roads; Street and Roads.)		
ROLLING STOCK—Personal property, sub- ject to taxation and execution sale...	12	17
RULES OF COURT—Assignment of busi- ness of superior court under.....	4	5
Judges of superior courts to establish..	4	24
RULES OF PROCEEDINGS—Each house to determine	2	9
SAILORS—Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	2	3
SALARIES—Change in, during term, pro- hibited	2	25
Clerk of supreme court.....	4	22
Constables in certain cities.....	11	8
County, township, precinct and district officers	11	5, 8
Judges of supreme and superior courts..	4	13
How and when payable.....	4	14
Increase or diminution during term forbidden	4	13
Justice of peace in certain cities.....	4	10
Reporter of supreme court.....	4	18
State officers, increase or diminution dur- ing term prohibited.....	3	25
Attorney general	3	21
Auditor	3	20
Commissioner of public lands.....	3	23
Governor	3	14
Lieutenant-governor	3	16
Secretary of state.....	3	17
Superintendent of public instruction...	3	22
Treasurer	3	19

	Art.	Sec.
SANITARY REGULATIONS—County, city and town may enforce.....	11	11
SCHOOL DISTRICT—Authority to contract debts	8	6
Exemption of property from taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Women may be permitted to vote.....	6	2
SCHOOL FUND—Applied exclusively to common schools	9	2
Apportionment by special act forbidden.	2	28(7)
Bonds, investment in. (Amendment 1.)		
Enlargement authorized	9	3
Interest of, applied to current expenses.	9	3
Investment, what securities.....	16	5
Investment. (Amendment 1.)		
Loans to private persons or corporations forbidden	16	5
Prohibition against. (Amendment 1.)		
Losses from, how made good.....	9	5
Sources from which derived.....	9	3
(See Common School Fund; Permanent School Fund.)		
SCHOOL LANDS—Sale, manner of.....	16	2-4
SCHOOLS—Maintained partly by public funds to be free from sectarian control	9	4
Public school system, what included in.	9	2
(See Common Schools; Education; High Schools; Normal Schools; Public Schools.)		
SEAL—State, design of.....	18	1
Custodian, secretary of state to be....	3	18
Superior courts, design of.....	27	9
Territorial court, county and municipal officers, to be seals under state.....	27	8, 9
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—Location, how determined	14	1
Election under territorial law.....	27	15
Form of ballot.....	17	18
Majority vote necessary.....	14	1
Provision for determination if no choice at first election.....	14	1
Permanent location, how changed.....	14	2
Temporary, to be located where.....	14	1
SECRECY—In legislative proceedings, how obtained	2	11
Of ballot, to be secured at elections....	6	6
SECRETARY OF STATE—Attests commissions issued by state.....	3	15
Bureau of statistics, etc., to be established in office of.....	2	34
Duties	3	17
Election	3	1
Initiative measures, filing petitions. (Amendment 7 (a).)		

SECRETARY OF STATE—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Records to be kept at capital.....	3	24
Referendum petition filed with. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Residence to be maintained at seat of government	3	24
Salary	3	17
Seal of state to be kept by.....	3	18
Submitting measures to the people pending enactment of specific legislation respecting initiative and referendum. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Succession to office of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
SECTARIAN CONTROL—Public schools to be free from.....	26	4
SECURITY—Of individual rights, what is essential	1	32
Of person in private affairs and home...	1	7
SENATE—Advice and consent to appointments by governor	13	1
Impeachments tried by.....	5	1
Conviction requires two-thirds vote...	5	1
Legislative powers vested in.....	2	1
Number of senators	2	2
Legislative authority vested in. (Amendment 7.)		
Presiding officer in absence of lieutenant-governor	2	10
Quorum, majority to constitute.....	2	8
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
(See Legislature; Senators.)		
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS — Allotment of counties	22	1
Convenient and contiguous territory required	2	6
Numbering to be consecutive.....	2	6
Representative districts not to be divided	2	6
SENATORS—Allotment of	2	6
Apportionment	22	1
Compensation and mileage.....	2	23
Elections	2	6
Impeachments tried by.....	5	1
Oath or affirmation required in.....	5	1
Two-thirds necessary to convict.....	5	1
Number	2	2
Privilege from arrest.....	2	16
From civil process.....	2	16
Qualifications	2	7
Reapportionment after each census.....	2	3
Term of office.....	2	6
Vacancy in office, how filled. (Amendment 13.) (See Recall; Senate.)		

	Art.	Sec.
SEPARATE ARTICLES— Submission for adoption or rejection.....	27	17
Form of ballot.....	27	18
Prohibition (rejected)	27	17
Woman suffrage (rejected).....	27	17
SESSIONS— Legislative, length of.....	2	12
Biennial	2	12
Time of meeting may be changed.....	2	12
Each house to be open.....	2	11
Except when secrecy required.....	2	11
Special, may be convened by governor..	3	7
SETTLEMENT OF LAND— Public use in taking of property for. (Amendment 9.)		
SEWERS— Power of cities to contract debts for	8	6
SEX— Denial of franchise on account of, legislature may provide against in school elections	6	2
Educational privileges, no distinction on account of	9	1
Sex qualifications for voting abolished. (Amendment 5.)		
SHERIFFS— Accountability for fees and moneys	11	5
Duties, term and salary to be prescribed	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election of. (Amendment 12.)		
Election to be provided for by legislature	11	5
SHORES AND BEDS OF NAVIGABLE WATERS— Assertion of state ownership	17	1
Disclaimer by state where patented.....	17	2
Except in cases of fraud.....	17	2
SOLDIERS— Excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	2	3
Quartering in private house forbidden..	1	31
Except in case of war.....	1	31
SOLDIERS' HOME— Admission granted to state militiamen, Union soldiers, sailors and marines	10	3
Maintenance by state to be provided for	10	3
SPECIAL ELECTION— Recall of public officers, election on petition for. (Amendment 8, Sec. 33.)		
Reference of measures to people at. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
SPECIAL LEGISLATION— Prohibited in enumerated cases	2	28
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES— Grant of, prohibited	1	12
Invalid, when	12	2
SPECIAL TAXATION— Local improvements in cities may be constructed by means of	7	9

	Art.	Sec.
SPEECH—Liberty of, guaranteed.....	1	5
STANDING ARMY—Not to be kept in time of peace	1	31
STATE—Boundaries	24	1
Cession to United States of exclusive leg- islation over certain lands.....	25	1
Reservation of right to serve process.	25	1
Compact with United States.....	26	
Congressional districts, division into....	27	13
Convict labor not to be let out by con- tract	2	29
Corporations, ownership of stock in or loaning credit to, prohibited.....	12	9
Credit not to be loaned.....	8	5
Criminal prosecutions continued in name of state on change of government....	27	5
Debts, fines, penalties and forfeitures, accrued to territory inure to state....	27	3
Limitation on power.....	8	1-3
Money raised, how applied.....	8	1
Power to contract.....	8	1-3
Disclaimer of title to government or In- dian lands	26	2
Division into senatorial and representa- tive districts	22	1-2
Education, duty to provide for all chil- dren	9	1
Harbors, restriction on sale of lands or rights in	15	1
Indian lands, when taxable.....	26	2
Lands granted to, held in trust for peo- ple	16	1
Ownership of beds and shores of navi- gable waters asserted.....	17	1
Public schools, assumption of duty of es- tablishing	26	4
State institutions to be supported.....	13	1
Suits against, legislature to authorize...	2	26
Taxation, power to tax corporations not to be surrendered.....	7	4
Exemption of state property from tax- ation. (Amendment 14.)		
Territorial debts and liabilities, assump- tion by	26	3
Property passes to state.....	27	4
Timber and stone on state lands, sale of	16	3
Title in lands patented by United States disclaimed by	17	2
Validation of void official acts may be special law as against state.....	2	28(12)
STATE AUDITOR—(See Auditor.)		
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Legislature to establish	20	1
STATE CAPITAL—Location, how made...	14	1
Change of, method.....	14	2
(See Seat of Government)		

	Art. Sec.	
STATE COURTS—Jurisdiction of actions in territorial courts to be assumed by....	27	5
STATE INDEBTEDNESS—Annual expenses and state debt to be met by taxation..	7	1
Limit of aggregate debt.....	8	1
Increase allowed to repel invasion....	8	2
Also for single work or object, after submission to vote.....	8	3
Losses in permanent school fund assumed as state debt.....	9	5
State may contract debts to meet.....	8	1
STATE INSTITUTIONS—Officers appointed by governor, with advice of senate...	13	1
Support by state required.....	13	1
STATE LAND COMMISSIONER—(See Commissioner of Public Lands.)		
STATE LANDS—(See LANDS; Public Lands.)		
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Annual publication required	7	7
STATE MILITIA—(See Militia.)		
STATE OFFICERS—Abolition of certain offices, power granted legislature.....	3	25
Compensation not to be changed during term, nor extra granted.....	2	25
Elections to be quadrennial.....	6	8
Contested, legislature to decide.....	3	4
First under constitution, how and when	27	7
Ties to be settled by legislature.....	3	4
Time of	6	8
Impeachment, who liable to.....	5	2
Information to be furnished to governor in writing by.....	3	5
Passes, acceptance and use prohibited. {	12	20
	2	39
	3	25
Qualifications	3	25
Records, to be kept at seat of government	3	24
Residence of certain, at state capital....	3	24
Salaries (See Salaries)		
Terms	3	3
STATE OFFICES—Abolition of certain, permitted	3	25
Eligibility to	3	25
STATE REFORMATORIES—Chaplain, employment of. (Amendment 4.)		
STATE ROADS—Opening by special law permitted	2	28(2)
STATE SCHOOL TAX—Applied exclusively to common schools.....	9	2
STATE SEAL—Description and custody..	3	18
STATE TAXES—(See Taxation)		

	Art.	Sec.
STATE TREASURER—(See Treasurer)		
STATISTICS—Bureau of, to be established	2	34
STATUTES—Enacting clause, style of.....	2	18
When take effect.....	2	31
(See Acts; Bills; Laws.)		
STOCKHOLDERS—Consent necessary to increase of corporate stock.....	12	6
Joinder as parties defendant in actions against corporation	12	4
Liability for corporate debts.....	12	4
Double in banking, insurance and joint stock companies. (Amendment 16.)		
(See Corporations; Stock of Corporations.)		
STOCK OF CORPORATIONS—Counties, cities, etc., not to own.....	8	7
Fictitious increase void.....	12	6
Increase allowed only under general law	12	6
With consent of majority of stockholders	12	6
Issued only to bona fide holders.....	12	6
(See Corporations; Stockholders.)		
STONE—Sale from state lands authorized.	16	3
STREETS AND ROADS—Extension over tide lands permitted.....	15	3
Opening under special laws prohibited except state roads.....	2	28(2)
(See Highway; State Roads.)		
STUDENTS—Residence or absence does not affect right to vote.....	6	4
SUBPOENA—Accused in criminal action as having right to compel attendance of witnesses. (Amendment 10.)		
SUFFRAGE—Denial on account of sex, legislature may provide against in school elections	6	2
Exercise of right to be free, equal and undisturbed	1	19
Illegal voting or registration, legislature to provide punishment for. (Amendment 2.)		
Qualifications of voters. (See Voters.)		
SUITS AGAINST STATE—Legislature to make provision for.....	2	26
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:		
Duties	3	22
Election	3	1
Records to be kept at seat of government	3	24
Salary	3	22
Succession to office of governor. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3

	Art.	Sec.
Art. Sec.		
SUPERIOR COURT—Assignment (first) of		
judges to counties.....	4	5
Clerk	4	26
Court commissioners, appointment.....	4	23
Of record	4	11
Decisions of causes to be made within		
ninety days	4	20
Election and districts.....	4	5
First, contests to be determined how..	27	12
Eligibility to	4	17
Grand jury summoned only on order of		
judge	1	26
Judge, one for each county.....	4	5
Each, where more than one, invested		
with powers of all.....	4	5
Pro Tempore, when authorized.....	4	7
Sits in any county, when.....	4	7
Term of office.....	4	5
Judicial power, vested in.....	4	1
Jurisdiction, original and appellate.....	4	6
Naturalization, power of.....	4	6
Open, except on nonjudicial days.....	4	6
Probate courts, appellate jurisdiction		
over	27	10
Jurisdiction, when to be assumed.....	27	10
Process extends to all parts of state...	4	6
Report to supreme court defects in laws	4	25
Rules of practice, may establish.....	4	24
Salaries of judges.....	4	13,14
Seal	27	9
Sessions and distribution of business...	4	5
Territorial causes and records pass to..	27	5
Vacancies, governor to fill.....	4	5
Writs, power to issue.....	4	6
SUPREME COURT—Chief justice, how de-		
termined	4	3
Classification of judges by lot.....	4	3
One class vacates seats every two		
years	4	3
Clerk to be appointed.....	4	22
Court of record.....	4	11
Decisions to be in writing and state		
grounds	4	2
Departments of court may be provided..	4	2
Election of judges.....	4	3
Eligibility to office.....	4	17
Judges, court to consist of five.....	4	2
Number may be increased.....	4	2
Salaries	4	13,14
Term of office.....	4	3
Judicial power vested in.....	4	1
Jurisdiction, original and appellate.....	4	4
Open except on nonjudicial days.....	4	2
Opinions to be published.....	4	21
Quorum, majority of judges to form and		
pronounce decisions	4	2

SUPREME COURT—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Report of defects in laws to be made to governor	4	25
Reporter to be appointed.....	4	18
Seal	27	9
Sessions to be held where.....	4	3
Territorial supreme court, when jurisdiction over causes passes to state court.	27	8
Vacancies, governor to fill.....	4	3
SUPREME COURT CLERK—(See Clerk of Supreme Court)		
SUPREME COURT REPORTER—(See Reporter of Supreme Court)		
SUPREME LAW—Constitution of United States is	1	2
SURGERY—Practice of, to be regulated by law	20	2
SURVEYOR—May or may not be salaried officer	11	8
SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS—		
Disclaimer by state of title to patented	17	2
TAXATION—Ad valorem tax on mines and reforested lands. (Amendment 14.)		
Annual tax for state debt and expenses may be levied.....	7	1
Assessment or collection by special laws prohibited	2	28(5)
Cities, power, to assess and collect local taxes	11	12
Corporate property subject to, same as individual	7	12
Counties, power to assess and collect local	11	12
Deduction of debts from credits allowed	7	2
Deficiencies, state tax may be levied for	7	8
Exemption from, allowed certain property	7	2
Indian lands, when.....	26	2
Property, power of legislature to provide for exemption of. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Public property, exemption of. (Amendment 14.)		
United States lands, when.....	26	2
Expenses of state and state debt, annual tax for	7	1
Gasoline (certain) taxes limited to highway purposes only (see Amendment 18)	2	40
Head of family, power of legislature to provide for exemption of. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Indian lands, patented, how taxed.....	26	2
Intangible property as subject to. (Amendment 14.)		

TAXATION—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Jurisdiction, appellate, of supreme court	4	4
Original, of superior court.....	4	6
Law imposing tax must state object....	7	5
Legislative power to provide for exemp- tion. (Amendment 3; Amendment 14.)		
Levy only in pursuance of law.....	7	5
Proceeds applied only to object stated.	7	5
Property subject to.....	7	1, 2
Local, legislature no power to impose...	11	12
Mines and mineral resources, yield tax or ad valorem tax on. (Amendment 14.)		
Municipal corporations vested with power for general purposes and local improvements	7	9
Nonresidents, lands of, how taxed.....	26	2
Power of taxation. (Amendment 14.)		
Property subject to.....	7	1, 2
Definition of taxable property. (Amend- ment 14.)		
Property tax limited to forty mills (see Amendment 17)	7	2
Public purposes, taxation limited to. (Amendment 14.)		
Real estate, uniformity of taxation of. (Amendment 14.)		
Rolling stock of railroads subject to....	12	17
State purposes, payable into treasury in money only	7	6
Taxes, no commutation of county's pro- portionate share	11	9
Surrender of state's power to tax corpo- rate property. prohibited	7	4
Towns, power to assess and collect taxes	11	12
Uniformity required in respect to per- sons and property.....	7	2, 9
Requirements of uniformity. (Amend- ment 14.)		
Yield tax authorized as to mines and re- forested land. (Amendment 14.)		
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS —Included in public school system	9	2
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COM- PANIES:		
Common carriers	12	19
Construction of lines authorized.....	12	19
Delay and discrimination in handling messages prohibited	12	19
Eminent domain, right extended to.....	12	19
Railroads to grant like facilities to all companies	12	19
Rights of way, railroads must allow use for construction of lines.....	12	19
TENURE OF OFFICE —County officers in- eligible for more than two terms in succession (Repealed. Amendment 22).....	11	7
Extension of term not to be granted to county and local officers.....	11	8

	Art.	Sec.
TENURE OF OFFICE—Continued:		
In office at adoption of constitution, how long to hold.....	27	14
State treasurer ineligible for succeeding term	3	25
(See Recall of Officers; Term of Office.)		
TERM OF OFFICE—Attorney general....	3	3
Auditor of state.....	3	3
Commencement of term.....	3	4
Of first officers elected under constitution	27	16
Commissioner of public lands.....	3	3
County, district, precinct and township officers	11	5
Governor	3	2
Judges of supreme court.....	4	3
Of superior court.....	4	5
Lieutenant-governor	3	3
Officers not provided for in constitution, legislature to fix.....	27	11
Representatives	2	4, 5
Secretary of state.....	3	3
Senators	2	6
Superintendent of public instruction....	3	3
Treasurer of state.....	3	3
(See Recall of Officers; Tenure of Office.)		
TERRITORY—Accrued debts, fines, etc., inure to state	27	3
Bonds and recognizances given to, pass to state	27	4
Courts of, continue until when.....	27	8
Causes transferred to state courts....	27	5, 8
Debts of, assumed by state.....	26	3
Existing rights, change in form of government not to affect.....	27	1
Laws to remain in force.....	27	2
Except those affecting tide lands....	27	2
Liabilities, assumption of, by state.....	26	3
Officers to hold until superseded by state officers	27	6
Process to be valid.....	27	1
Property of, to vest in state.....	27	4
TESTIMONY—Accused not required to testify against himself.....	1	9
Except in case of bribery.....	2	30
Compulsory in cases of corrupt solicitation	2	30
Treason, what necessary for conviction.	1	27
Weight of, not affected by religious belief	1	11
(See Evidence.)		
TIDE LANDS—Ownership by state asserted	17	1
Streets may be extended over, by municipal corporations	15	3
Title to lands patented disclaimed by state	17	2
Vested rights may be asserted in courts.	17	1

	Art.	Sec.
TIDE WATERS—Control and regulation within harbor areas.....	15	1, 3
TIMBER—Sale of state lands, how.....	16	3
TIMBER LANDS—Sale of, when valid....	16	3
TIME—Petition for initiative measures, time for filing. (Amendment 7 (a).) Referendum petition, time for filing. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
TITLE—Assertion by state in tide lands..	17	1
Disclaimer by state to patented lands...	17	2
TOLERANCE—Secured in matters of religious sentiment	26	1
TOLL—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court..	4	6
TOWNS AND VILLAGES—Amendment of charter by special act, prohibited.....	2	28(8)
Corporate stock or bonds not to be owned by	8	7
Credit not to be loaned, except.....	8	7
Indebtedness, limitation on.....	8	6
Increase, power and restrictions on... Limit may be exceeded for water, light and sewers	8	6
Moneys to be deposited with treasurer..	11	15
Use of, by official, a felony.....	11	14
Officers, salaries of, not to be changed during term	11	8
Term not to be extended.....	11	8
Organization under general laws required	11	10
Police and sanitary regulations may be enforced	11	11
Taxation, power of.....	11	12
Local, legislature not to impose..... (See Municipal Corporations; Municipal Courts; Municipal Fine.)	11	12
TOWNSHIPS—County may adopt township form of organization by majority vote	11	4
Local affairs to be managed under general laws	11	4
Officers, election, duties, terms, compensation to be prescribed by legislature.	11	5
Duty of legislature to provide for election. (Amendment 12.)		
Police and sanitary regulations, power to enforce	11	11
Salaries of officers not to be changed during term	11	8
Term of office not to be extended.....	11	8
Vacancies in office, how filled.....	11	6
TRAINS—Jurisdiction of public offense committed on. (Amendment 10.)		

	Art.	Sec.
TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES —Commis- sion to regulate may be established...	12	18
Common carriers, subject to legislative control	12	13
Discrimination in charges prohibited....	12	15
Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued	12	15
Passes not to be granted public officers.	12	20
Pooling earnings prohibited.....	12	14
(See Railroad Companies.)		
TREASON —Acts constituting	1	27
Evidence necessary for conviction.....	1	27
TREASURER —Duties	3	19
Election	3	1
Ineligibility for succeeding term.....	3	25
Records to be kept at seat of govern- ment	3	24
Residence must be at seat of government	3	24
Salary	3	19
Succession to governorship. (Amendment 6.)		
Term of office.....	3	3
TREASURY —Moneys collected by munici- pal officers to be paid into.....	11	5
Paid out of state, when and how.....	8	4
TRIAL BY JURY —Criminal action, right of accused in. (Amendment 10.)		
Number of jurors in courts not of record	1	21
Right of, remains inviolate.....	1	21
Waiver in civil cases.....	1	21
Verdict by less than twelve may be au- thorized in civil cases.....	1	21
TRUSTEES —Appointment for state insti- tutions	13	1
TRUSTS —Forfeiture of property and fran- chise may be enforced.....	12	22
Prohibited under penalty.....	12	22
TWICE IN JEOPARDY —Not to be sub- jected to for same offense.....	1	9
UNIFORMITY —In system of county gov- ernment to be provided for.....	11	4
In taxation, required.....	7	2, 9
UNITED STATES —Compact of state with.	26	
Consent of, necessary in disposing of cer- tain lands	16	1
Constitution is supreme law of land....	1	2
Officers for territory hold until super- seded by state.....	27	6
Office under, acceptance vacates seat in legislature	2	14
Taxation of lands of, not to be imposed.	26	2
Title to unappropriated lands remains in	26	2
(See Congress; Federal Officers; Forts; Dockyards, etc.; Indian Lands.)		

	Art.	Sec.
VACANCIES IN OFFICE—County, township, precinct and road district filled by county commissioners.....	11	6
Governor, vacancy in office of. (Amendment 6.)		
Judges of supreme and superior courts, governor to fill.....	4	3, 5
Legislature, writs of election to be issued by governor.....	2	15
State, filled by governor until next election	3	13
VALIDATING ACTS—Relating to deeds, etc., by special laws, prohibited.....	2	28(9)
VALIDITY OF STATUTE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
VERDICT—Number of jurors may be less than twelve in civil cases.....	1	21
VESTED RIGHTS—In tide lands, protected	17	1
VETO—Governor has power to.....	3	12
Measures initiated by or referred to the people. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Two-thirds vote necessary to pass bill over	3	12
VILLAGE—(See Towns and Villages.)		
VITAL STATISTICS—Bureau of, to be created	20	1
VOTE—By ballot on all elections.....	6	6
Congressional election, how determined.	27	13
First election to be under territorial law	27	15
Legislative elections to be viva voce....	2	27
Not entitled to:	6	3
Registration a prerequisite, when.....	6	7
Residence of certain persons not to affect right	6	4
School elections, women may be given right	6	2
(See Elections; Electors; Initiative and Referendum; Voter.)		
VOTER—Absence of certain persons not to affect rights as.....	6	4
Age. (Amendment 2.)		
Basis for ascertaining number of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Citizenship qualification. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Exempt from military duty on election day	6	5
Females as qualified. (Amendment 5.)		
Indians, not taxed. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Legislative authority to enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining qualification of voters. (Amendment 5.)		

	Art.	Sec.
VOTER—Continued:		
Literacy requirement. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Majority vote as required for approval of measures submitted to popular vote. (Amendment 7 (d).)		
Number of voters on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Percentage of voters required on referendum petition. (Amendment 7 (b).)		
Percentage of voters required to propose initiative measures. (Amendment 7 (a).)		
Privilege from arrest, when.....	6	5
Punishment for illegal voting power to prescribe. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Qualifications. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Recall of public officer, percentage of voters required for petition. (Amendment 8, Secs. 33, 34.)		
Residence qualification. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Retroactive, amendment prescribing qualifications as. (Amendment 2; Amendment 5.)		
Sex qualifications abolished. (Amendment 5.)		
Women as qualified. (Amendment 5.) (See Elective Franchise; Electors; Initiative and Referendum.)		
WAIVER— Of jury trial for ascertaining compensation. (Amendment 9.)		
WATER AND WATER RIGHTS— Appropriation for irrigation, etc., declared a public use	21	1
Municipal corporations, power to contract debt for.....	8	6
Restrictions on sale by state.....	15	1
WAYS OF NECESSITY— Taking of private property for private use as. (Amendment 9.)		
WHARVES— Harbor areas to be leased for under general laws.....	15	2
Limit of term of lease.....	15	2
(See Area Reserved; Harbors; Navigable Waters.)		
WILLS— Validation by special law prohibited	2	28(9)
WITNESS— Accused as having right to confront. (Amendment 10.)		
Crimination of self in bribery cases compulsory	2	30
Not compelled to testify against himself	1	9
Number necessary for conviction in treason	1	27

WITNESS—Continued:	Art.	Sec.
Religious belief not ground of competency	1	11
Right to interrogate witness respecting religion. (Amendment 4.)		
Right to make competency dependent upon religion. (Amendment 4.) (See Testimony.)		
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—Adoption of. (Amendment 5.)		
Denial in school elections may be provided against	6	2
Separate article submitted (rejected)...	27	17
WORSHIP, RELIGIOUS—Freedom guaranteed		
	1	11
WRITS—Issuance and service on nonjudicial days		
	4	6
Jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Of superior court.....	4	6
Of election, power of governor to issue..	2	15
YEAS AND NAYS—Allowing introduction of bills within ten days of adjournment		
	2	36
Entered on journal, when.....	2	21
Taken on final passage of bills.....	2	22
On passage of emergency clauses.....	2	31
(See Ayes and Noes.)		

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THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE
SESSION

1951

Suggestions as to Form of
Legislation

AND

Joint Rules of the Senate and House
of Representatives

Compiled by

HERBERT H. SIELER,
Secretary of the Senate.

S. R. HOLCOMB,
Chief Clerk of the House.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Adopting the Joint Rules of the Thirty-second
Legislature.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representa-
tives, the Senate concurring, that the Joint Rules
of the Thirty-first legislative session be adopted
as the permanent Joint Rules of the Thirty-
second Legislature of the State of Washington.

Adopted by the House and Senate January 17,
1951.

Filed with the Secretary of State January 19,
1951.

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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 of 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. A whole new section or sections added to an existing statute need not 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 such laws and must in all cases when amendatory of existing law, refer to the section or sections of the Revised Code of Washington and the Session Laws to be amended. (Joint Rule 18.)

5. Amendments of acts found in the Code and 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 articles of incorporation of a corporation not formed for profit, and amending section 24.10.01, R.C.W. No reference to session laws need be made in the title of a bill.

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

"SECTION 1. Section 24.10.01, R.C.W., as derived from Chapter 134, Laws of 1907, is amended to read as follows:"

Proceed then to write the section without further mention of R.C.W. section number.

7. Bills amending more than one section of the code 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: Section 24.10.01, R.C.W., as derived from Chapter 134, Laws of 1907 is amended to read as follows:"

Bills adding one section or more to an existing statute should contain a separate section in the bill for each new section added. (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 punish-

ment 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 day may be inserted in lieu of the word "immediately."

13. All bills, resolutions or memorials to be introduced are required to be submitted to the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the house in quintuplet (original and four copies), written on legal size (8½ x 13) numbered paper.

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, in each case, the attitude of the majority and minority upon the subject of the legislation referred to the conference committee.

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 report of a free conference committee must be unanimously agreed to, and the original and two copies must be signed personally by all members of the committee: *Provided, however,* That in the event the members of a free conference committee cannot unanimously agree on the bill or measure referred to the committee, a majority of the committee may report that the committee cannot agree, and request the appointment of another committee.

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 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.

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,

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

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.** All memorials and resolutions from the legislature addressed to the President of the United States, to the Congress or either house thereof, or to the heads of any other branch of the Federal government, and all resolutions proposing amendments to the state constitution shall be in the form of joint memorials or joint resolutions and shall, up to and including the signing thereof by the presiding officer of each house, be subject to the rules governing the course of bills.

Concurrent resolutions and all other resolutions and memorials may be treated as motions and may be adopted without a roll call: *Provided, however,* That concurrent resolutions authorizing investigations, and authorizing the expenditure or allocation of any money must be

adopted by roll call, and the yeas and nays recorded in the journal, the same as for bills and memorials.

**Printing for
the Legislature;
Joint Committee.**

RULE 16. The standing committee on printing of the house of representatives and a special committee of the senate, to be appointed by the president, shall be a joint standing committee, which shall examine all matters 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 be printed only 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, in possession of the rules committees, shall be selected for the calendars of both the senate and house on Wednesday of each week during the session; and to follow the progress of senate bills in the house and house bills in the senate, the president of the senate shall appoint three members of the senate rules committee and the speaker of the house shall appoint three members of the house rules committee, who will jointly act as an advisory calendar committee in regard to senate bills in the house and house bills in the senate; said advisory committee to be appointed not later than the fifteenth day of 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 space 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.

Upon certification from the secretary of state that an initiative to the legislature has received sufficient valid signatures, the secretary of state shall submit certified copies of the said initiative to the state senate and the house of representatives. Upon receipt of said initiative, each body of the legislature through their presiding officers shall refer the certified copies of the initiative to a proper committee.

Upon receipt of a committee report on an initiative to the legislature, each house shall treat the measure in the same manner as bills, memorials and resolutions, except that initiatives cannot be placed on the calendar for amendment.

After the action of each body has been recorded on the final passage or any other action by resolution or otherwise which may refer the initiative to the people has been recorded, the president and secretary of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the house will certify, each for its own body, to the secretary of state the action taken. (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 twenty 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. The rules committee of either house may introduce bills upon executive request by a two-thirds vote of the committee. 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 at 12 o'clock noon on the second Monday of January each odd year, as provided by chapter XX of the Laws of 1891 (Remington's Revised Statutes, section 8177) in accordance with art. 2, section 12 of the state constitution.

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.

RULE 32. The president and secretary of the senate and the speaker and chief clerk of the house shall designate an employee of either the house or the senate to act as supervisor of topical indexing, said supervisor to have charge of the topical indexing of the legislative record.

Index to Joint Rules

	<i>No. of Joint Rule</i>
ADJOURNMENT:	
For more than three days.....	23
<i>Sine die</i>	24
AMENDMENTS:	
To joint rules.....	30
BILLS:	
Final action on.....	11
Amendatory	18-19
President to sign.....	12
Speaker to sign.....	12
Delivered to Governor.....	12
To be enrolled.....	12
Engrossed bill to Secretary of State.....	13
Message to Senate on transmission.....	10
Duplicate bills not to be printed.....	16
Senate bills special order in the House.....	17
House bills special order in the Senate.....	17
Introduction of	25
Committee bills	26
CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS:	
Defining	15
Procedure	15
CONFERENCE COMMITTEES:	
Duties	4
How made up.....	5
Appointed	5
Power of free conference.....	6
Report—	
How made out.....	7
Signatures	8
Adoption of	9
CONSTITUTION:	
Amendments to	20
Publicity	21
INITIATIVE PETITIONS IN LEGISLATURE:	
Precedence	22
JOINT COMMITTEES:	
Meeting of	27
(See Conference)	
JOINT RESOLUTIONS:	
Defining	15
Procedure	15

	<i>No. of Joint Rule</i>
JOINT SESSION:	
Lieutenant-Governor to preside.....	1
Chief Clerk to act as clerk.....	1
How called	2
Business limited	3
Each House to judge its own members.....	28
Sessions	29
Special Session Rules.....	31
MEMORIALS:	
Procedure	15
MESSAGES:	
Between two Houses.....	10

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THE SENATE

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE
SESSION, OLYMPIA

1951

Rules of the Senate List of Members Committees

OFFICERS

VICTOR A. MEYERS, Seattle
Lieutenant-Governor

TED F. SCHROEDER
President Pro Tem.

HERBERT H. SIELER, Chehalis
Secretary of the Senate

JOSEPH B. MEHAN, Seattle
Sergeant-at-Arms

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Rules of the Senate

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Rule 1. 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, 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. In the absence of the president pro-tem, he shall 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 documents, requiring the signature of the president.

He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches, and clerks perform their respective duties, and he shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby.

COMMITTEES — APPOINTMENT AND CONFIRMATION

Rule 2. The president shall appoint all conference, special, joint and hereinafter named standing committees on the part of the senate: *Provided, however,* That the appointment of the said conference, special, joint and hereinafter named standing committees shall be subject to the confirmation of the senate.

In the 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:

1.	Aeronautics and Airports.....	5
2.	Agriculture and Livestock.....	9
3.	Appropriations	13
4.	Banks and Financial Institutions.....	9
5.	Cities, Towns and Counties.....	13
6.	Civilian Defense	5
7.	Claims and Auditing.....	3
8.	Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation	7
9.	Constitution, Elections and Apportionment	9
10.	Education	9
11.	Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.....	4
12.	Fisheries	7
13.	Game and Game Fish.....	7
14.	Higher Education and Libraries.....	12
15.	Industrial Insurance	7
16.	Insurance	7
17.	Judiciary	15
18.	Labor	8
19.	Liquor Control	11
20.	Medicine and Dentistry.....	7
21.	Military, Naval and Veterans Affairs....	7
22.	Mines and Mining.....	5
23.	Parks and Public Buildings.....	11
24.	Public Morals	7
25.	Public Utilities	9
26.	Reclamation and Irrigation.....	9
27.	Revenue and Taxation.....	11
28.	Roads and Bridges.....	17
29.	Rules and Joint Rules.....	13
30.	Social Security	15
31.	State Institutions	5
32.	State Resources, Forestry and Lands....	7

ELECTION BY ROLL CALL

Rule 3. 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 upon 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.

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

SECRETARY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, EMPLOYEES

Rule 4. 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.

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.

RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT

Rule 6. 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.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Rule 7. 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.

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.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Rule 8. 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.

DAILY CONVENING TIME

Rule 9. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10 o'clock a. m., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

QUORUM

Rule 10. 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.

CALL OF THE SENATE

Rule 11. 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.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Rule 12. 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, first reading, and reference of bills, memorials, and resolutions.

SEVENTH. Second reading of bills.

EIGHTH. Third reading of bills.

NINTH. Business lying on the table.

TENTH. The orders of the day.

ELEVENTH. Unfinished business.

BUSINESS TO BE ANNOUNCED

Rule 13. 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.

SPECIAL ORDER

Rule 14. 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.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Rule 15. 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.

RULES OF DEBATE

Rule 16. 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.

MOTIONS—HOW PRESENTED

Rule 17. 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.

RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT

Rule 18. 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.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS

Rule 19. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

MESSAGES

Rule 20. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the house of representatives may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Rule 21. When a motion has been made and seconded and stated by the chair the following motions are in order, in the rank named:

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Adjourn Recess
Reconsider
Question of Privilege
Orders of the Day

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

Points of Order and Appeal
Objection to Consideration
Suspend the Rules
Reading Papers
Withdraw a Motion
Division of a Question

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS

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.

A motion to lay an amendment on the table shall not carry the main question with it unless so specified in the motion to table.

OPENING AND CLOSING DEBATE

Rule 22. 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.

CALL FOR DIVISION OF A QUESTION

Rule 23. 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.

POINT OF ORDER—DECISION APPEALABLE

Rule 24. 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?"

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Rule 25. 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 explanations, nor shall any question of personal privilege permit any senator to introduce any person or persons in the galleries.

PROTESTS

Rule 26. Any senator or senators may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

READING OF PAPERS

Rule 27. 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.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Rule 28. 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 of 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 61 relating to the third reading of bills which cannot be suspended.

Rule 29. A motion for suspension of the rules shall not be debatable, except, however, the mover of the motion may briefly explain the purpose of his motion.

PREVIOUS QUESTION

Rule 30. 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 **pending** before the senate, and all incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made shall be decided whether on appeal or otherwise without debate.

RECONSIDERATION, HOW TAKEN

Rule 31. After the final vote on any 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 forty-fifth 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.

YEAS AND NAYS—WHEN MUST BE TAKEN

Rule 32. 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.

TIE VOTE

Rule 33. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOTE

Rule 34. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Rule 35. Except when under call of the senate, 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.

REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES

Rule 36. 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.

BREACH OF DECORUM

Rule 37. 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.

TRANSGRESSION OF RULES

Rule 38. 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.

ABSENCE OF SENATOR WITHOUT LEAVE

Rule 39. 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.

SMOKING NOT ALLOWED

Rule 40. 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.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE

Rule 41. 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 five dollars, and shall be paid five dollars for maintenance for each day's attendance; 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 CHAMBERS

Rule 42. 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 SENATE

Rule 43. 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, in writing.

SENATE GALLERY

Rule 44. 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.

ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF SENATE

Rule 45. The sergeant-at-arms and door-keepers 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 employees of the senate.

Representatives of the press or other persons designated by name and holding cards of admission authorized by the Rules Committee and signed by the president.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

Rule 46. 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 employees, 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 47. 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.

ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS— REPORT ON

Rule 48. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate.

COMMITTEE REFERENCE

Rule 49. 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.

COMPARING ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS

Rule 50. Any senator shall have the right to compare an enrolled bill with the engrossed bill before the president signs the same.

RULES IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 51. 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 yeas and nays demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of the proceedings during its sitting.

SUSPEND RULES FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 52. 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.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 53. 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.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Rule 54. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

MESSAGES RECEIVED WHILE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE SITS

Rule 55. 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.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

Rule 56. Senate resolutions, joint resolutions and memorials addressed to the President, the Congress, or either house thereof, or to the heads of any other branch of the Federal government, shall, up to the signing thereof by the president of the senate, be subject to the rules governing the course of bills.

SENATE CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Rule 57. Senate concurrent resolutions and senate resolutions and memorials other than those covered by Rule 56, shall be subject to the rules governing the course of bills but may be adopted without a roll call.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Rule 58. All bills, resolutions and 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. Not more than three senators may sponsor a bill, except committee bills which shall be in accordance with the joint rules of the senate and house. The original bill is for the use of the senate, one copy for the printer, one for the secretary and the other for use by members of the press.

After the fortieth 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, nor to general appropriation and revenue bills.

ONE SUBJECT IN A BILL

Rule 59. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

AMENDATORY BILLS

Rule 60. 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.

READING OF BILLS.

Rule 61. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the senate deem it expedient to suspend this rule.

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 shall be referred to committees, unless they are committee bills in which event they shall 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 senate on the day the report is read.

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.

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 senate until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the Secretary. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely pasted to the original bill. All amendments rejected by the senate 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 president shall declare the bill has passed its second reading.

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 secretary before the opening of the senate on the next succeeding day.

Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections, and no amendment shall be entertained.

When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the secretary, together with the vote upon final passage, noting the day of its passage thereon.

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.

SCOPE AND OBJECT OF BILL NOT TO BE CHANGED

Rule 62. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

NO AMENDMENT BY MERE REFERENCE TO TITLE OF ACT

Rule 63. 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.

BILL COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL AMENDMENT

Rule 64. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

APPROPRIATION BILLS BUDGET

Rule 65. 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 66. Unless otherwise ordered, 800 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 67. 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.

QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION

Rule 68. When the question of consideration has been raised as to any motion, resolution or amendment, it shall not be put until said motion, resolution or amendment has been read. The question of consideration shall be carried by a majority vote of the senators present.

Index to Senate Rules

Prepared by
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	No. of Rule
ABSENCE:	
From session	39
During roll call.....	3
ABSENTEES:	
Call of Senate.....	11
ACTS:	
Amendments to, how set forth.....	63
Revised, how set forth.....	63
Signed by president in open session.....	1
ADJOURNMENT:	
Motion, when in order.....	63
ADMISSION:	
To floor of Senate when in session.....	45
To floor of Senate when not in session.....	43
To south gallery.....	44
AMENDMENTS:	
Amendatory words underlined.....	60
Limits to	62
Reconsideration of, when.....	31
When not allowed.....	62
ANNOUNCEMENTS:	
Business	13
Vote	34
APPEAL:	
From president's decision.....	1
Number of persons required to.....	1-24
APPROPRIATION BILLS:	
How considered	65
ARREST:	
Person causing disturbance.....	1
BILLS:	
Advanced on calendar, how.....	46
Amendatory words in, to be underlined.....	60
Appropriation, how amended.....	65
Committee, to general file.....	61
Debate on	22
File of, how obtained.....	67
In committee of the whole.....	53
Introduced by request, when printed.....	66
Introduction of	58
Limitation of amendments to.....	62
May be committed, when.....	64
May be withdrawn from Rules and Joint Rules Committee, how	46
Number to be printed.....	66
Omission in, shown by asterisks.....	60

	No. of Rule
BILLS—Continued:	
One subject only embraced in.....	59
Printing of	66
Reading of.....	28-61
Referred to committee on second reading.....	61
Requests for, referred to Rules Committee.....	67
Signed in open session.....	1
Third reading, cannot suspend.....	28
Tie vote, effect of.....	33
Time limitation for introduction of.....	58
BREACH OF DECORUM:	
Punishment of	37
BUDGET:	
Two-thirds vote for amendment of, required.....	65
BUSINESS:	
Order of	12
Priority of	19
To be announced.....	13
Unfinished	15
CALENDAR:	
Bills, advanced on, how.....	46
Rules and joint rules committee in charge of.....	46
CALL FOR DIVISION.....	23
CALL OF THE SENATE:	
Procedure	11
CARDS OF ADMISSION.....	43-45
CLAIMS AND AUDITING COMMITTEE:	
Duties of	46
CLERKS:	
Appointed by Secretary.....	4
COMMITTEES:	
Bills referred to, on second reading.....	61
Confirmation of, by whom, when.....	2
Duties of	46
Elected, when	2
Enrolled and engrossed bills.....	48
List of	2
Order of reference to.....	49
President appoints	2
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:	
Appropriation bills in.....	65
Bills in	53
Report of	54
Rules in	51
Suspension of rules for.....	52
COMMITTEE REPORTS:	
Action on	47
Majority and minority.....	47
COMPENSATION:	
Of employees, how increased.....	5

	No. of Rule
CONSIDERATION, QUESTION OF:	
Majority required	68
Order of	21
DEBATE:	
Opening and closing.....	22
Rules of	16
DECORUM:	
Breach of, punishment of.....	37
Preserved by President.....	1
DIVISION:	
Call for	23
DUTIES:	
Of Claims and Auditing Committee.....	46
Of committees	46
Of employees	4-6
Of president	1
Of president, pro tem.....	7
Of secretary	4
Of subordinate officers	5
ELECTION:	
By roll call.....	3
Of president, pro tem.....	7
Of temporary president, pro tem.....	7
Secretary and sergeant-at-arms.....	4
ELECTION BY ROLL CALL.....	3
EMPLOYEES:	
Appointed by secretary.....	4
Hours of duty of.....	4
Senate	4
ENROLLED BILLS:	
Members may compare.....	50
ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS COMMITTEE:	
Reports by, when received.....	48
FILE OF BILLS:	
How obtained	67
GALLERY	44
GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL:	
Two-thirds vote for amendment of, required.....	65
INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT	21
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS:	
Substitute bills by committee.....	58
Time for	58
JOINT RESOLUTIONS:	
Rules governing	56
JOURNAL:	
To be read, when.....	1

	No. of Rule
LANGUAGE:	
Offensive or indecorous.....	37
MEMBERS:	
Absence from roll call.....	39
Appeal on question of order.....	1
Excused from voting, when.....	32
May compare enrolled bill.....	50
Number required to appeal.....	1-24
Protest of, entry on journal.....	26
Question of personal privilege.....	25
Quorum	10
Recognition of, by president.....	18
MEMORIALS:	
Rules governing	56
MESSAGES:	
Received during session of committee of the whole	55
When considered	20
MOTIONS:	
Consideration	68
Entertained, when	17
For reconsideration	31
For suspension of the rules debatable.....	29
To adjourn, when in order.....	35
Withdrawn, how	17
Written, when	17
Precedence of, during debate.....	21
To adjourn, time and mover of, to be recorded in journal	35
To indefinitely postpone, when in order.....	21
To postpone to a day certain.....	21
MOTION TO ADJOURN:	
Time and mover of, to be entered in journal.....	35
When in order.....	35
OFFICERS:	
Subordinate	5
OMISSIONS:	
Asterisks show, in bills.....	60
OPENING AND CLOSING DEBATE.....	22
ORDER:	
Appeal on question of.....	1
Preserved by president.....	1
Senate called to, when, by whom.....	9
Special	14
ORDER OF BUSINESS.....	12
PARLIAMENTARY RULES:	
Reed's	36
PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	25
POINTS OF ORDER.....	24
PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.....	21

	No. of Rule
PRESIDENT:	
Appoints committees	2
Cast vote, when	33
Convenes senate, when	1-9
Determines points of order.....	1
Duties of	1
May call senator to chair.....	1
Order of recognition by.....	18
Preserves order and decorum.....	1
Shall sign writs, warrants and subpoenas.....	1
To announce vote.....	34
PRESIDENT PRO TEM:	
Power and authority of.....	7
Selected by senate.....	7
Temporary, when selected.....	7
PREVIOUS QUESTION:	
Not ordered in committee of whole.....	51
When put	30
PRINTING:	
Of bills	66
PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.....	18
PROTEST:	
Entry of	26
PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.....	8
QUESTION:	
Consideration	68
Division of	23
QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.....	25
QUORUM:	
What constitutes.....	10
READING OF BILLS	28-61
READING OF PAPERS.....	27
RECONSIDERATION:	
How taken	31
Motion for	31
Notice of	31
Precedence of motion for.....	31
When in order.....	31
REFERENCE:	
To committees, order of.....	49
REPORTS:	
Action on	47
Committee	47
Committee of the whole.....	54
Majority and minority.....	47
RESOLUTIONS:	
Rules governing	57

	No. of Rule
RESOLUTIONS, JOINT:	
Rules governing	56
ROLL CALL:	
Absence during	3
Call of the Senate.....	11
Demand for	32
RULES:	
Debate	16
In committee of the whole.....	51
Governing joint resolutions.....	56
Governing memorials	56
Governing resolutions other than joint.....	57
Of Parliamentary practice.....	36
Suspension of	28
Suspension of, for committee of the whole.....	52
Transgression of, in speaking.....	38
RULES AND JOINT RULES COMMITTEE:	
Calendar in charge of.....	46
Membership of	2
RULES OF DEBATE.....	16
SECOND READING OF BILLS.....	61
SECRETARY:	
Appoints employees	4
Duties of	4
Election of	4
May dismiss employees.....	4
SENATE:	
Admission to floor of, during session.....	45
Admission to floor of, when not in session.....	43
Call of, procedure.....	11
Convenes, when	9
SENATE CHAMBER:	
In charge of president, pro tem.....	7
Use of	42
SENATE GALLERY	44
SMOKING	40
SPEAKING:	
Transgression of rules in.....	38
SPECIAL ORDER:	
Two-thirds vote required to postpone.....	14
STANDING COMMITTEES:	
List of	2
SUBJECT:	
Only one in bills.....	59
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS:	
Duties of	5
SUBSTITUTE BILLS:	
Time for introduction.....	58

	No. of Rule
SUPPLIES:	
Purchase of	8
SUSPENSION OF RULES:	
By vote of members.....	28
Motion to suspend not debatable.....	29
Third reading of bills, exception.....	28
Third reading of bill.....	61
TIE VOTE:	
Effect on bills and question.....	33
President has deciding vote, when.....	33
TIME:	
For introduction of bills.....	58
TITLE:	
Subject of bills expressed in.....	59
UNFINISHED BUSINESS:	
Preference of	15
VOTE:	
Allowed when	3
Announcement of, by president.....	34
Entered in journal.....	32
President's, when cast.....	33
Tie, effect on bills and questions.....	33
VOTING:	
Members excused when.....	32
WITNESS BEFORE SENATE:	
Appearance	41
Fee	41
Mileage	41
YEAS AND NAYS:	
Demand for, entered in journal.....	32
When taken	32

SENATE ROSTER, 1951

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

VICTOR A. MEYERS, President

TED F. SCHROEDER, President Pro Tem

HERBERT H. SIELER, Secretary

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Bargreen, Howard....	38	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part...}	2321 Rucker Ave., Everett	44	Washington..	Wholesale Merchant	D	1941-43-44 Ex. 45-51	1949-Ex. 50
Barlow, R. C.....	26	Pierce.....	1715 Dock St., Tacoma	57	Washington..	Building Mat. Dealer	R	1951	.....
Brown, Vaughn.....	42	Whatcom, part	1004 16th St., Bellingham	57	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1951	1949-Ex. 50
Clark, Asa V.....	9	Whitman.....	305 Oak St., Pullman	61	Washington..	Farmer	R	1949-Ex. 50-51	1941-43-Ex. 44-45-47
Copeland, Henry J....	11	Walla Walla....	1204 Portland Avenue, Walla Walla	67	Washington..	Farmer and Property Owner	R	1937-39-41-43-Ex. 44-45-47-49-Ex. 50-51	1935
Cowen, Dr. David C..	7	Spokane, part..	Zukor Bldg., Spokane	50	Oregon.....	Dentist	D	1943-Ex. 44-45-47-49-Ex. 50-51	1935-37-39-41

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Dahl, B. J.....	2	{Pend Oreille...} {Stevens.....}	303 W. Colville Ave., Chewelah	52	Norway.....	Newspaper Publisher	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	.....
Dixon, Gerald G. (Gerry)	28	Pierce, part....	3726 S. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma	66	London, England	Locomotive Engineer	D	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	1935-37- 39
Eastvold, Donald W.	29	Pierce.....	121st and Park, Tacoma	31	Minnesota....	Attorney	R	1951	.....
Edwards, A. E.....	41	Whatcom, part	Star Route, Deming	71	Canada.....	Farming	D	1937-39-41- 43-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	1933-Ex. 33-35
Flanagan, E. J.....	15	Yakima, part..	Route 1, Wapato	68	Wisconsin....	Rancher	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	.....
Foster, F. Stuart....	14	Yakima, part..	331 Miller Bldg., Yakima	43	Georgia.....	Lawyer	R	Ex. 50-51	1941-43- Ex. 44- 45-47-49

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
French, Robert M....	1	{Douglas.....} {Okanogan.....}	U Bar U Ranch, Okanogan	51	Washington..	Livestock Raiser	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51	1937-39- 41-43- Ex. 44- 45-47
Gallagher, Michael J..	45	King, part.....	4051 Arcade Bldg., Seattle	39	Indiana.....	Safety Engineer	D	1945-51	1943-Ex. 44-Ex. 50
Ganders, Stanton.....	16	{Benton.....} {Franklin.....} {Klickitat.....} {Skamania.....}	R. F. D. No. 1, Bickleton	38	Washington..	Farmer	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
Goodloe, William C...	32	King, part.....	1511 Smith Tower, Seattle	31	Kentucky....	Attorney	R	1951	.....
Greive, R. R. (Bob)...	34	King, part.....	4127 45th Ave. S.W., Seattle	31	Washington..	Broker	D	1947-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Hall, Thomas O.....	18	{Cowlitz.....} {Wahkiakum...}	Skamokawa	42	Minnesota....	Farmer	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
Happy, John H.....	6	Spokane, part..	811 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane	55	Washington..	Insurance Agent	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Hutchinson, Ray J...	39	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part...}	Lake Stevens...	36	Washington..	Sporting Goods Store Owner	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Jones, Wilder R.....	12	Chelan.....	Sunset Point, Route 2, Wenatchee	66	Wisconsin....	Life Insurance	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
Keefe, James.....	3	Spokane, part..	412 W. Glass, Spokane	42	New York.....	Theatre Manager	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
Kimball, Harold G....	44	King, part.....	5410 Ballard Ave., Seattle	55	Minnesota....	Editor- Publisher	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Lee, Virgil R.....	20	Lewis.....	890 Market St., Chehalis	55	Indiana.....	General Insurance	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	1941
Lindsay, Roderick A...	4	Spokane.....	120 N. Wall St., Spokane	47	Washington..	Pres. First Federal Savings and Loan	D	1941-43-49- Ex. 50-51	1939
Lindstrom, Carl R....	27	Pierce.....	811 Pacific Ave., Tacoma	33	Minnesota....	Real Estate..	D	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
McMullen, Dale	17	Clark.....	211 Central Building, Vancouver	57	Michigan.....	Lawyer	R	1949-Ex.50- 51	.....

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Miller, Don	5	Spokane, part..	808 E. Broad St., Spokane	39	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1949-Ex. 50-51	1937-39-43
Pearson, Francis.....	24	{ Clallam..... Jefferson..... Mason..... }	132 West 14th, Port Angeles	41	Washington..	Music Company	D	1949-Ex. 50-51	1937-39-43-Ex. 44-45-47
Raugust, W. O.....	8	{ Adams..... Ferry..... Lincoln..... }	Odessa	55	Russia.....	Merchant	R	Ex. 1950-51	1943-Ex. 44-45-47-49
Riley, Edward F.....	35	King, part.....	605 Spring St., Seattle 4	52	Washington..	Sales Manager	D	1951	1939-41-43-Ex. 44-45-47-49-Ex. 50
Rogers, Jack H.....	23	Kitsap.....	Station "A", Box 1803, Bremerton	35	Utah.....	Newspaper Owner	D	1945-47-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Rosellini, Albert D.....	33	King, part.....	1111 Smith Tower, Seattle	41	Washington..	Lawyer	D	1939-41-43-Ex. 44-45-47-49-Ex. 50-51	.....

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Roup, Howard.....	10	{Asotin..... Columbia..... Garfield.....}	Asotin	66	No. Carolina.	Farming and Livestock	D	1937-39-45- 47-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Sapp, Jess V.....	40	{San Juan..... Skagit.....}	Sedro Woolley..	51	No. Carolina.	Farmer and Insurance	D	1945-47-49- Ex. 50-51	.....
Schroeder, Ted F.....	25	Pierce, part....	728 N. Meridian, Puyallup	48	Washington..	Merchant and Manufacturer	D	1939-41-43- Ex. 44-45- 47-49-Ex. 50-51	1935
Sears, Carlton I.....	22	Thurston.....	2412 Columbia St., Olympia	61	Wisconsin....	Building Operator	R	1949-Ex. 50- 51	.....
Shank, Corwin Phillip	46	King, part.....	Rt. 1, Box 344 Kirkland	54	Washington..	Lawyer	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Shannon, William D...	43	King, part.....	1802 Parkside Dr., Seattle 2	69	New York....	Civil Engineer	R	Ex. 1950-51	1947-49
Sutherland, Patrick D.	37	King, part.....	1526 38th Ave., Seattle	28	California....	Lawyer	D	1951	1949- Ex. 50

SENATE ROSTER, THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1951—Continued

Name of Member	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Tisdale, Clyde V.....	19	{ Pacific and 17 precincts Grays Harbor }	P. O. Box 91, Raymond	60	California....	Woodsman ..	D	1945-47-49- Ex. 50-51	1937-39- 41-43- Ex. 44
Todd, John N.....	31	King, part.....	Rt. 1, Box 582, Mercer Island	65	Nebraska.....	Engineer	D	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	.....
Washington, Nat W..	13	{ Grant..... Kittitas..... Grays Harbor except 17 precincts..... }	42 C St. N.W., Ephrata	36	Washington..	Lawyer and Ranch Owner	D	1951	1949-Ex. 50
Winberg, Andrew.....	21	{ Grant..... Kittitas..... Grays Harbor except 17 precincts..... }	110 W. 3rd St., Aberdeen	65	Norway.....	Realtor	D	1951	1943-Ex. 44-45- Ex. 50
Witten, Dayton A....	30	King, part.....	902 First N.E., Auburn	55	Nebraska.....	Airport Manager	R	1947-49-Ex. 50-51	.....
Zednick, Victor.....	36	King, part.....	1611 6th Ave. W., Seattle	65	Colorado.....	Attorney	R	1943-Ex. 44- 45-47-49- Ex. 50-51	1911-13- 15-17

Standing Committees of the Senate 1951 Session

VICTOR A. MEYERS, President
TED F. SCHROEDER, President Pro Tem
HERBERT H. SIELER, Secretary

Aeronautics and Airports (5)—Senators Witten, Chairman; Bargreen, Barlow, Hutchinson, Lindstrom.

Agriculture and Livestock (9)—Senators Roup, Chairman; Clark, Dahl, Edwards, French, Ganders, Hall, Raugust, Winberg.

Appropriations (13)—Senators Lindsay, Chairman; Clark, Copeland, Edwards, Gallagher, Greive, Hall, Riley, Rogers, Sears, Shannon, Winberg, Zednick.

Banks and Financial Institutions (9)—Senators Shannon, Chairman; Clark, Cowen, Lindsay, Rogers, Sears, Sutherland, Winberg, Zednick.

Cities, Towns and Counties (13)—Senators Kimball, Chairman; Dahl, Edwards, Gallagher, Ganders, Goodloe, Hutchinson, Keefe, Raugust, Rosellini, Roup, Shank, Witten.

Civilian Defense (5)—Senators Greive, Chairman; Kimball, McMullen, Sears, Washington.

Claims and Auditing (3)—Senators Rogers, Chairman; Lee, Rosellini.

Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation (7)—Lindstrom, Chairman; Bargreen, Barlow, Goodloe, Greive, Keefe, Sutherland.

Constitution, Elections and Apportionment (9)—Senators Zednick, Chairman; Brown, Dixon, Eastvold, Flanagan, Gallagher, Kimball, Lindsay, Rogers.

Education (9)—Senators Foster, Chairman; Dixon, Hall, Miller, Riley, Rogers, Shannon, Washington, Zednick.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills (4)—Senators Miller, Chairman; Eastvold, Lindstrom, Sutherland.

Fisheries (7)—Senators Pearson, Chairman; Bargreen, Edwards, Kimball, Shank, Shannon, Winberg.

Game and Game Fish (7)—Senators Flanagan, Chairman; Edwards, French, Hutchinson, Jones, Lindstrom, Roup.

Higher Education and Libraries (12)—Senators Clark, Chairman; Brown, Cowen, Eastvold, Goodloe, Greive, Kimball, Riley, Rogers, Shannon, Sutherland, Todd.

Industrial Insurance (7)—Senators McMullen, Chairman; Brown, Foster, French, Ganders, Lindstrom, Tisdale.

Insurance (7)—Senators Happy, Chairman; French, Lee, Lindstrom, Pearson, Sapp, Shank.

Judiciary (15)—Senators Shank, Chairman; Brown, Eastvold, Foster, Goodloe, Greive, Edwards, Kimball, McMullen, Miller, Rosellini, Schroeder, Sutherland, Washington, Zednick.

Labor (8)—Senators Jones, Chairman; Foster, Ganders, Goodloe, Happy, Sapp, Todd, Winberg.

Liquor Control (11)—Senators Riley, Chairman; Bargreen, Clark, Foster, Gallagher, Greive, Keefe, Lee, Rosellini, Schroeder, Witten.

Medicine and Dentistry (7)—Senators Sears, Chairman; Copeland, Cowen, Greive, Hall, Schroeder, Tisdale.

Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs (7)—Senators Hutchinson, Chairman; Brown, Dahl, Goodloe, Greive, Schroeder, Washington.

Mines and Mining (5)—Senators Todd, Chairman; Dahl, Dixon, Sapp, Tisdale.

Parks and Public Buildings (11)—Senators French, Chairman; Bargreen, Barlow, Gallagher, Ganders, Happy, Miller, Sears, Sutherland, Todd, Witten.

Public Morals (7)—Senators Keefe, Chairman; Flanagan, Gallagher, Raugust, Rosellini, Shank, Sutherland.

Public Utilities (9)—Senators Copeland, Chairman; Brown, Cowen, Happy, Keefe, Jones, Lindsay, Shannon, Winberg.

Reclamation and Irrigation (9)—Senators Raugust, Chairman; Flanagan, Hutchinson, Jones, Miller, Pearson, Tisdale, Todd, Washington.

Revenue and Taxation (11)—Senators Cowen, Chairman; Bargreen, Dixon, Eastvold, Flanagan, Happy, Jones, McMullen, Pearson, Riley, Roup.

Roads and Bridges (17)—Senators Ganders, Chairman; Barlow, Clark, French, Happy, Jones, Lee, Lindsay, McMullen, Pearson, Raugust, Roup, Sapp, Tisdale, Todd, Washington, Witten.

Rules and Joint Rules (13)—Senators Copeland, Cowen, Dahl, Dixon, Edwards, Flanagan, Lee, Rogers, Rosellini, Roup, Sapp, Schroeder, Zednick.

Social Security (15)—Senators Hall, Chairman; Dahl, Vice-Chairman; Barlow, Brown, Dixon, Eastvold, Keefe, Lindstrom, Raugust, Riley, Sapp, Sears, Tisdale, Todd, Witten.

State Institutions (5)—Senators Bargreen, Chairman; Copeland, Foster, Hall, Miller.

State Resources, Forestry and Lands (7)—Senators Tisdale, Chairman; Barlow, McMullen, Pearson, Schroeder, Shank, Winberg.

Senate Individual Committee Assignments 1951

- BARGREEN (Howard)**—State Institutions, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Fisheries; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; Revenue and Taxation.
- BARLOW (R. C.)**—Aeronautics and Airports; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Parks and Public Buildings; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- BROWN (Vaughn)**—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Higher Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Public Utilities; Social Security.
- CLARK (Asa V.)**—Higher Education and Libraries, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges.
- COPELAND (Henry J.)**—Public Utilities, Chairman; Appropriations; Medicine and Dentistry; Rules and Joint Rules; State Institutions.
- COWEN (Dr. David C.)**—Revenue and Taxation, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Medicine and Dentistry; Public Utilities; Rules and Joint Rules; Higher Education and Libraries.
- DAHL (B. J.)**—Social Security, Vice-Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Cities, Towns and Counties; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Mines and Mining; Rules and Joint Rules.
- DIXON (Gerald G. "Gerry")**—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Education; Mines and Mining; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security.
- EASTVOLD (Donald W.)**—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- EDWARDS (A. E.)**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Fisheries; Game and Game Fish; Rules and Joint Rules; Judiciary.
- FLANAGAN (E. G.)**—Game and Game Fish, Chairman; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Public Morals; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Joint Rules.

- FOSTER (F. Stuart)**—Education, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Labor; Liquor Control; State Institutions.
- FRENCH (Robert M.)**—Parks and Public Buildings, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Game and Game Fish; Industrial Insurance; Insurance; Roads and Bridges.
- GALLAGHER (Michael J.)**—Appropriations; Cities, Towns and Counties; Constitution, Elections, and Apportionment; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Morals.
- GANDERS (Stanton)**—Roads and Bridges, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Cities, Towns and Counties; Industrial Insurance; Labor; Parks and Public Buildings.
- GOODLOE (William C.)**—Cities, Towns and Counties; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Labor; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs.
- GREIVE (R. R. "Bob")**—Civilian Defense, Chairman; Appropriations; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Medicine and Dentistry.
- HALL (Tom)**—Social Security, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Education; Medicine and Dentistry; State Institutions.
- HAPPY (John H.)**—Insurance, Chairman; Labor; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.
- HUTCHINSON (Ray J.)**—Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Cities, Towns and Counties; Game and Game Fish; Reclamation and Irrigation.
- JONES (Wilder R.)**—Labor, Chairman; Game and Game Fish; Public Utilities; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges.
- KEEFE (James)**—Public Morals, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Liquor Control; Public Utilities; Social Security.
- KIMBALL (Harold G.)**—Cities, Towns and Counties, Chairman; Civilian Defense; Constitution, Elections and Apportionments; Fisheries; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary.
- LEE (Virgil R.)**—Claims and Auditing; Insurance; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.
- LINDSAY (Roderick A.)**—Appropriations, Chairman; Banks and Financial Institutions; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.

- LINDSTROM (Carl R.)**—Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation, Chairman; Aeronautics and Airports; Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; Game and Game Fish; Industrial Insurance; Insurance; Social Security.
- McMULLEN (Dale)**—Industrial Insurance, Chairman; Civilian Defense; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- MILLER (Don)**—Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, Chairman; Education; Judiciary; Parks and Public Buildings; Reclamation and Irrigation; State Institutions.
- PEARSON (Francis)**—Fisheries, Chairman; Insurance; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- RAUGUST (W. C.)**—Reclamation and Irrigation, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Cities Towns and Counties; Public Morals; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- RILEY (Edward F.)**—Liquor Control, Chairman; Appropriations; Education; Higher Education and Libraries; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- ROGERS (Jack H.)**—Claims and Auditing, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Constitution, Elections and Apportionment; Education; Higher Education and Libraries; Rules and Joint Rules.
- ROSELLINI (Albert D.)**—Cities, Towns and Counties; Claims and Auditing; Judiciary; Liquor Control; Public Morals; Rules and Joint Rules.
- ROUP (Howard)**—Agriculture and Livestock, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Game and Game Fish; Revenue and Taxation; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules.
- SAPP (Jess V.)**—Insurance; Labor; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Joint Rules; Social Security.
- SCHROEDER (Ted F.)**—Judiciary; Liquor Control; Medicine and Dentistry; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Rules and Joint Rules; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- SEARS (Carlton I.)**—Medicine and Dentistry, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Civilian Defense; Parks and Public Buildings; Social Security.
- SHANK (Corwin Phillip)**—Judiciary, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Fisheries; Insurance; Public Morals; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.
- SHANNON (William D.)**—Banks and Financial Institutions, Chairman; Appropriations; Education; Fisheries; Higher Education and Libraries; Public Utilities.

SUTHERLAND (Patrick D.)—Banks and Financial Institutions; Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation; Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; Higher Education and Libraries; Judiciary; Parks and Public Buildings; Public Morals.

TISDALE (Clyde V.)—State Resources, Forestry and Lands, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Medicine and Dentistry; Mines and Mining; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.

TODD (John N.)—Mines and Mining, Chairman; Higher Education and Libraries; Labor; Parks and Public Buildings; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.

WASHINGTON (Nat W.)—Civilian Defense; Education; Judiciary; Military, Naval and Veterans' Affairs; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.

WINBERG (Andrew)—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Fisheries; Labor; Public Utilities; State Resources, Forestry and Lands.

WITTEN (Dayton A.)—Aeronautics and Airports, Chairman; Cities, Towns and Counties; Liquor Control; Parks and Public Buildings; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.

ZEDNICK (Victor)—Constitution, Elections and Apportionment, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Financial Institutions; Education; Judiciary; Rules and Joint Rules.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATIVE
SESSION
OLYMPIA
1951

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

OFFICERS

CHAS. W. HODDE, Colville
Speaker of the House

S. R. HOLCOMB, Seattle
Chief Clerk of the House

WARD BOWDEN, Monroe
Assistant Chief Clerk

VIC SKINNER, Seattle
Sergeant-at-Arms

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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 12. (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 6.
6. To decide case of member called to order. Rule 55.
7. To indefinitely postpone a bill, etc. Rule 38.
8. To allow a member to speak more than twice on any question. Rule 33.
9. To excuse a member from voting. Rule 48.
10. To reconsider. Rule 43.
11. To withdraw a bill, etc. Rule 39.
12. To pass motions and resolutions other than specified. Rule 88 (Reed's Parliamentary Practice.)
13. To allow reading of a paper. Rule 44.
14. To take up out of order messages from Senate or Governor. Rule 10 and (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 92.
17. To amend joint rules on one day's notice. Joint Rule 30.
18. To give use of House Chamber. Rule 24.

Actions requiring two-thirds vote of members present.

19. To order previous question. Rule 40.
20. Temporary suspension of any house rule. Rule 12.
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 49.
23. May demand call of the House. Rule 66.

Actions requiring presence of eight members or more.

24. May demand attendance of others. Rule 7.

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. 3.)
27. May abolish the office of State Auditor. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 3.)
28. May abolish the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands. (Const., Sec. 25, Art. 3.)
29. To order bill out of Rules Committee on Calendar (House Rule 9).

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).

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

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

34. To pass a measure over the veto of the Governor. (Const., Sec. 12, Art. 3.)

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

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

Actions requiring majority of both houses.

37. To adjourn for more than three days. Joint Rule 23 and (Const., Sec. 11, Art. 2.)
38. To amend joint rules. (Joint Rule 30.)

Actions frequently taken by unanimous consent.

39. To do any of the things above mentioned after the following item 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 of Representatives

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 its presiding officer at the commencement of each session, 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 and until the convening of the succeeding 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 call the members to order immediately, and on the appearance of a majority of the members shall proceed with the order of business prescribed by Rule 10.

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) He shall authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the house.

Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas, How Issued. **RULE 4.** 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.

Certification of Payroll of Members and Employees. **RULE 5.** 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.

Hour of Meeting. **RULE 6.** The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10:00 a. m., and the time of meeting after the noon recess shall be 2:00 p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Roll Call and Quorum. **RULE 7.** 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.

Interruption of Roll Call. **RULE 8.** When once begun, the roll call may not be interrupted.

Daily Calendar. **RULE 9.** 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 fifteen 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 constitutional majority of all members of the house.

(c) Messages from the governor or senate or any communication from any state officer may be read at any time.

Order of Business. **RULE 10.** 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, governor, and other state officials.

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.

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 on such unfinished business has been ordered prior to said adjournment. (See Rule 41.)

Standing Rules of the House: Amendment of; Rescind. RULE 12. 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 of the motion therefor be given, and the proposed change or changes in the rules be submitted in writing.

Any standing rule of order or business may be suspended temporarily by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

EMPLOYEES

Duties of Chief Clerk. RULE 13. 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: *Provided, however*, That the wives of members of the house of representatives and senate shall not be eligible for employment in the house.

(b) He shall see that the journal is kept properly, and have general supervision over all clerks and employees not under the supervision of the sergeant-at-arms.

(c) Under the direction of the presiding officer, he shall perform all other duties pertaining to his office as clerk and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

Duties of Employees. **RULE 14.** 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 9:00 a. m.; unless otherwise instructed by the chief clerk or assistant.

Admission Cards. **RULE 15.** 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.

Notice of Committee Meetings. **RULE 16.** The chief clerk shall post on the bulletin board the time and place of committee meetings.

Supplies for the House. **RULE 17.** 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 18.** The clerk of the house and two employees thereof designated by him, shall attend and receive compensation for their services for a period of ten

days prior to and upon the opening of the next succeeding session of the legislature.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bill Committee to Report Any Time. RULE 19. 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 to the house without notice by handing their reports to the chief clerk.

Enrolling Clerk. RULE 20. The enrolling clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled bills when needed.

Engrossing Clerk. RULE 21. The engrossing clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on engrossed bills when needed.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms. RULE 22. The duties of the sergeant-at-arms shall be as follows: (a) 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 8:00 a. m. until 11:00 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 Rules 15 and 26.

Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms Staff. **RULE 23.** All employees in the department of the sergeant-at-arms shall report and remain on duty as the sergeant-at-arms shall designate.

Use of House Chamber. **RULE 24.** 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 25.** 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 26.** The following persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor and house committee rooms:

1. Senate 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.

Motions—How Presented. **RULE 27.** 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—When. **RULE 28.** Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the speaker or a member desires it.

Order of Speaking. **RULE 29.** When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the one who is to speak.

Recognition of Speaker. **RULE 30.** 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.

Division of Points in Debate. RULE 31. 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 to insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and to insert a different proposition.

Motions in Order During Debate. RULE 32. 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.

Putting of Question. RULE 33. 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.'"

Without Debate. RULE 34. 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 ques-

tions named in this rule and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Right of Members to Speak. RULE 35. 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.

Motion to Be Germane. RULE 36. 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 Rule 82.)

Exception to Words Spoken in Debate. RULE 37. 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 before exception to them shall have been taken.

Postpone Indefinitely. RULE 38. A motion to postpone indefinitely having been decided in the negative shall not again be allowed on the same day, nor 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.

Withdrawal of Motion, Bill, etc. RULE 39. 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 by consent of the house at any time before decision or amendment.

Previous Question. RULE 40. The previous question upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present, and shall have the effect of cutting off all debate and bringing the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered: *Provided, however,* That a sponsor of a bill, memorial, or resolution, when the measure is on final passage or when the motion to postpone indefinitely is pending, may have the privilege of closing debate after the previous question has been ordered.

Putting the Motion Ending Debate. RULE 41. 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 decided in the affirmative, the presiding officer, without debate, proceeds to put the question.

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.

Appeal from Decision of Chair. RULE 42. 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.

Reconsideration. RULE 43. 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 be made only 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 be had only on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

When a motion to reconsider has been carried, its effect shall be to place the original question before the house in the exact position it occupied before it was voted upon.

Reading of a Paper. **RULE 44.** When a reading of a paper is called for, it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

Order of Questions. **RULE 45.** 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 put first.

Motion to Adjourn. **RULE 46.** A motion to adjourn shall be kept in order always, 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.

Parliamentary Rules. **RULE 47.** 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.

Members to Vote. **RULE 48.** Every member who was 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. (Rules 51 and 52.)

Yeas and Nays. RULE 49. 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 90.)

Tie Vote, Question Loses. RULE 50. In case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

If the speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for, the house shall divide.

Voting Within Bar Only. RULE 51. Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted. (See Rule 48.)

Change of Vote—Private Interest. RULE 52. 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

* 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.)

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?"

Clerk's Desk **RULE 53.** No member or other
During Voting. person shall visit or remain by
 the clerk's desk while the yeas
and nays are being called.

Decorum of **RULE 54.** While the speaker is put-
Members. ting the question, no member shall
 walk across or out of the house;
nor when a member is speaking shall any mem-
ber entertain private discourse or pass between
him and the chair.

Transgression of **RULE 55.** If any member, in
Rules—Appeal. speaking or otherwise, trans-
 gresses 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 per-
mitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed
to, decide the case without debate; if there be no
appeal, the decision of the chair shall be sub-
mitted 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.

Absentees. **RULE 56.** 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.

House Courtesy Recognition Limited. RULE 57. Recognition by the house shall be limited to former members of the house.

Committee Cannot Meet, When. RULE 58. 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.

Standing Committees. RULE 59. The standing committees of the house and the number of members of each shall be as follows:

<i>No. of Com- mittee</i>	<i>Name of Committee</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>
1.	Agriculture and Livestock.....	16
2.	Appropriations	21
3.	Aviation and Airports.....	9
4.	Banks and Banking.....	9
5.	Cities and Counties.....	17
6.	Claims, Auditing and Printing.....	6
7.	Colleges and Universities.....	16
8.	Commerce and Manufacturing.....	9
9.	Education and Libraries.....	20
10.	Elections	13
11.	Engrossment and Enrollment.....	13
12.	Fisheries	13
13.	Forestry, State Lands and Buildings.....	11
14.	Game and Game Fish.....	11
15.	Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control..	7
16.	Horticulture	7
17.	Industrial Insurance	13
18.	Insurance	9

No. of Com- mittee	Name of Committee	No. of Members
19.	Judiciary	23
20.	Labor Relations	15
21.	License	9
22.	Liquor Control	15
23.	Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs.....	9
24.	Memorials	5
25.	Military and Naval Affairs.....	9
26.	Mines and Mining.....	7
27.	Parks and Playgrounds.....	7
28.	Public Utilities	11
29.	Reclamation and Irrigation.....	9
30.	Revenue and Taxation.....	21
31.	Roads and Bridges.....	30
32.	Rules and Order.....	15
33.	Social Security	15
34.	State Government	11
35.	State Institutions	11
36.	Transportation	9
37.	Veterans' Affairs	13

Standing Committees to Report Bills. **RULE 60.** Standing committees shall report all bills, memorials and resolutions back to the house with their recommendation thereon, signed by a majority of the entire membership of the committee, within ten days from the time of referral unless further time be granted by the house; and the journal of the house shall contain an exact copy of said report: *Provided*, That a majority of the members elected to the house may require a committee to report a bill back to the house at any time.

Committee Quorum. RULE 61. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Committee of the Whole—Rules to Govern. RULE 62. 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.

Committee of the Whole—Selection of Chairman. RULE 63. 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."

Committee of the Whole—Procedure in. RULE 64. Upon a bill being committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be considered last.

The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, and all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered on a separate paper by the clerk, 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 be subjected again to debate and amendment by sections.

Committee of the Whole—Previous Question not in Order.

RULE 65. 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 referred to it and that he is ready to make report.

Call of the House.

RULE 66. One-sixth of the members present 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 67. 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 68. The clerk shall call a roll of the members immediately 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 69. 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 Return. RULE 70. 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.

Number of Copies of Bills, etc. RULE 71. All bills, resolutions, memorials to be introduced shall be in quintuplet; 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 and quadruplicate for use of the chief clerk and quintuplet for the members of the press.

Bill Backs, etc. RULE 72. 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 and shall bear no writing except the name of the person or committee introducing it and the title of the bill.

Introduction of Bills, etc. RULE 73. Any member desiring to introduce a bill, memorial or resolution, except resolutions having to do with business of the house, shall file the same with the chief clerk not later than 9:00 p. m. on the evening before the next convening session; and which bill, memorial or resolution shall be numbered and read on the next convening day, in the order filed: *Provided*, That not more than three names shall be submitted as the authors or sponsors of a bill, memorial or resolution, except in the case of a bill, memorial or resolution introduced by committees.

Petitions, Memorials, etc., Addressed to House—Disposition. RULE 74. 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.

Bills—Time for Introducing. RULE 75. After the fortieth day of the session, no bill shall be introduced except as the legislature shall 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 upon the journal; or unless the same be at a special ses-

sion: *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 36.)

Bills to Be Printed. RULE 76. 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.

Bills— Reading of. RULE 77. Every bill shall be read on three separate days unless the house deems it expedient to suspend this rule.

Bills— First Reading. RULE 78. 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 called for immediately 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 79.** 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.

Bills— Second Reading. **RULE 80.** Upon second reading, the bill shall be read in full, and shall be subject to amendment section by section. 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 pasted securely 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.

Amendments, When— Recommitment of Bill. **RULE 81.** Amendment to any bill, resolution or memorial may be offered when the same is on its second reading.

No amendments to a bill shall be received on its third reading, but it may be referred or re-committed for the purpose of amendment.

Amendments to Be Germane. **RULE 82.** A substitute or amendment must relate to the same subject as the original bill, resolution, memorial or constitutional amendment under consideration. (See also House Rule 36.)

Committee Amendments. **RULE 83.** An amendment to a bill made by a committee shall be in writing in quadruplicate, the original amendment to be pasted to the original copy of the committee report, and the three extra copies of each amendment shall be attached to the committee report with a clip.

When a bill is before the house on second reading, amendments adopted by committees and recommended to the house shall be acted upon by the house in the same manner as amendments that may be offered from the floor.

Substitution of Committee Bill. **RULE 84.** In the event a committee has a number of bills on the same subject, none of which 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.

Amendatory Bills—Form. **RULE 85.** 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.

Amended Bill to Be Engrossed. **RULE 86.** 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 87.** Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections, and no amendment shall be entertained.

Recommitment Before Final Passage. **RULE 88.** A bill may be recommitted at any time before its final passage.

Amendments to Be Offered on Furnished Blanks. **RULE 89.** 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 name of the member who offers the same, as well as the number and section of the bill to be amended.

Final Passage. **RULE 90.** 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 as voting in its favor. (See Const., Art. 2, Sec. 22.)

Bills Passed— Certification. **RULE 91.** When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the chief clerk, said certification to show the date of its passage together with the vote thereon.

Bill— **RULE 92.** An engrossed bill, memo-
When Sent rial or resolution shall not be sent to
to Senate. the senate until the following day
after its passage unless otherwise
ordered by the house.

Veto Bills—Two- **RULE 93.** The veto message of
Thirds Present the governor accompanying
to Pass—No any bill passed by the legisla-
Reconsideration. ture, 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, refer it, lay it on the
table, or postpone its consideration to a day cer-
tain.

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, each section or item so objected
to shall be voted upon separately by the house.

Action by the house upon all vetoed bills 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.

INDEX TO HOUSE RULES

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
ABSENTEES:	
Attendance, compelling	7
Members to be present unless excused.....	56
ACTS—Signed by speaker—(See Joint Rules).	
ADJOURN—Motion to	32
ADMITTANCE:	
To floor of house when in session.....	15, 26
To floor of house when not in session.....	15, 26
To galleries	25, 55
AMENDMENTS:	
Bills, when made to.....	81, 88
Blanks furnished by clerk.....	89
Not in order on third reading.....	87
Withdrawal of	39
To strike out words, how shown.....	85
ANNOUNCEMENT OF VOTE—Yeas and nays to be announced	49
APPEAL:	
Decision of speaker from.....	42
Decision of speaker, subject.....	3
APPOINTMENTS:	
Standing committee	3
Special committees	3
BILLS:	
Action on, after being reported from committee....	83
Amendatory, new matter	85
Amendatory, matter left out.....	85
Amendatory, journal to show.....	80
Amendment, limitation on.....	82
Amendments to, committee	83
Amendments to, how fastened to bill.....	83
Amendments to, floor	81, 88
Amendments to, after second reading.....	81, 88
Amendment, reference for.....	81, 88
Amendments, when made.....	81, 88
Become law without governor signing—(See Joint Rules).	
Calendar, advancement on.....	9
Chief clerk to certify.....	91
Chief clerk to deliver to governor—(See Joint Rules).	
Committee, substitution of.....	84
Debate on	32
Engrossing	86
Final passage	90
Governor to sign or veto—(See Joint Rules).	

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
BILLS—Continued:	
Indefinite postponement	38, 78
Indefinite postponement, when.....	38, 78, 84
Introduction, limited, procedure.....	73, 75
Method of noting amendments on.....	83
Once rejected, not to be brought up again.....	38
Printing of	76
Reading of, three days.....	77
Reference for amendments.....	80
Request not printed.....	76
Right to close debate.....	35
Second reading of.....	80
Senate, transmission to.....	92
Third reading of.....	87
Vote on, to be entered in journal.....	90
Speaker to sign—(See Joint Rules).....	3
President of senate to sign—(See Joint Rules).	
Message to senate on transmission—(See Joint Rules).	
 BUSINESS:	
Order of	10
Order of, announcement.....	10
Unfinished, when taken up.....	11
 CALENDAR:	
Bills, advancement on.....	9
Direction for	9
Senate bills special order Wednesdays—(See Joint Rules).	
Unfinished business, when taken up.....	11
 CALL OF HOUSE:	
Procedure	66
Power to compel attendance.....	7
Motion for	66
 CALL TO ORDER—For disorder in debate.....	55
 CHAIR—Speaker takes it at hour of meeting.....	3
 CHIEF CLERK:	
Attendance before session.....	18
To select employees.....	13
Bills, certifying passage of.....	91
Bills, numbering	73
Calendar, direction for.....	9
Call house to order.....	1
Certify pay roll.....	5
Duties of	13
Election of	2
Reports of committees, returning.....	83
Requisitions	17
Warrants and subpoenas, attested.....	4

	No. of Rule
CLERKS:	
Discharged, when	13
Engrossing, supervision of, duties of.....	13, 21
Enrolling, supervision of, duties of.....	13, 20
Report to whom.....	14
Selected, how	13
COMMITTEES:	
Appointment by speaker.....	3
Sit, when	58
Whole house, procedure.....	62, 63, 64
List of	59
Report, when	16, 19, 60
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:	
Selection of chairman.....	63
Procedure	64
Previous question not in order.....	65
Rules to govern.....	62
COMMITTEES, STANDING:	
Appointment	3
Bills, substitution, procedure.....	84
Delivery of bills to.....	78
Duties of	16, 60
Engrossed bills, duties.....	86
Engrossed bills, report.....	19
Enrolled bills, report.....	19
List of	59
Names and number of each.....	59
Quorum	61
Reports, amendments	83
Rules and order, calendar.....	9
Rules and order, duties.....	9
Sit, when	58
COMMITTEE, JOINT, CONFERENCE—How appointed—(See Joint Rules).	
COMMUNICATIONS, WHEN READ:	
From governor	9
State officers	9
Other papers	9
DEBATE:	
Censure of members, manner of.....	55
Impugning of motive forbidden.....	30
Obtaining floor for.....	30
Personalities, avoidance of.....	30
Recognition for, by speaker.....	29
Speaking, length of time.....	35
Speaking, number of times, exception.....	35
Motions not debatable.....	34
To adjourn	34
Lay on table.....	34
Previous question	34

	<i>No. of Rule</i>	
DECORUM OF MEMBERS—(See Debate).....	30, 54	
DECORUM—Preservation of	3	
DISORDER:		
Speaker to quell.....	3	
Galleries or lobby cleared by speaker.....	3	
DIVISION:		
Demand for	33, 50	
Members, when counted.....	48, 51, 52	
Of question	31	
ENGROSSMENT:		
Of a bill.....	86	
Report on	19	
ENROLLED BILLS:		
Signed by speaker—(See Joint Rules).		
Delivery to governor by chief clerk—(See Joint Rules).		
Report on—(See Joint Rules).		
EMPLOYEES—Conduct of	13	
Report for duty, when.....	14, 23	
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS — When read to House		9
EX-MEMBERS—Admitted to floor, when.....	15, 26	
FIRST READING OF BILLS—By title.....	78	
FLOOR:		
Persons admitted to.....	15, 26	
Reporters admitted, when.....	3, 15, 26	
Admission when house is not sitting.....	15, 26	
Speaker preserves order on.....	3	
Lobbying prohibited	15, 26	
GALLERY:		
Reserved, portion of.....	25, 55	
To be cleared by speaker, when.....	3	
HOUR OF MEETING—Usually fixed at 10 a.m.....	6	
HOUSE:		
Call of, procedure.....	66	
Chamber, use of.....	24	
Speaker's control of.....	3	
Abuse of privilege of floor.....	3, 15, 26	
Admission when house is not sitting.....	15, 26	
INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT:		
Motion for, when in order.....	38, 78	
Bills, substitution	84	

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
JOURNAL:	
Amendments, to show.....	80
Bills, vote to be entered.....	90
Reading of	10
LOBBY—Disorder in	
Lobbying prohibited	15, 26
MEETING:	
Time of	6
Members to call meeting.....	7
MEMBERS:	
Appeal from chair.....	42
Attendance, compelling	7
Censure of	7
Chair, appointment to.....	3
Decorum of	30, 54
Excused, when	56
Fining	7
Introduction of bills.....	73, 75
Number of, for quorum.....	7
Recognition of, order of.....	29
Right to call to order when in debate.....	55
Speaking, number of times, exceptions.....	35
Changing vote	51, 52
Explaining vote	51, 52
MEMORIALS—Presentation and consideration.....	
	74
MEMORIALS, JOINT:	
Introduction, procedure	73, 75
Senate, transmission to.....	92
MESSAGES:	
From governor, when received.....	9
From senate, when received.....	9
From state officers, when received.....	9
MOTIONS:	
Amendments, limitation on.....	82
Division, how made.....	51, 52
Determination, order of.....	45
Indefinite postponement, when in order.....	38
Presentation	27
Previous question, ordering effect.....	40
Rank of	32
Reading of papers.....	44
Reconsideration, when in order.....	43
Withdrawal of, how effected.....	39
ORDER OF BUSINESS:	
Advancement of	9
Announcement of	3
Stated	10

	No. of Rule
ORDER:	
Proceedings in case of disorder on floor.....	3
Preservation of	22
Speaker calls house to.....	3
Sergeant-at-arms to maintain.....	22
PARLIAMENTARY RULES	47
PAY ROLL:	
Speaker to certify.....	5
PETITION—Presentation and consideration.....	74
PREVIOUS QUESTION:	
Debate not allowed on.....	41
Ordered when, effect.....	40
PRINTING:	
Bills by request.....	76
Bills, exception	76
QUESTIONS—Form of	33, 41, 50
QUORUM:	
Adjournment for	7
Defined	7
Determined, how	7
RANK OF MOTIONS—(See Motions).....	32
RECONSIDERATION—Vote on, when in order.....	43
REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES—Adopted.....	47
REPORTS—Conference reports, how adopted—(See Joint Rules).	
REQUISITIONS—Supplies	17
RESOLUTIONS, JOINT AND CONCURRENT:	
Introduction, procedure	73, 75
Senate, transmission to.....	92
ROLL CALL:	
Manner of asking for.....	49
Not to be interrupted.....	8
RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE:	
To make up daily calendar.....	9
RULES:	
Reed's Parliamentary, governing.....	47
Standing, rescinded, how.....	12
Standing, suspended, how.....	12
Suspension of, to transmit.....	12
To govern committee of whole.....	62
Notice to amend, how given.....	12
SENATE:	
Bills, transmission of.....	92

	<i>No. of Rule</i>
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:	
Elected	2
Duties	22
SESSIONS—Meeting, hours of.....	6
SPEAKER:	
Announces adjournment	3
Business, announcement of order.....	3
Certify pay roll.....	5
Committees, to appoint.....	3
Convenes house, when.....	3
Decides question of order.....	3
Decisions of appeal.....	3
Disorders, to quell.....	3
Duties	3
Election of	2
Members, recognition	30
Order, to preserve.....	3
Points of order, preference.....	3
Pro tempore, appointment.....	3
Speaker to vote.....	49
Question, form of.....	33, 50
Questions, how stated and put.....	33, 50
Recognition of members, order of.....	29
SUPPLIES:	
Chief clerk to sign.....	17
SPEAKING—Appeal from chair (See Debate).....	42
STANDING COMMITTEES—(See Committees, Standing)	59
STATE OFFICERS—Communications, when received	9
SUBPOENAS—Issuance	4
TIE VOTE:	
Question loses	50
VETO—Procedure	93
VOTE:	
Change of	51, 52
Explanation of	51, 52
Member, when interested.....	51, 52
VOTING:	
Member excused, when.....	48
Questions, form	33, 50
WARRANTS—Issuance	4
WHOLE HOUSE, COMMITTEE OF:	
Chairman to quell disorder.....	3
Procedure in	62, 63, 64, 65
YEAS AND NAYS:	
Demand for	49
Journal, when entered in.....	49
Questions, form of.....	33, 50

State of Washington
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Brief Summary of the Rules

For the Convenience of the Members of the House

FOREWORD

Parliamentary rules are designed solely for the uniform, orderly and expeditious conduct of deliberative bodies. The parliamentary system is necessary to avoid confusion and chaos—a system which will permit an assemblage to accomplish in the best possible manner the work for which it has been called. In conducting the business of the House of Representatives, we have, first, the Rules of the House which provide generally for organization and for the quick transaction of business necessary to a short sixty-day Session. Secondly, we have “Reed’s Parliamentary Rules” which apply to all parliamentary questions not covered specifically by the House rules. The two together completely cover every situation that may arise in conducting the proceedings of the House and its committees.

Parliamentary procedure to many is a maze of intricate and entangling motions and the new Member usually approaches the problem with apprehension, and occasionally with an inferiority, due to inexperience, that requires time and study to overcome.

To assist the new Members and to refresh the memories of the old Members, I have prepared a summary of the more commonly used Rules, including the proper wording of the more common motions. A careful study of and frequent reference to this brief should enable the new Members particularly to quickly “feel at home” on the floor and in the committee rooms of our distinguished House of Representatives.

S. R. HOLCOMB, *Chief Clerk.*

RANK OF MOTIONS, DEBATE AND NONDEBATABLE MOTIONS

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated or read by Speaker before debate. (House Rule 27.)

After a motion is stated or read by Speaker, or a bill, memorial or resolution is read by clerk, it is in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by consent of House, before decision of House. (House Rule 39.)

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

- 1st Ajourn or recess to a time certain
- 2nd Adjourn
- 3rd To lay on the table
- 4th To divide the question
- 5th For the previous question
- 6th To postpone to a day certain
To commit or recommit
To postpone indefinitely (these three
equal rank)
- 7th To amend. (House Rule 32.)

Questions to be decided without debate:

- 1. A motion to adjourn
- 2. To take a recess
- 3. To lay on the table
- 4. Previous question.

and all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for any of above, and pending such motion, whether on appeal or otherwise, shall be decided without debate. (House Rule 34.)

The previous question may be ordered by a two-thirds vote of members *present* upon all recognized motions or amendments which are de-

batable. Cuts off debate. Brings direct vote. (House Rule 40.)

If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered, the subject comes up the first thing after reading and approving journal on the next working day. (House Rule 41.)

Motions to be germane. (See House Rules 36 and 82.)

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, **EXCEPT:**

1. When House is voting
 2. When under Call of the House
 3. When another member has the floor.
- (House Rule 46)

Motions for Reconsideration:

Notice of a motion for reconsideration can only be given on same day that vote to be reconsidered was taken. (House Rule 43.)

A motion to reconsider can only be reconsidered on next working day after such vote to be reconsidered has been taken. **EXCEPT** after 50th day, then reconsideration only on same day. (House Rule 43.)

When a motion to reconsider carries, it shall place before the House the original question, in exact position it occupied before originally voted upon. (House Rule 43.)

Motions to Postpone Indefinitely:

A motion to postpone indefinitely, having been decided in the negative, shall not be allowed again on the same day, or at the same stage of the bill or proposition. (House Rule 38.)

When indefinitely postponed, a bill, memorial

or resolution shall not be acted upon again during Session. (House Rule 38.)

* * * * *

In case of an equal division, the question shall be lost. (House Rule 50.)

When once begun, the roll call may not be interrupted. (House Rule 8.)

One-sixth of Members present may demand a Call of the House. (House Rule 66.)

One-sixth of Members present may demand a roll call. (State Constitution.)

Two-thirds of Members present may temporarily suspend a rule of order. (House Rule 12.)

DECORUM OF MEMBERS

A Member shall rise (from his own seat) when about to make a motion or to speak in debate. Address "Mr. Speaker" and wait until recognized. When given the floor, he shall make his motion, or, if speaking in debate, he shall confine his remarks to the question before the House. He must avoid personalities. (House Rule 30.)

A Member called to order shall immediately sit, unless allowed to explain. If no appeal, the decision of the chair is final. If appealed, the House will decide *without* debate. (House Rule 55.)

See "Exception to words spoken in debate." (House Rule 37.)

When two or more Members arise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who is to speak. (House Rule 29.)

No Member shall speak more than twice on same question without leave of the House, except chairman of the committee, or mover of the

question, who may close debate. Provided that no Member shall speak longer than ten minutes without consent of the House. (House Rule 35.)

After the 50th day, no Member shall speak more than once except as above, nor longer than 3 minutes. (House Rule 35.)

While Speaker is putting question, no Member shall walk across or out of the House. (House Rule 54.)

While Member is speaking, no other Member shall entertain private discourse, or pass between speaking Member and the chair. (House Rule 54.)

Every Member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless for *special* reasons the House shall excuse him. (House Rule 48.)

No Member shall absent himself from service of the House, except with leave from the Speaker, or on account of sickness. (House Rule 56.)

“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.” (State Constitution.)

No Member shall be allowed to change his vote after the result has been announced. (House Rule 52.)

No Member shall be allowed to vote if he is not within the bar of the House before last name is called, except with *unanimous* consent of the House. (House Rule 52.)

No Member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate. (State Constitution.)

Any standing rule of order, or business, may be temporarily suspended by a two-thirds vote of Members present. (House Rule 12.)

The decision of the Speaker may be appealed from by any Member, on which appeal no Member shall speak more than once * * * *. (House Rule 42.)

MOTIONS FROM THE FLOOR (Correct Form)

A Member must rise (from his own seat) when about to make a motion or to speak in debate. Address "Mr. Speaker" and pause until recognized by the Speaker. Parliamentary practice DOES NOT permit a Member the right to make a motion, or to speak, until given the floor by the presiding officer. Therefore a motion is not in possession of the House and cannot be acted upon unless the maker has been recognized.

The following are examples of the proper form of motions and inquiries from the floor:

TO DISPENSE WITH THE READING OF THE JOURNAL

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that further reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the Journal of the preceding day's business be ordered approved.

TO ADOPT A FLOOR RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the Resolution be adopted.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I rise to a question of personal privilege.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I rise to a point of order.

QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * On that (motion, bill, resolution or amendment) I raise the question of consideration.

(This question is not debatable. Sec. 110—Reed's.)

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. (What is the Rule that governs this situation? What is the order of business? Under what order of business may I make a motion? Is the gentleman from speaking on the motion before the House? (or) Are the remarks of the gentleman germane to the motion before the House? etc., etc.)

POINT OF INFORMATION

Mr. Speaker * * * * I rise to a point of information. (What are we voting upon? What is the motion before the House? etc., etc.)

TO ASK A MEMBER A QUESTION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * Will the gentleman from (King) yield to a question?

TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the question be divided: (i.e., that the authorization of the special committee be acted upon first, and that the expenditures authorized be acted upon secondly.)

TO ADOPT A COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the report of the Committee onon House Bill No. be adopted.

TO ORDER THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the previous question be ordered. (This motion is not debatable.) (A two-thirds vote of Members present is required to order the previous question.) (House Rule 40.)

TO DEMAND A ROLL CALL ON ANY MOTION

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I demand a roll call on the motion. (The Speaker will then ask if the demand is sustained, and if one-sixth of the Members present rise, the demand will have been sustained, and the Speaker will order the clerk to call the roll on the motion.)

TO INDEFINITELY POSTPONE

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that House Bill No. be indefinitely postponed.

(This motion opens the whole question to debate, and the motion is decided on a voice vote, unless one-sixth of the Members *present* demand a roll call. (State Constitution.) Once a bill, memorial, joint or concurrent resolution has been indefinitely postponed, it can never again be acted upon during the Session. (House Rule 38.)

TO LAY ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that (the motion, the bill, the amendment) be laid on the table.

(This motion is not debatable, and if carried, takes every matter pertaining to the question before the House with it. However, when a bill or proposition is laid on the table the matter is only temporarily disposed of. Under the proper order of business, a motion to take from the table may be made at any time, and such a motion opens debate on the whole question.)

TO CHANGE THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the House revert to the fourth order of business for the purpose of making a motion. (or) I move that the House revert to the fifth order of business for the purpose of receiving a standing committee report. (or) I move that the House advance to the ninth order of business to consider the calendar of the day.

(These motions are *not* a suspension of the Rules, but merely a change in the order of one Rule. Therefore, a majority vote of those present will carry the motion. Sec. 259—Reed's.)

TO APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I appeal from the decision of the Speaker. (All appeals are debatable, *except* an appeal after a Member is called to order, which is decided without debate.)

TO DEMAND A CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I demand a call of the House. (The Speaker will then ask if the demand is sustained. If one-sixth of the Members present rise, the demand is sustained and the Speaker will order the Sergeant-at-Arms to lock

the doors. The clerk will call the roll, and the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to bring in the absent Members.)

TO PROCEED WITH BUSINESS
UNDER THE CALL

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the House proceed with business under the Call of the House. (or) I move that the absent Members be excused and that the House proceed with business under the Call of the House. (or) I move that Mr. (or Messrs.) be excused and that the House proceed with business under the Call of the House.

TO DISPENSE WITH THE CALL
OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that further proceedings under the Call of the House be dispensed with.

(A motion to recess or to adjourn is never in order when the House is operating under a Call of the House.)

TO ADVANCE A BILL FROM FIRST READING

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the Rules be suspended, that House Bill No. (Memorial, Joint or Concurrent Resolution) be advanced to second reading, and read the second time in full.

(A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote of those present to carry.)

TO ADVANCE A BILL FROM SECOND
READING

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the Rules be suspended, that House Bill No. be

advanced to third reading, the second reading considered the third, and that the bill be placed on final passage.

(When this motion is carried, the bill is on final passage and the merits of the bill are open to debate.) (If this motion is not carried, the bill automatically goes to the Rules Committee to be placed on the third reading calendar at a later date.)

(A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote of those present to carry.)

TO ADOPT AN AMENDMENT

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the amendment be adopted. (or) I move that the amendment to the amendment be adopted. (or) I move that the Committee amendment to Section 2, lines 10 and 11, be adopted.

TO PLACE A BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE WHEN ON THIRD READING

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the rules be suspended, that the second reading be considered the third, and that House Bill No. be placed on final passage.

(This motion, if carried, merely eliminates the third reading of the bill. If the motion is not carried, the Rules provide that the bill must be read the third time in full; and then the bill is automatically in final passage.) (In either case, the merits of the bill are open to debate.)

(A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote of those present to carry.)

TO RETURN A BILL TO SECOND READING

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. be returned to second reading for the purpose of amendment.

(A motion to suspend the rules requires a two-thirds vote of those present to carry.)

TO PASS A VETOED BILL

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that House Bill No. do pass the House, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

(To pass a bill over the veto of the Governor, a two-thirds vote of the Members *present* is required.) (State Constitution.)

TO SUSTAIN A VETO

Mr. Speaker: * * * * I move that vetoed House Bill No. be indefinitely postponed (or) be laid on the table (or) be referred to the Committee on

HOUSE ROSTER, 1951

CHAS. W. HODDE, Speaker

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

S. R. HOLCOMB, Chief Clerk

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Adams, Geo. N.....	Star Route 1, Box 165, Shelton	70	Washington..	Livestock Breeder	24	D	{ Clallam..... } { Jefferson..... } { Mason..... }	.....	1933-33 Ex- 35-37-45-47- 49-50 Ex.
Anderson, B. Roy....	314 Colman Bldg., Seattle 4	67	Minnesota....	Custom House Broker	36	R	King, part.....	.....	1931-33-33 Ex. 43-44 Ex.-45- 47-49-50 Ex.
Anderson, Eva	Box 785, Chelan	61	Nebraska.....	Educator, Writer	12	R	Chelan.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Bailey, Robert C.....	Box 121, South Bend	32	Washington..	Printer and Publisher	19	D	{ Pacific and } { part } { Grays Harbor }	.....	.....
Ball, Howard T.....	327 So. Jefferson St., Spokane 8	50	Arizona.....	Funeral Director	7	R	Spokane, part..	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Bassett, Arthur H....	1902 No. Prospect St. Tacoma 7	73	Mass.....	General Insurance	26	R	Pierce, part....	.....	1943-44 Ex.-45- 47-49-50 Ex.
Belerlein, W. J.....	112 E. Main St., Auburn	59	North Dakota	Men's Clothing	30	D	King, part.....	.....	1939-41-43- 44 Ex.-45-47- 49-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Bernethy, Robert	Rt. 2, Monroe	54	Minnesota....	Woodsman ..	39	D	{ Snohomish, pt. } { Island, part... }	.....	1939-41-43- 44 Ex.-45-47- 49-50 Ex.
Brown, Gordon J.....	237 Farallone Ave., Fircrest, Tacoma	46	Minnesota....	Union Official	29	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Brown, Henry A.....	Rt. 2, Box 260 Poulsbo	58	Washington..	Farmer and Insurance	23	D	Kitsap.....	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Carmichael, Wally....	P. O. Box 736, Everett	28	Washington..	Salesman	38	D	{ Snohomish, pt. } { Island, part... }	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Carty, W. E.....	Rt. 1, Box 19, Ridgefield	56	Washington..	Rancher	17	D	Clark.....	.....	1933-33 Ex.-35- 39-41-45-47- 49-50 Ex.
Clark, Newman H.....	1044 Henry Bldg., Seattle 1	51	New Jersey...	Lawyer	43	R	King, part.....	.....	1950 Ex.
Comfort, A. B.....	306 Rust Bldg., Tacoma 2	66	South Dakota	Surety Bonds, Insurance and Real Estate	26	R	Pierce, part....	.....	1943-44 Ex.- 45-47-49- 50 Ex.
Connor, Frank.....	2003 Jackson St. Seattle 44	34	Washington..	Furniture and Appliance Store Owner	33	D	King, part.....	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience		
								Senate	House	
Cooney, John L.....	N. 4924 Madison St., Spokane 13	35	Oregon.....	Lawyer	5	D	Spokane, part..	.....	.....
Cory, Arthur S.....	P. O. Box 329, Chehalis	70	Wisconsin....	President Savings & Loan Assn.	20	R	Lewis.....	.....	1921-29-31-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.
Donohue, Dewey C....	Dayton	52	Washington..	Farmer and Stockman	10	D	{Asotin.....} {Columbia.....} {Garfield.....} {Snohomish, pt.} {Island part....}	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Dootson, John T....	3601 Rockefeller Ave., Everett	36	California....	Lawyer and G. N. Ry. Engineman	38	D		1941
Eldridge, Wesley R....	818 No. 43rd St., Seattle 3	47	New York.....	Frozen Food Packer	32	R		King, part.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Ford, Robert M.....	Bremerton	39	New York.....	University Student	23	D	Kitsap.....	.....	1941-45-47-49-50 Ex.
Forrest, Marshall....	Clover Bldg., Bellingham	32	Illinois.....	Lawyer	42	D	Whatcom, part	.....	.....
Frayn, R. Mort.....	2111 Parkside Dr., Seattle 2	44	South Dakota	Printing Company Owner	43	R	King, part.....	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Gallagher, Bernard J.	805 Sherwood Bldg., Spokane	38	Washington..	Lawyer	3	D	Spokane, part..	.....	1941-49-50 Ex.
Giboney, Daniel W....	No. 123 Walnut Road, Opportunity	38	Washington..	Student	4	D	Spokane, part..	.....	.....
Gordon, J. Chester...	LaCrosse	41	Washington..	Farmer	9	R	Whitman.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Griffith, Earl G.....	Star Route 2, Usk	69	Kansas.....	Retired	2	R	{Pend Oreille...}	.....	1944 Ex.-45-47
Hallauer, Wilbur G...	P. O. Box 1398, Oroville	36	New York.....	Factory Mgr. and Farm Owner	1	D	{Douglas.....}	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Hansen, Julia Butler.	Cathlamet	43	Oregon.....	Housewife, Writer	18	D	{Cowlitz.....}	.....	1939-41-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.
Hawley, Dwight S....	2208 Market St., Seattle 7	54	Washington..	Insurance Agency Owner	44	R	King, part.....	.....	1950 Ex.
Henry, Al.....	White Salmon	39	Kansas.....	Merchant	16	D	{Benton.....}	.....	1941-45
Henry, Edward E....	535 Central Bldg., Seattle 4	47	Missouri.....	Lawyer	45	D	{Franklin.....}	.....	1937-39-45
							{Klickitat.....}		
							{Skamania.....}		
							King, part.....		

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Hess, Andy	1414 S.W. 158th St., Seattle	27	Kansas.....	Sales Representative	31	D	King, part.....		
Hillyer, Alfred S.....	Sunnyside	64	England.....	Newspaper Publisher	15	R	Yakima, part..	1945-47-49-50 Ex.	
Hodde, Chas. W.....	Box 208, Colville	44	Missouri.....	Farmer	2	D	{Pend Oreille... Stevens.....}	1937-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.	
Hoefel, David	209 W. Sixth, Ritzville	63	Russia.....	Retired	8	R	{Adams..... Ferry..... Lincoln.....}	1945-47-49-50 Ex.	
Hoff, Neil J.....	905 Rust Bldg., Tacoma	29	California....	Lawyer	27	R	Pierce, part.....		
Hofmeister, Louis E..	P. O. Box 203, Enumclaw	57	Washington..	Farmer	30	D	King, part.....	1943-44 Ex. 45-49-50 Ex.	
Holliday, Mark V.....	1808 Broadway, Vancouver	45	Colorado.....	Insurance	17	D	Clark.....	1949-50 Ex.	
Hoopingarner, Russell T.	Cheney	55	Indiana.....	Livestock Raiser and Farmer	5	D	Spokane, part..	1949-50 Ex.	

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Huhta, Elmer.....	334 Karr Ave., Hoquiam	45	Washington..	Chiropractor	21	D	{Grays Harbor (except 17 precincts)}	.....	.....
Hurley, Joseph E.....	817 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane 8	40	Montana.....	Lawyer	3	D	Spokane, part..	.....	1939-41
Jeffreys, Sidney S.....	Pomeroy	53	Washington..	Farmer	10	R	{Asotin..... Columbia..... Garfield.....}	.....	1945-47-49- 50 Ex.
Johnson, Charlie.....	2018 Capitol Way, Olympia	39	Wyoming.....	Wholesale Merchant Investments	22	D	Thurston.....	.....	.....
Johnston, Elmer E....	714 W. 14th Ave., Spokane 9	50	Washington..	Lawyer	6	R	Spokane, part..	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Jones, John R.....	Box 343, Waterville	74	Nebraska.....	Farmer	1	D	{Douglas..... Okanogan.....}	.....	1923-25-25 Ex.- 27-29-31-33- 33 Ex.-35-37- 39-41-49- 50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Jones, Mrs. Vincent F.	3021 E. 135th St., Seattle 55	50	California....	Personnel Director and Housewife	46	R	King, part.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Jones, W. Kenneth...	204 Columbia Bldg., Spokane 8	34	Washington..	Lawyer	4	R	Spokane, part..	.....	.....
Kellogg, Harold B....	526 No. First St., Montesano	46	Washington..	Furniture Store Operator	21	R	} Grays Harbor (except 17 precincts) Pacific and part Grays Harbor }	.....	1945-47
King, Chet	Box 283, Raymond	49	Washington..	Woodsman ..	19	D		.....	.....	1945-47-49-50 Ex.
Kirk, Douglas G. (Doug)	1236 Bigelow No., Seattle 9	49	Washington..	Educator	36	R	King, part.....	.....	.....
Knoblauch, Reuben A.	P. O. Box 363, Sumner	36	Washington..	Farmer	25	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Kupka, Geo. W.....	801 So. G St., Tacoma 3	38	Washington..	Jewelryman ..	27	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Lennart, Ernest W....	Everson	57	Sweden.....	Farmer and Seed Business	41	R	Whatcom, part	.....	1941-43-44 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Lester, Joe F.....	Box 1276, Wenatchee	60	Iowa.....	Veterinarian and Rancher	12	R	Chelan.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Loney, Milton R.....	341 Newell St., Walla Walla	62	Washington..	Farmer	11	R	Walla Walla....	.....	1941-43-44 Ex.- 45-47
Lorimer, Claude H...	Rt. 6, Box 295, Olympia	66	Kansas.....	Minister, retired	22	R	Thurston.....	.....	.....
Mardesich, August P.	1821 Grand Ave., Everett	30	California....	Lawyer and Commercial Fisherman	38	D	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part...}	.....	1950 Ex.
Mayes, Ed. S.....	110 So. Pearl St., Centralia	56	Washington..	Automobile Dealer	20	R	Lewis.....	.....	1950 Ex.
McLean, B. J. (Cy)..	716 Lakeside Drive, Moses Lake	35	Washington..	Lawyer	13	D	{Grant.....} {Kittitas.....}	.....	.....
Miller, Clyde J. (Jim)	Rt. 3, Box 356, Kelso	63	Iowa.....	Longshore Foreman	18	D	{Cowlitz.....} {Wahkiakum...}	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Miller, Floyd C.....	2303 No. 62nd St., Seattle 3	48	Washington..	Real Estate and Insurance	45	D	King, part.....	.....	1937-41-45- 49-50 Ex.
Morris, R. E. (Ray)..	4729 Roosevelt Way, Seattle 5	36	Missouri.....	Electrical Foreman	32	D	King, part.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

-19-

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Neill, Marshall A.....	214 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pullman	36	Washington..	Lawyer	9	R	Whitman.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Nunamaker, Homer O.....	701 11th St., Bellingham	60	Illinois.....	Groceryman	42	D	Whatecom, part.....	.....	1943-44 Ex.-45-49-50 Ex.
O'Brien, John L.....	4209 Findlay St., Seattle 8	39	Washington..	Certified Public Accountant	33	D	King, part.....	.....	1941-43-44 Ex.-45-49-50 Ex.
Olsen, Ray	718 Seaboard Bldg., Seattle1	46	Oregon.....	Public Relations	35	D	King, part.....	.....	.....
Olson, Ole H.....	Box 222, Pasco	60	Minnesota....	Retired Newspaper Publisher	16	D	{Benton.....} {Franklin.....} {Klickitat.....} {Skamania.....}	.....	1929-31-49-50 Ex.
Orndorff, O. A.....	W. 2216 First Ave., Spokane 11	56	Washington..	Lawyer	7	R	Spokane, part..	.....	.....
Ovenell, James T.....	Box 657, Concrete	57	Washington..	Farmer	40	R	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	.....	.....
Paulsen, Arthur R....	224 So. 59th St., Tacoma 8	34	Washington..	Lawyer	28	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Pedersen, Charles A..	1112 Meridian Rd., Bellingham	63	Minnesota....	Farmer and Insurance Executive	41	R	Whatcom, part	.....	1945-49-50 Ex.
Phillips, Gladys.....	420 Finch Bldg., Aberdeen	38	Washington..	Lawyer	21	R	{Grays Harbor. (except 17 precincts)}	.....	.....
Powell, George V.....	822 39th Ave. No., Seattle 2	40	Washington..	Lawyer	37	R		King, part.....	.....	1947-49-50 Ex.
Rasmussen, A. L.....	622 So. 35th St., Tacoma 8	41	Washington..	Machinist	28	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1945-47-49-50 Ex.
Ridgway, Emma Abbott.....	413 Talcott St., Sedro Woolley	..	Washington..	Theatre Owner	40	D	{San Juan.....} {Skagit.....}	.....	1945-49-50 Ex.
Riemcke, Charles A...	2508 So. First Ave., Yakima	34	Washington..	President and General Mgr. Lbr. and Hdw. Co.	14	R	Yakima, part..	.....	1950 Ex.
Roderick, David M....	901 6th Ave., Apt. 404, Seattle 4	29	Maryland.....	Waterfront Arbitrator	35	D	King, part.....	.....	1949-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Sandison, Gordon....	Box 933, Port Angeles	31	Washington..	Insurance and Real Estate Yard Supt.	24	D	{Clallam..... Jefferson..... Mason.....}	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Savage, Charles R....	1620 Division St., Shelton	44	Wisconsin....	Christmas Tree Production	24	D	{Clallam..... Jefferson..... Mason.....}	.....	1939-41-43-44 Ex.
Schumann, O. R.....	326 Miller Bldg., Yakima	..	Wisconsin....	Lawyer	14	R	Yakima, part..	.....	1939-41-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.
Shadbolt, Loomis J..	211 So. 24th Ave., Yakima	67	Wisconsin....	Retired Fruit Grower	14	R	Yakima, part..	.....	1941-43-44 Ex.-45-47-49-50 Ex.
Siler, Harry A.....	Randle	52	Washington..	Farmer	20	R	Lewis.....	.....	1950 Ex.
Simmons, Kenneth H.	Bonney Lake, Sumner	49	Washington..	Real Estate...	25	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1937-49-50 Ex.
Sisson, Grant C.....	Rural Rt. 2, Mt. Vernon	65	Washington..	Farmer	40	R	{San Juan..... Skagit.....}	.....	1923-25-25 Ex.-33-33 Ex.-41-43-44 Ex.-47-49-50 Ex.

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Smith, Vernon A.....	4721 17th Ave. N.E., Seattle 5	59	Washington..	Vice-Pres. Truck Mfg. Corp.	46	R	King, part.....	.....	1933-33 Ex.-39- 41-49-50 Ex.
Sorensen, Geo. L.....	9770 Rainier Ave., Seattle 8	59	Wisconsin....	Pharmacy Owner	31	D	King, part.....	.....	.....
Stokes, Charles M....	525 Peoples Bldg., 204 Pike St., Seattle 1	47	Kansas.....	Lawyer	37	R	King, part.....	.....	.....
Stonecipher, James D.	RFD 3, Walts- burg	50	Washington..	Farmer	11	R	Walla Walla....	.....	1949-50 Ex.
Strom, John F.....	2561 28th Ave. W., Seattle 99	57	Michigan.....	Pharmacist, retired	44	R	King, part.....	.....	1947
Testu, Jeanette.....	2138 41st Ave. S.W., Seattle 6	..	South Dakota	Housewife	34	D	King, part.....	.....	1943-44 Ex.- 49-50 Ex.
Timm, Robert D.....	Harrington	29	Washington..	Farmer	8	R	{ Adams..... } { Ferry..... } { Lincoln..... }	.....	.....

HOUSE ROSTER—Continued

Name of Member	Address	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	District	Politics	County	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Vane, Z. A.....	6014 So. Warner Tacoma 9	58	Wisconsin....	Financier	29	D	Pierce, part....	.....	1933-33 Ex.-37- 39-41-43- 44 Ex.-45-47- 49-50 Ex.
Wedekind, Max	3729 40th Ave. S.W., Seattle 6	51	California....	Labor Represent- ative	34	D	King, part.....	.....	1945-47-49- 50 Ex.
Wenberg, Oscar.....	Box 1, East Stanwood	69	Minnesota....	Retired	39	D	{Snohomish, pt.} {Island, part...}	.....	1939-41-45-47- 49-50 Ex.
Wintler, (Miss) Ella..	306-C East 12th Vancouver	..	Washington..	Retired School Teacher	17	R	Clark.....	.....	1939-43- 44 Ex.-47
Woodall, Perry B.....	P. O. Box 507, Toppenish	38	Washington..	Lawyer	15	R	Yakima, part..	.....	1939-41-43-47- 49-50 Ex.
Young, R. C. Brigham	114 Penn Ave., Cle Elum	52	Pennsylvania.	Barber and Real Estate Broker	13	D	{Grant.....} {Kittitas.....}	.....	1943-44 Ex.-45- 47-49-50 Ex.
Zent, Harold	403 Peyton Bldg., Spokane 8	50	Washington..	Associated Industries	6	R	Spokane, part..	1941-43-44 Ex.- 45-47-49- 50 Ex.

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Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, 1951

CHAS. W. HODDE, Speaker
S. R. HOLCOMB, Chief Clerk

Agriculture and Livestock (16)—Jones (John R.), Chairman; Carty, Gordon, Hoefel, Hofmeister, Hoopinger, Jeffreys, Knoblauch, Lennart, Loney, McLean, Ovenell, Pedersen, Siler, Timm, Woodall.

Appropriations (21)—Olson (Ole H.), Chairman; Frayn, Gallagher, Giboney, Henry (Edward E.), Hoefel, Jeffreys, Johnson (Charlie), King, Lennart, Loney, Mardesich, Miller (Clyde J.), Neill, O'Brien, Rasmussen, Schumann, Simmons, Vane, Wintler, Young.

Aviation and Airports (9)—Smith, Chairman; Ball, Bassett, Cooney, Hansen, Hawley, Hess, Johnson (Charlie), Stonecipher.

Banks and Banking (9)—Beierlein, Chairman; Adams, Anderson (B. Roy), Cooney, Cory, Hurley, Jones (W. Kenneth), Miller (Floyd C.), Simmons.

Cities and Counties (17)—Donohue, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Bailey, Brown (Henry A.), Carmichael, Giboney, Hallauer, Hawley, Hoff, Jones (Mrs. Vincent F.), Kellogg, Kupka, Lester, Mayes, Nunamaker, Roderick, Schumann.

Claims, Auditing and Printing (6)—Hillyer, Chairman; Bernethy, Carty, Comfort, Eldridge, Frayn.

Colleges and Universities (16)—Testu, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Eldridge, Ford, Forrest, Frayn, Hoopinger, Johnson (Charlie), Neill, Olsen (Ray), Olson (Ole H.), Paulsen, Ridgway, Shadbolt, Timm, Young.

Commerce and Manufacturing (9)—Kupka, Chairman; Connor, Cory, Henry (Al), Hillyer, Johnson (Charlie), Olsen (Ray), Ovenell, Riemcke.

Education and Libraries (20)—Knoblauch, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Bassett, Clark, Donohue, Ford, Gordon, Hansen, Henry (Edward E.), Hess, Holliday, Huhta, Hurley, Jones (Mrs. Vincent F.), Kirk, Lorimer, Ridgway, Riemcke, Testu, Wintler.

Elections (13)—Savage, Chairman; Giboney, Hallauer, Hess, Hofmeister, Lennart, Mardesich, Nunamaker, Paulsen, Roderick, Siler, Stonecipher, Wintler.

Engrossment and Enrollment (13)—Jones (Mrs. Vincent F.), Chairman; Clark, Connor, Dootson, Forrest, Hawley, Henry (Edward E.), Jones (W. Kenneth), Kirk, Mardesich, Nunamaker, Phillips, Wintler.

Fisheries (13)—Sandison, Chairman; Adams, Hawley, King, Kirk, Mardesich, Nunamaker, Phillips, Rasmussen, Sisson, Strom, Wedekind, Wenberg.

Forestry, State Lands and Buildings (11)—Bernethy, Chairman; Bailey, Donohue, Jeffreys, Johnson (Charlie), Kirk, Mayes, Olson (Ole H.), Phillips, Savage, Wedekind.

Game and Game Fish (11)—Simmons, Chairman; Ball, Donohue, Griffith, Hoefel, Hoopingarner, Jones (John R.), Lester, Loney, Mayes, Vane.

Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control (7)—Miller (Clyde J.), Chairman; Beierlein, Hansen, Holliday, Kellogg, Kupka, Pedersen.

Horticulture (7)—Hallauer, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Giboney, Hillyer, McLean, Ridgway, Shadbolt.

Industrial Insurance (13)—Brown (Henry A.), Chairman; Adams, Bernethy, Brown (Gordon J.), Huhta, Johnston (Elmer E.), Loney, Olson (Ole H.), Paulsen, Riemcke, Savage, Smith, Zent.

Insurance (9)—Holliday, Chairman; Bassett, Brown (Henry A.), Cooney, Cory, Ford, Hawley, Hurley, Orndorff.

Judiciary (23)—Paulsen, Chairman; Bailey, Clark, Cooney, Dootson, Forrest, Gallagher, Giboney, Henry (Edward E.), Hoff, Hurley, Johnston (Elmer E.), Jones (W. Kenneth), Mardesich, McLean, Neill, Orndorff, Phillips, Powell, Roderick, Schumann, Stokes, Woodall.

Labor Relations (15)—Miller (Floyd C.), Chairman; Bernethy, Connor, Cooney, Dootson, Frayn, Henry (Al), Hess, Lennart, Miller (Clyde J.), Riemcke, Simmons, Sisson, Smith, Zent.

License (9)—Roderick, Chairman; Henry (Al), Holliday, Huhta, Mayes, Morris, O'Brien, Strom, Young.

Liquor Control (15)—Vane, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Bernethy, Carmichael, Hillyer, Hurley, Miller (Clyde J.), Miller (Floyd C.), O'Brien, Olsen (Ray), Rasmussen, Sisson, Stokes, Wedekind, Zent.

Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs (9)—Brown (Gordon J.), Chairman; Huhta, King, Lester, Lorimer, Rasmussen, Sorensen, Strom, Testu.

Memorials (5)—Anderson (Eva), Chairman; Hoopingarner, Olson (Ole H.), Simmons, Strom.

Military and Naval Affairs (9)—Carmichael, Chairman; Ball, Clark, Gallagher, Hoff, Kirk, O'Brien, Orndorff, Sandison.

Mines and Mining (7)—Johnston (Elmer E.), Chairman; Griffith, Hoff, Holliday, Lennart, Vane, Young.

Parks and Playgrounds (7)—Wenberg, Chairman; Bassett, Beierlein, Hoefel, Johnston (Elmer E.), Jones (Mrs. Vincent F.), Lorimer.

Public Utilities (11)—Henry (Edward E.), Chairman; Bailey, Forrest, Hansen, Jones (W. Kenneth), Kupka, Lester, Morris, Pedersen, Phillips, Savage.

Reclamation and Irrigation (9)—Henry (Al), Chairman; Jones (John R.), McLean, Ovenell, Schumann, Siler, Timm, Wenberg, Woodall.

Revenue and Taxation (21)—Ford, Chairman; Anderson (B. Roy), Carty, Clark, Comfort, Dootson, Eldridge, Hallauer, Hess, Hofmeister, Huhta, Jones (W. Kenneth), Lester, Morris, Paulsen, Powell, Roderick, Sandison, Savage, Shadbolt, Siler.

Roads and Bridges (30)—Hansen, Chairman; Anderson (Eva), Bailey, Ball, Bassett, Beierlein, Brown (Gordon J.), Brown (Henry A.), Carmichael, Cory, Donohue, Forrest, Gordon, Griffith, Henry (Al), Hillyer, Hoopingarner, Jones (John R.), Kellogg, Knoblauch, McLean, Miller (Floyd C.), Pedersen, Ridgway, Smith, Sorensen, Stonecipher, Testu, Timm, Wenberg.

Rules and Order (15)—Hodde, Chairman; Adams, Anderson (B. Roy), Comfort, Gallagher, Jeffreys, King, O'Brien, Powell, Rasmussen, Ridgway, Wedekind, Woodall, Young, Zent.

Social Security (15)—Nunamaker, Chairman; Beierlein, Brown (Gordon J.), Brown (Henry A.), Comfort, Connor, Eldridge, Gallagher, Jeffreys, King, Lorimer, Miller (Floyd C.), Morris, Smith, Sorensen.

State Government (11)—Carty, Chairman; Comfort, Eldridge, Hoff, Hofmeister, Jones (Mrs. Vincent F.), Kellogg, Powell, Sisson, Testu, Vane.

State Institutions (11)—Hoopingarner, Chairman; Ball, Carty, Connor, Cory, Dootson, Gordon, Knoblauch, Lorimer, Sorensen, Stokes.

Transportation (9)—Morris, Chairman; Adams, Brown (Gordon J.), Olsen (Ray), Ovenell, Sandison, Shadbolt, Stokes, Strom.

Veterans' Affairs (13)—Hofmeister, Chairman; Carmichael, Ford, Griffith, Knoblauch, Kupka, Mayes, Neill, Orndorff, Ovenell, Sandison, Stonecipher, Woodall.

Individual Committee Assignments, House of Representatives, 1951

- ADAMS, GEO. N.**—Banks and Banking; Fisheries; Industrial Insurance; Rules and Order; Transportation.
- ANDERSON, B. ROY**—Banks and Banking; Cities and Counties; Liquor Control; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order.
- ANDERSON, EVA**—Memorials, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Education and Libraries; Horticulture; Roads and Bridges.
- BAILEY, ROBERT C.**—Cities and Counties; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- BALL, HOWARD T.**—Aviation and Airports; Game and Game Fish; Military and Naval Affairs; Roads and Bridges; State Institutions.
- BASSETT, ARTHUR H.**—Aviation and Airports; Education and Libraries; Insurance; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges.
- BEIERLEIN, W. J.**—Banks and Banking, Chairman; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Parks and Playgrounds; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- BERNETHY, ROBERT**—Forestry, State Lands and Buildings, Chairman; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations; Liquor Control.
- BROWN, GORDON J.**—Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; Transportation.
- BROWN, HENRY A.**—Industrial Insurance, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Insurance; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- CARMICHAEL, WALLY**—Military and Naval Affairs, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges; Veterans' Affairs.
- CARTY, W. E.**—State Government, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Revenue and Taxation; State Institutions.
- CLARK, NEWMAN H.**—Education and Libraries; Engrssment and Enrollment; Judiciary; Military and Naval Affairs; Revenue and Taxation.
- COMFORT, A. B.**—Claims, Auditing and Printing; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order; Social Security; State Government.
- CONNOR, FRANK**—Commerce and Manufacturing; Engrssment and Enrollment; Labor Relations; Social Security; State Institutions.

- COONEY, JOHN L.**—Aviation and Airports; Banks and Banking; Insurance; Judiciary; Labor Relations.
- CORY, ARTHUR S.**—Banks and Banking; Commerce and Manufacturing; Insurance; Roads and Bridges; State Institutions.
- DONOHUE, DEWEY C.**—Cities and Counties, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Game and Game Fish; Roads and Bridges.
- DOOTSON, JOHN T.**—Engrossment and Enrollment; Judiciary; Labor Relations; Revenue and Taxation; State Institutions.
- ELDRIDGE, WESLEY R.**—Claims, Auditing and Printing; Colleges and Universities; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security; State Government.
- FORD, ROBERT M.**—Revenue and Taxation, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Education and Libraries; Insurance; Veterans' Affairs.
- FORREST, MARSHALL**—Colleges and Universities; Engrossment and Enrollment; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- FRAYN, R. MORT**—Appropriations; Claims, Auditing and Printing; Colleges and Universities; Labor Relations.
- GALLAGHER, BERNARD J.**—Appropriations; Judiciary; Military and Naval Affairs; Rules and Order; Social Security.
- GIBONEY, DANIEL W.**—Appropriations; Cities and Counties; Elections; Horticulture; Judiciary.
- GORDON, J. CHESTER**—Agriculture and Livestock; Education and Libraries; Roads and Bridges; State Institutions.
- GRIFFITH, EARL G.**—Game and Game Fish; Mines and Mining; Roads and Bridges; Veterans' Affairs.
- HALLAUER, WILBUR G.**—Horticulture, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Elections; Revenue and Taxation.
- HANSEN, JULIA BUTLER**—Roads and Bridges, Chairman; Aviation and Airports; Education and Libraries; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Public Utilities.
- HAWLEY, DWIGHT S.**—Aviation and Airports; Cities and Counties; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries; Insurance.
- HENRY, AL**—Reclamation and Irrigation, Chairman; Commerce and Manufacturing; Labor Relations; License; Roads and Bridges.
- HENRY, EDWARD E.**—Public Utilities, Chairman; Appropriations; Education and Libraries; Engrossment and Enrollment; Judiciary.

- HESS, ANDY**—Aviation and Airports; Education and Libraries; Elections; Labor Relations; Revenue and Taxation.
- HILLYER, ALFRED S.**—Claims, Auditing and Printing, Chairman; Commerce and Manufacturing; Horticulture; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges.
- HODDE, CHAS. W.**—Rules and Order, Chairman.
- HOEFEL, DAVID**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Game and Game Fish; Parks and Playgrounds.
- HOFF, NEIL J.**—Cities and Counties; Judiciary; Military and Naval Affairs; Mines and Mining; State Government.
- HOFMEISTER, LOUIS E.**—Veterans' Affairs, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Elections; Revenue and Taxation; State Government.
- HOLLIDAY, MARK V.**—Insurance, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; License; Mines and Mining.
- HOOPINGARNER, RUSSELL T.**—State Institutions, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Colleges and Universities; Game and Game Fish; Memorials; Roads and Bridges.
- HUHTA, ELMER**—Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; License; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Revenue and Taxation.
- HURLEY, JOSEPH E.**—Banks and Banking; Education and Libraries; Insurance; Judiciary; Liquor Control.
- JEFFREYS, SIDNEY S.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Rules and Order; Social Security.
- JOHNSON, CHARLIE**—Appropriations; Aviation and Airports; Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Manufacturing; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings.
- JOHNSTON, ELMER E.**—Mines and Mining, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Judiciary; Parks and Playgrounds.
- JONES, JOHN R.**—Agriculture and Livestock, Chairman; Game and Game Fish; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- JONES, MRS. VINCENT F.**—Engrossment and Enrollment, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Education and Libraries; Parks and Playgrounds; State Government.
- JONES, W. KENNETH**—Banks and Banking; Engrossment and Enrollment; Judiciary; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.

- KELLOGG, HAROLD B.**—Cities and Counties; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Roads and Bridges; State Government.
- KING, CHET**—Appropriations; Fisheries; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Rules and Order; Social Security.
- KIRK, DOUGLAS G. (DOUG)**— Education and Libraries; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Military and Naval Affairs.
- KNOBLAUCH, REUBEN A.**—Education and Libraries, Chairman; Agriculture and Livestock; Roads and Bridges; State Institutions; Veterans' Affairs.
- KUPKA, GEO. W.**—Commerce and Manufacturing, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Public Utilities; Veterans' Affairs.
- LENNART, ERNEST W.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Elections; Labor Relations; Mines and Mining.
- LESTER, JOE F.**—Cities and Counties; Game and Game Fish; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- LONEY, MILTON R.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; Game and Game Fish; Industrial Insurance.
- LORIMER, CLAUDE. H.**—Education and Libraries; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Parks and Playgrounds; Social Security; State Institutions.
- MARDESICH, AUGUST P.**—Appropriations; Elections; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries; Judiciary.
- MAYES, ED S.**—Cities and Counties; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Game and Game Fish; License; Veterans' Affairs.
- McLEAN, B. J. (CY)**—Agriculture and Livestock; Horticulture; Judiciary; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- MILLER, CLYDE J. (JIM)**—Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control, Chairman; Appropriations; Labor Relations; Liquor Control.
- MILLER, FLOYD C.**—Labor Relations, Chairman; Banks and Banking; Liquor Control; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- MORRIS, R. E. (RAY)**—Transportation, Chairman; License; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation; Social Security.
- NEILL, MARSHALL A.**—Appropriations; Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Veterans' Affairs.

- NUNAMAKER, HOMER O.**—Social Security, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Elections; Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries.
- O'BRIEN, JOHN L.**—Appropriations; License; Liquor Control; Military and Naval Affairs; Rules and Order.
- OLSEN, RAY**—Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Manufacturing; Liquor Control; Transportation.
- OLSON, OLE H.**—Appropriations, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Industrial Insurance; Memorials.
- ORNDORFF, C. A.**—Insurance; Judiciary; Military and Naval Affairs; Veterans' Affairs.
- OVENELL, JAMES T.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Commerce and Manufacturing; Reclamation and Irrigation; Transportation; Veterans' Affairs.
- PAULSEN, ARTHUR R.**—Judiciary, Chairman; Colleges and Universities; Elections; Industrial Insurance; Revenue and Taxation.
- PEDERSEN, CHARLES A.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Harbors, Waterways and Flood Control; Public Utilities; Roads and Bridges.
- PHILLIPS, GLADYS**—Engrossment and Enrollment; Fisheries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Judiciary; Public Utilities.
- POWELL, GEORGE V.**—Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation; Rules and Order; State Government.
- RASMUSSEN, A. L.**—Appropriations; Fisheries; Liquor Control; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Rules and Order.
- RIDGWAY, EMMA ABBOTT**—Colleges and Universities; Education and Libraries; Horticulture; Roads and Bridges; Rules and Order.
- RIEMCKE, CHARLES A.**—Commerce and Manufacturing; Education and Libraries; Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations.
- RODERICK, DAVID M.**—License, Chairman; Cities and Counties; Elections; Judiciary; Revenue and Taxation.
- SANDISON, GORDON**—Fisheries, Chairman; Military and Naval Affairs; Revenue and Taxation; Transportation; Veterans' Affairs.
- SAVAGE, CHARLES R.**—Elections, Chairman; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Industrial Insurance; Public Utilities; Revenue and Taxation.
- SCHUMANN, O. R.**—Appropriations; Cities and Counties; Judiciary; Reclamation and Irrigation.
- SHADBOLT, LOOMIS J.**—Colleges and Universities; Horticulture; Revenue and Taxation; Transportation.

- SILER, HARRY A.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Elections; Reclamation and Irrigation; Revenue and Taxation.
- SIMMONS, KENNETH H.**—Game and Game Fish, Chairman; Appropriations; Banks and Banking; Labor Relations; Memorials.
- SISSON, GRANT C.**—Fisheries; Labor Relations; Liquor Control; State Government.
- SMITH, VERNON A.**—Aviation and Airports, Chairman; Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations; Roads and Bridges; Social Security.
- SORENSEN, GEO. L.**—Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Roads and Bridges; Social Security; State Institutions.
- STOKES, CHARLES M.**—Judiciary; Liquor Control; State Institutions; Transportation.
- STONECIPHER, JAMES D.**—Aviation and Airports; Elections; Roads and Bridges; Veterans' Affairs.
- STROM, JOHN F.**—Fisheries; License; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Memorials; Transportation.
- TESTU, JEANETTE**—Colleges and Universities, Chairman; Education and Libraries; Medicine, Dentistry and Drugs; Roads and Bridges; State Government.
- TIMM, ROBERT D.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Colleges and Universities; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- VANE, Z. A.**—Liquor Control, Chairman; Appropriations; Game and Game Fish; Mines and Mining; State Government.
- WEDEKIND, MAX**—Fisheries; Forestry, State Lands and Buildings; Liquor Control; Rules and Order.
- WENBERG, OSCAR**—Parks and Playgrounds, Chairman; Fisheries; Reclamation and Irrigation; Roads and Bridges.
- WINTLER, (MISS) ELLA**—Appropriations; Education and Libraries; Elections; Engrossment and Enrollment.
- WOODALL, PERRY B.**—Agriculture and Livestock; Judiciary; Reclamation and Irrigation; Rules and Order; Veterans' Affairs.
- YOUNG, R. C. BRIGHAM**—Appropriations; Colleges and Universities; License; Mines and Mining; Rules and Order.
- ZENT, HAROLD**—Industrial Insurance; Labor Relations; Liquor Control; Rules and Order.

Congressional and State Officials

CONGRESSIONAL

United States Senators

1. Warren G. Magnuson (D), 400 Seneca St., Seattle.
(Term expires January 3, 1957.)
2. Harry P. Cain (R), R. F. D. No. 1, Tacoma. (Term expires January 3, 1953.)

United States Representatives

(Terms expire Jan. 3, 1953.)

- 1st District—Hugh B. Mitchell (D), 3214 43rd Ave. W., Seattle.
- 2nd District—Henry M. Jackson (D), 3602 Oakes Ave., Everett.
- 3rd District—Russell V. Mack (R), Emerson Apts., Hoquiam.
- 4th District—Hal Holmes (R), 313 East 10th St., Ellensburg.
- 5th District—Walt Horan (R), Route No. 2, Wenatchee.
- 6th District—Thor C. Tollefson (R), 4121 No. 38th St., Tacoma.

STATE OFFICERS

Executive Department

Governor, Arthur B. Langlie (R).
Lieutenant Governor, Victor A. Meyers (D).

Executive Department Aides

Assistant to the Governor, Merritt E. Benson.
Secretary to the Governor, Inez Lewis.
Executive Department Secretary, J. Burke Gibson.

Department of State

Secretary of State, Earl Coe (D).
Assistant Secretary of State, Ray J. Yeoman.
Deputy Secretary of State, Kenneth N. Gilbert.

State Treasurer.

Treasurer, Tom Martin (D).
Assistant Treasurer, Verne Graham.

State Auditor

Auditor, Cliff Yelle (D).
Assistant Auditor, Frank D. Keister.
Deputy Auditor, Clem Yelle.

State Attorney General

Attorney General, Smith Troy (D).

Public Instruction

Superintendent, Pearl A. Wanamaker (Non-Partisan).

Deputy Superintendent, J. Burton Vasche.

Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Administration and Finance, Elmer L. Breckner.

Assistant Superintendent and Director of Vocational Education, Harry G. Halstead.

Commissioner of Public Lands

Commissioner, Jack Taylor (D).

Assistant Commissioner, Frank Yates.

Insurance Commissioner

Commissioner, William A. Sullivan (D).

Deputy Commissioner, Lee I. Kueckelhan.

THE LEGISLATURE

State Senate

Lieutenant Governor, ex-officio, Victor A. Meyers, Olympia.

President Pro Tem, Ted F. Schroeder, Tacoma.

Secretary, Herbert H. Sieler, Chehalis.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph B. Mehan, Seattle.

House of Representatives

Speaker, Chas. W. Hodde, Colville.

Chief Clerk, S. R. Holcomb, Seattle.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Vic Skinner, Seattle.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE DEPARTMENTS**Department of Aeronautics**

Director, Charles S. Chester, 905 Second Ave. Bldg.,
Seattle.

Department of Agriculture

Director, Sverre N. Omdahl, Olympia.

Department of Budget

Director, E. D. Brabrook, Olympia.

Department of Conservation and Development

Director, Jack V. Rogers, Olympia.

Department of Employment Security

Director, J. H. Robertson.

Department of Fisheries.

Director, Robert J. Schoettler, Smith Tower, Seattle.

Department of Game

Director, Don W. Clarke, 509 Fairview Avenue, Seattle.

Department of Health

Director, Dr. John A. Kahl, Smith Tower, Seattle.

Department of Highways

Director, W. A. Bugge, Olympia.

Department of Labor and Industries

Director, A. M. Johnson, Olympia.

Department of Licenses

Acting Director, J. D. McDougall, Olympia.

Liquor Control Board

Chairman, Evro M. Becket, Olympia.

Robert L. Smith.

B. H. Callison, Olympia.

Department of Public Institutions

Director, Harold D. Van Eaton, Olympia.

Public Service Commission

Chairman, Owen Clarke.

Guy R. Enlow.

Jerome K. Kuykendall.

Board of Prison Terms and Paroles

Chairman, Henry H. Ness, Olympia.

John J. Quine, Olympia.

Frank M. Dallam, Olympia.

Department of Social Security

Director, Roderic Olzendam.

State Athletic Commission, 4th & Pike Bldg., Seattle

Leslie C. Simkins.
William B. Hopkins.
Howard R. Smith.

State Game Commission, 509 Fairview Ave., Seattle.

Walt Failor. Stephen J. Morrissey.
James A. Loudon. Wm. R. Bernard.
V. B. Bennington. Claude C. Snider.

State Library

State Librarian, Carma Russell Zimmerman.
Assistant Librarian, Alta M. Grim.

State Parks and Recreation Commission

Director, John R. Vanderzicht, Olympia.

State Patrol

Chief, James Pryde, Olympia.

State Printing Plant

Public Printer, Clarence Ellington, Olympia.
Plant Superintendent, Henry G. McCool, Olympia.

State Tax Commission

Chairman, Ernest C. Huntley, Olympia.
E. W. Anderson.
Dinsmore Taylor.

**Washington Horse Racing Commission,
Arctic Bldg., Seattle**

Frank L. Christman.
William Fitzgerald.
A. W. Weitzman.

Washington National Guard

The Adjutant General, Lilburn H. Stevens, Camp
Murray.

Veterans' Rehabilitation Council

Director, E. B. Riley, Olympia.

Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals

Wilbur J. Lawrence.
Arthur Borchert.
Adolph W. Engstrom.

Pollution Control Commission

Director, Edward F. Eldridge, Olympia.

**State Defense Council
Legislative Bldg., Olympia**

Director, Philip D. Batson.

STATE INSTITUTIONS**University of Washington**

President, Dr. Raymond B. Allen, Seattle.

Washington State College

President, Dr. Wilson M. Compton, Pullman.

Western Washington College of Education

President, Dr. W. W. Haggard, Bellingham.

Eastern Washington College of Education

President, Dr. Walter W. Isle, Cheney.

Central Washington College of Education

President, Dr. R. E. McConnell, Ellensburg.

State School for the Blind

Superintendent, Mrs. Marion Grew, Vancouver.

State School for the Deaf

Superintendent, Virgil W. Epperson, Vancouver.

Lakeland Village (Eastern State Custodial School)

Superintendent, L. F. Mason, Medical Lake.

Rainier State School (Western State Custodial School)

Superintendent, Dr. T. M. Barber (Acting), Buckley.

Eastern State Hospital

Superintendent, Dr. Robert H. Southcombe, Medical Lake.

Northern State Hospital

Superintendent, Dr. Charles H. Jones, Sedro-Woolley.

Western State Hospital

Dr. F. E. Shovlain, Fort Steilacoom.

State Soldiers' Home

Superintendent, Wm. Weaver, Orting.

Washington Veterans' Home

Superintendent, Homer R. Jones, Retsil.

State School for Girls

Superintendent, Mrs. Helen Swift Shank, Grand Mound.

Washington State Penitentiary

Superintendent, John R. Cranor, Walla Walla.

Washington State Reformatory

Superintendent, Earl H. Lee, Monroe.

State Training School

Superintendent, Robt. I. Venemon, Chehalis.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice, E. W. Schwellenbach, Olympia.
Justice, Walter B. Beals, Olympia.
Justice, Matthew W. Hill, Olympia.
Justice, Joseph A. Mallery, Olympia.
Justice, Thomas E. Grady, Olympia.
Justice, John S. Robinson, Olympia.
Justice, Robert C. Finley, Olympia.
Justice, Charles T. Donworth, Olympia.
Justice, Frederick G. Hamley, Olympia.
Clerk, Benj. T. Hart, Olympia.
Deputy Clerk, Archie B. Stewart, Olympia.
Reporter, Solon D. Williams, Olympia.
Bailiff, D. A. MacDonald, Olympia.
Law Librarian, Mark H. Wight, Olympia.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Richard B. Ott.....	Ritzville	Adams
Thomas G. Jordan....	Pomeroy	{ Asotin Columbia and Garfield
Orris Hamilton	Prosser	{ Benton and Franklin
B. B. Horrigan.....	Pasco	
Fred Kemp	Wenatchee	Chelan
Max Church	Port Angeles ..	{ Clallam and Jefferson
Charles W. Hall.....	} Vancouver	Clark
Eugene G. Cushing..		
J. E. Stone.....	} Kelso	{ Cowlitz, Klickitat and Skamania
Howard J. Atwell...		
Robert T. Hunter.....	Ephrata	{ Douglas and Grant
Joseph Wicks	Okanogan	{ Ferry and Okanogan
A. E. Graham.....	} Montesano	Grays Harbor
Warner Poyhonen..		
Ralph C. Bell.....	} Everett	{ Island and Snohomish
Charles R. Denney..		

Malcolm Douglas....	}	Seattle	King		
Theodore S. Turner.					
Chester A. Batchelor					
Howard M. Findley..					
Hugh Todd					
William G. Long....					
Robert M. Jones....					
Lloyd Shorett.....					
Ward W. Roney.....					
Henry Clay Agnew..					
William J. Wilkins..					
Donald A. McDonald	}	Port Orchard...	Kitsap		
James W. Hodson...					
Harold A. Seering...					
Roger J. Meakim....					
Frank D. James.....					
H. G. Sutton.....					
Frank W. Ryan.....					
Jay A. Whitfield.....				Ellensburg	Kittitas
John E. Murray.....				Chehalis	Lewis
C. A. Pettijohn.....				Davenport	Lincoln
Raymond W. Clifford }				Olympia	Mason and	Thurston
Charles T. Wright... }					
John J. Langenbach..	South Bend	Pacific and	Wahkiakum		
W. Lon Johnson.....	Colville	Pend Oreille	and Stevens		
Ernest M. Card.....	}	Tacoma	Pierce		
Bartlett Rummell...					
Hugh J. Rosellini...					
W. A. Richmond....					
Ralph O. Olson.....	}	Bellingham	San Juan and		
Hobart S. Dawson...				Whatcom	
Willard L. Brickey...	Mount Vernon..	Skagit			
C. C. Quackenbush..	}	Spokane	Spokane		
Ralph E. Foley.....					
Louis F. Bunge.....					
Charles W. Greenough					
Raymond F. Kelly..					
Ralph P. Edgerton..					
Glenn L. Bean.....	Walla Walla	Walla Walla			
John D. Evans.....	Colfax	Whitman			
Robert J. Willis....	}	Yakima	Yakima		
Dolph Barnett.....					
Ian R. MacIver.....					

COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS

County	Class	County Seat	Population 1940	Preliminary Census 1950	Square Miles
Adams.....	7	Ritzville.....	6,209	6,568	1,912
Asotin.....	6	Asotin.....	8,365	10,831	606
Benton.....	3	Prosser.....	12,053	51,146	1,671
Chelan.....	4	Wenatchee.....	34,412	39,105	2,900
Clallam.....	4	Port Angeles.....	21,848	26,218	1,726
Clark.....	2	Vancouver.....	49,852	84,836	634
Columbia.....	7	Dayton.....	5,549	4,817	858
Cowlitz.....	3	Kelso.....	40,155	53,132	1,153
Douglas.....	6	Waterville.....	8,651	10,788	1,787
Ferry.....	8	Republic.....	4,701	4,086	2,220
Franklin.....	5	Pasco.....	6,307	13,444	1,206
Garfield.....	8	Pomeroy.....	3,383	3,191	694
Grant.....	4	Ephrata.....	14,668	24,255	2,720
Grays Harbor.....	3	Montesano.....	53,166	53,250	1,869
Island.....	6	Coupeville.....	6,098	10,987	208
Jefferson.....	6	Port Townsend.....	8,918	11,520	1,805
King.....	A	Seattle.....	504,980	726,055	2,111
Kitsap.....	2	Port Orchard.....	44,387	73,398	371
Kittitas.....	4	Ellensburg.....	20,230	22,151	2,329
Klickitat.....	6	Goldendale.....	11,357	11,927	1,825
Lewis.....	3	Chehalis.....	41,393	43,564	2,369

COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS—Continued

County	Class	County Seat	Population 1940	Preliminary Census 1950	Square Miles
Lincoln.....	6	Davenport.....	11,361	10,741	2,302
Mason.....	5	Shelton.....	11,603	14,907	930
Okanogan.....	4	Okanogan.....	24,546	29,029	5,221
Pacific.....	5	South Bend.....	15,928	16,411	895
Pend Oreille.....	7	Newport.....	7,156	7,366	1,361
Pierce.....	A	Tacoma.....	182,081	274,722	1,701
San Juan.....	9	Friday Harbor.....	3,157	3,192	178
Skagit.....	3	Mt. Vernon.....	37,650	43,066	1,774
Skamania.....	8	Stevenson.....	4,633	4,774	1,685
Snohomish.....	2	Everett.....	88,754	111,163	2,064
Spokane.....	A	Spokane.....	164,652	220,128	1,756
Stevens.....	4	Colville.....	19,275	18,515	2,505
Thurston.....	3	Olympia.....	37,285	44,381	709
Wahkiakum.....	8	Cathlamet.....	4,286	3,816	267
Walla Walla.....	3	Walla Walla.....	30,547	40,000	1,265
Whatcom.....	3	Bellingham.....	60,355	66,316	2,082
Whitman.....	4	Colfax.....	27,221	32,302	2,108
Yakima.....	1	Yakima.....	99,019	135,206	5,059
Total State.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378,963	.....

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY SHERIFF	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY AUDITOR	COUNTY TREASURER
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Frank Lucas (R)	H. F. Meyer (R)	Lina Buhl (R)	Maude A. Thiel (D)
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	Hugh Curry (D)	Ben F. Taplin (D)	Irene Allen (D)	W. H. "Bill" Anderson (R)
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	Harry B. Cochran (D)	Fred D. Kemp (D)	R. E. Wise (D)	C. W. Nessly (D)
4. Chelan.....	Wenatchee....	Bruce Parkin- son (R)	Fern Collis (R)	Robert H. Lake (R)	Tom E. McKoin (R)
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	James W. Morse (R)	Clyde E. Shore (D)	Roy E. Atter- berry (D)	Jens S. Bugge (R)
6. Clark.....	Vancouver....	Clarence S. McKay (R)	Wilma Schmidt (R)	Clyde L. Bittner (D)	Eva K. Burgett (R)
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	E. E. Warwick (D)	Olive Kitterman (R)	Holt Boone (R)	Cecil Crossler (D)
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	C. W. "Bud" Reynolds (D)	Mike Nelson (D)	Sarah Ivie (D)	Gertrude Rivers (R)
9. Douglas.....	Waterville....	Hugh S. God- love (R)	Hilda Gormley (D)	Roxanne Billingsley (R)	Merle Tanner (R)
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	S. F. Fine (R)	E. J. Black (D)	Robert R. Lackey (D)	W. R. Hall (D)
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	Harvey M. Huston (R)	Garnet Curtis (D)	Ruth Livingston (D)	Audrey Taber Hart (D)
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	W. B. Ground (R)	Gertrude Fitz- simmons (R)	R. O. Woody (R)	C. E. Rath- bun (R)
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	Charles E. Anderson (D)	E. Roy Mundy (D)	C. A. Hawley (D)	Robert S. O'Brien (D)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955— Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY SHERIFF	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY AUDITOR	COUNTY TREASURER
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	Richard F. Simmons (D)	Letha M. Wagner (R)	Mary Birdwell (R)	Minnie Swisher Moak (D)
15. Island.....	Coupeville.....	Thomas W. Clark (R)	Mary Coates (R)	J. W. Libbey (R)	Nola C. Howard (R)
16. Jefferson.....	Port Townsend	Peter J. Naughton (R)	P. M. Richardson (D)	Helen J. Eads (R)	Samuel V. Peach (R)
17. King.....	Seattle.....	Harlan S. Callahan (R)	Norman R. Riddell (D)	R. A. "Bobby" Morris (D)	A. A. Tremper (R)
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard..	Dean D. Jones (R)	Reina M. Osburn (R)	Edgar D. Smith (R)	Arthur Lund (R)
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	Robert F. Dorsey (D)	Gerald S. Porter (D)	James M. Snowden (D)	Lucille Veenhuis (D)
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	E. C. Kiser (R)	John A. Miller (R)	Vesta Tebbs (R)	Mabel M. Guinan (R)
21. Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	Frank H. Thayer (R)	Donelda J. Kennedy (D)	Roy J. Fletcher (R)	Harold Quick (R)
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport.....	Charles E. McCaffery (D)	Margaret Scott (R)	Charles A. Ramm (D)	Guy G. Gibson (D)
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	Emmett C. Williams (D)	Harry Deyette (R)	Susie E. Pauley (D)	S. E. Smith (R)
24. Okanogan.....	Okanogan.....	Lester H. "Curley" Moss (R)	Frank Stark (R)	Coleman R. Walls (D)	Bill Ehlers (D)
25. Pacific.....	South Bend....	Peter Maloney (D)	Irene F. Kellner (D)	Verna Jacobson (D)	Ross Neilson (R)
26. Pend Oreille...	Newport.....	Darrell O. Holmes (R)	Charles I. Barker (R)	Albert T. Strayer (D)	Alice Beaubier (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955— Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY SHERIFF	COUNTY CLERK	COUNTY AUDITOR	COUNTY TREASURER
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Harold Bird (R)	Robert L. Dykeman (D)	Jack W. Sonntag (D)	L. R. Johnson (D)
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	Perry N. Gerard (R)	Marjorie C. Bergman (D)	Marjorie C. Bergman (D)	Marjorie S. Hassell (R)
29. Skagit.....	Mt. Vernon....	Harold H. Hinshaw (R)	Samuel E. Wilhite (R)	Edward Danielson (R)	Will B. Ellis (R)
30. Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	Amos D. "Jim" Reid (D)	Juanita B. Rankin (R)	John C. Wachter (R)	Mabel J. "Fosse" Jeter (R)
31. Snohomish....	Everett.....	Tom V. Warnock (R)	Anders "Andy" Andersen (D)	George P. Dubuque (D)	Verne Sievers (D)
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Ralph M. Smith (R)	Robert A. "Bob" Wilson (R)	Frank J. Glover (R)	Joe A. Stewart (R)
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	Beryl Warren (R)	T. V. Baird (R)	Hazel Emery (R)	Chester A. Hills (R)
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	Frank C. Tamblin (D)	Paul Paulk (R)	Ellis C. Ayer (R)	Martin J. Gruber (R)
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet.....	Robert L. Wiester (R)	Shirley Parker (D)	Robert E. Irving (R)	Myrtle Braaten (D)
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla...	A. A. Shick (R)	Mrs. Harold G. King (R)	Walter Kimmerly (R)	Fannie Dunwoodie (R)
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	C. R. "Con" Axling (D)	Harry O. Loft (R)	Will D. Pratt (R)	Beulah Johnson (D)
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Jerry Mulcahy (D)	E. J. Brunton (R)	Pauline H. Lust (D)	Alice Burford Lewis (D)
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Bert Guns (R)	Agnes Thomas (R)	Harold Purdin (R)	C. Stewart Cole (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955— Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	COUNTY ASSESSOR	COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT	COUNTY CORONER
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Edward G. Cross (R)	Walter O. Meyer (D)	Mary C. Pierce	†
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	Charles T. Sharp (D)	Raymond Scheibe (D)	Dewey Scheibe	†
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	Maloy Pat Sensney (D)	J. C. Pratt (D)	Margaret Thompson	Dr. Theodore J. Albertowicz (R)
4. Chelan.	Wenatchee....	Robert E. Conner (R)	W. O. Tillman (R)	Herbert J. Kinkade	†
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	Howard V. Doherty (D)	John L. Husung (D)	Inez McLaughlin	†
6. Clark.....	Vancouver.....	R. DeWitt Jones (D)	Ray J. Balcom (D)	Ada Gill	Paul L. Mylan (D)
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	Keith O. Yates (R)	Ray Griffen (R)	R. A. Berry	†
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso	Joe L. Johnson (D)	Walter W. Trantow (R)	Lydia F. Crosby	Dennis D. Davenport (D)
9. Douglas.....	Waterville.....	Robert A. Hensel (R)	G. Merton Dick (D)	Florence Dahlke	†
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	Richard A. Perry (D)	A. J. Lawson (D)	Evelyn Modini	†
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	Roger L. Olson (D)	Frances A. Whitemarsh (R)	Edith K. O'Brien	†
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	Lowell B. Vail (D)	Rose D. Schneckloth (D)	A. L. Cabbage	†
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	Robert S. Campbell (D)	John Powers (D)	Trilby M. Nelsen	†

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955— Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	COUNTY ASSESSOR	COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT	COUNTY CORONER
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	Don G. Abel (D)	Wm. J. "Bill" Caldwell (D)	Lota King Wiley	Dr. E. B. Riley (D)
15. Island.....	Coupeville.....	Alden B. Whelan (R)	Walter Stoddard (R)	Helen A. Baker	†
16. Jefferson.....	Port Townsend	W. J. Daly (R)	Tom Lieb (R)	George E. Munn	†
17. King.....	Seattle.....	Charles O. Carroll (R)	Ralph S. Stacy (D)	L. M. Dimmitt	John P. Brill, Jr. (D)
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard..	John O. Merkel (D)	Harry C. Maston (R)	D. H. Wolfe	Ralph R. Peterson (R)
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg....	W. R. "Bob" Cole (R)	Lucille Moen (D)	J. E. Miles	†
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	Thurman E. Ward (R)	H. W. McEwen (R)	Grace M. Forry	†
21. Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	John Panesko (R)	Chas. Leroy Brown (R)	Florence Kennicott	Joe Chytil (R)
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport....	Fred Campbell (D)	Henry Robinson (R)	Earl L. Anglemyer	†
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	Delbert W. Johnson (D)	Willis E. Burnett (D)	J. W. Goodpaster	†
24. Okanogan.....	Okanogan.....	John N. Leavitt (D)	H. A. Yates (R)	Mrs. Ella Poffenroth	†
25. Pacific.....	South Bend....	James E. Duree (D)	Al Meerdink (D)	Neil Bailey	†
26. Pend Oreille ...	Newport.....	Norman A. Ericson (R)	Charles A. Pulford (D)	Claire Howe	†

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM ENDING JANUARY, 1955—Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY	COUNTY ASSESSOR	COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT	COUNTY CORONER
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	John J. O'Connell (D)	John Schlarb (D)	Ruth Bethel	Dr. Frank H. James (D)
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	R. F. Buck (R)	Marjorie S. Hassell (R)	Julia F. Jensen	†
29. Skagit.....	Mt. Vernon....	Reuben C. Youngquist (R)	Ray W. Ropes (R)	G. Ira Loree	Aaron D. Light (R)
30. Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	Raymond C. Sly (R)	John G. Alinger (D)	Lura A. Grenia	†
31. Snohomish....	Everett.....	Philip G. Sheridan (D)	C. L. Barlow (D)	Dorothy J. Bennett	Ken Baker (D)
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Hugh H. Evans (D)	Wylie W. Brown (D)	Clifton A. Hussey	Dr. Francis J. Burns (R)
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	Delbert R. Scoles (R)	Dwight L. Richardson (R)	Lewis Miles	†
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	Ralph G. Swanson (R)	Archie G. Barwick (R)	Martin S. Miller	Dr. Kenneth L. Partlow 2nd (R)
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet....	Mitchell Doumit (R)	Paul Lechner (D)	Myrtle Smalley	†
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla...	Albert N. Bradford (R)	S. P. Maxson (R)	Eva Stull	Leonard DeWitt (R)
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	Tom A. Durham (D)	D. G. "Dave" Dahlinger (D)	Clint McBeath	August G. Zoet (D)
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Lawrence Hickman (R)	T. D. Logsdon (R)	Ruth S. Timm	†
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Ronald R. Hull (R)	Jake Seiber (R)	A. W. Allen	Dr. Frank J. Lemon (R)

† Prosecuting Attorney acts as Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY, 1953 AND 1955

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	First District	Second District	Third District
1. Adams.....	Ritzville.....	Henry J. Danekas (D)	*Edward F. Wahl (D)	Roy P. Scott (D)
2. Asotin.....	Asotin.....	*Harry F. Clark (D)	Bynum H. Brown (D)	Paul Schermerhorn (D)
3. Benton.....	Prosser.....	*Walter J. Jacobs (D)	J. T. "Tom" Bettinson (D)	Jay Perry (D)
4. Chelan.....	Wenatchee.....	*Homer Trefry (R)	Loyd Bosma (R)	W. A. Galbraith (R)
5. Clallam.....	Port Angeles..	Fred G. Evans (D)	*Robert O'Brien (D)	Walter Roberge (D)
6. Clark.....	Vancouver.....	T. C. McCamey (R)	*Seth H. Davidson (D)	Ray B. Woolf (R)
7. Columbia.....	Dayton.....	Ross Brown (R)	*Harold Hopkins (R)	Guy Prater (R)
8. Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	George Williams (D)	*Charles S. Nordstrom (D)	Joe H. Cline (R)
9. Douglas.....	Waterville.....	Morris Sachs (D)	*Roy A. Nelson (R)	P. C. Thomsen (D)
10. Ferry.....	Republic.....	*Robert F. Massie (D)	George H. R. Stabenfeldt (D)	Joseph A. Kohler (D)
11. Franklin.....	Pasco.....	*J. W. Fanning (D)	L. V. Smith (D)	L. E. Robison (D)
12. Garfield.....	Pomeroy.....	John McGreevy (D)	*Wayne Beale (R)	C. C. Wolf (D)
13. Grant.....	Ephrata.....	F. S. Ludolph (D)	*George W. Sparks (D)	Gordon Nicks (D)
14. Grays Harbor.	Montesano....	C. "Tab" Murphy (D)	*G. C. Nelson (D)	Leighton H. Powell (R)
15. Island.....	Coupeville.....	Roy H. Gillespie (R)	*John C. "Jack" Meeter (D)	Arthur M. Moa (R)
16. Jefferson.....	Port Townsend	Lyall Arey (R)	*James C. Yarr (D)	Bertil Kruse (R)
17. King.....	Seattle.....	James A. Gibbs (R)	*Wm. H. Sears (R)	Dean C. McLean (R)
18. Kitsap.....	Port Orchard..	Edward M. Swan (D)		C. L. Klinefelter (D)
19. Kittitas.....	Ellensburg.....	Herman G. Turner (D)	*A. W. "Al" Hodge (R)	S. Al Sorenson (D)
20. Klickitat.....	Goldendale....	H. L. "Loren" Tripplett (D)	*Albert S. Heathcock (R)	*A. M. Matsen (R)
21. Lewis.....	Chehalis.....	Martin Jacobsen (D)	J. W. Dressel (D)	
			*Clarence Roberts (R)	Hubert Anderson (R)

* Indicates holdover commissioner.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERMS ENDING JANUARY,
1953 AND 1955—Continued**

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	First District	Second District	Third District
22. Lincoln.....	Davenport.....	David Weber (R)	*W. A. Conrad (R)	David M. Robertson (R)
23. Mason.....	Shelton.....	C. W. Streckenbach (D)	*Roy J. Mitchell (D)	Harold Carr (D)
24. Okanogan.....	Okanogan.....	Ben F. Brown (R)	*L. D. Hollaway (D)	Walter R. Turner (R)
25. Pacific.....	South Bend....	Otto W. Roessler (R)	*Bob Kirkman (D)	Arlie J. Thompson (D)
26. Pend Oreille...	Newport.....	*William M. Miles (R)	Joe T. Zigler (R)	F. W. Garske, Sr. (R)
27. Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	R. F. Gleason (D)	*Harry H. Sprinker (D)	Paul Newman (D)
28. San Juan.....	Friday Harbor	Carleton G. Nash (R)	*C. R. Wright (R)	Norman W. Hodgson (R)
29. Skagit.....	Mt. Vernon....	Wallace Sharpe (R)	*Lowell R. Hughes (R)	A. B. "Brown" Wiseman (R)
30. Skamania.....	Stevenson.....	John R. McDonald (D)	*John Fair (D)	Joe Grant (D)
31. Snohomish.....	Everett.....	Ray S. Farrell (D)	*Larry E. Gamey (D)	Willard A. Wyatt (D)
32. Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Terry T. Grant (R)	*Harry A. Raymond (R)	Carl W. Rudolf (D)
33. Stevens.....	Colville.....	Claude L. Naff (D)	*Frederick Wilson (D)	J. Ed Atwood (D)
34. Thurston.....	Olympia.....	H. W. "Hank" Bolender (R)	*George Elder (R)	Walter Mills (R)
35. Wahkiakum...	Cathlamet....	Stanley C. Tholo (R)	*Frank Brooks (R)	Theo Swanson (R)
36. Walla Walla...	Walla Walla...	Arthur E. Cox (R)	*Orin M. Walker (R)	Preston Hanson (R)
37. Whatcom.....	Bellingham....	Claude Manley (R)	*Harry Gonser (D)	E. R. Haxton (D)
38. Whitman.....	Colfax.....	Ernest Hall (R)	*W. O. Druffel (R)	Ben H. Huntley (D)
39. Yakima.....	Yakima.....	Fred G. Redmon (R)	*Angus McDonald (R)	Andy B. Wallace (R)

* Indicates holdover commissioner.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

NAME	REPRESENTING	SESSIONS
1 Eldon Barrett	United Press.....	1951
2 Ross Cunningham.	Seattle Times.....	1937-39 and 1945 to 1951
3 Carl Downing	Radio-News Bureau..	1945 to 1951
4 Jack Fraser	Associated Press.....	1933 and 1951
5 Ray F. Harvison..	Associated Press.....	1951
6 Martin Heerwald..	United Press.....	1949-50-51
7 Leroy Hittle	Associated Press.....	1947 to 1951
8 Ashley E. Holden.	Spokesman-Review...	1937 to 1951
9 Ralph Holmstad..	United Press.....	1949-50-51
10 Howard Holt	Associated Press.....	1951
11 Stub Nelson	Seattle Post-Intelli- gencer	1945 and 1949 to 1951
12 W. Newland Reilly	Spokane Chronicle...	1943 to 1951
13 Herb Robinson....	Seattle Times.....	1951
14 Elmer C. Vogel....	Associated Press.....	1947-49-51
15 Robert N. Ward...	Wash. State Weeklies	1951