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STATE OF WASHINGTON

# A PAMPHLET

CONTAINING

Copies of all Measures "Proposed by Initiative Petition," "Measures Passed by the Legislature and Referred, by Petition, to the People," and "Amendments to the Constitution Proposed by the Legislature."

Including Initiative Measures Nos. 40 and 46 and Referendum Measures Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 and Submitting to the People the Question of Amending Section 22 of Article I, of the State Constitution, Relating to the Rights of Accused Persons; and of Amending Section 4 of Article 8, of the State Constitution, Relating to the Expenditure of Moneys in the State Treasury; and of Amending Section 23 of Article II, of the State Constitution, Relating to Compensation to be Paid Members of the Legislature.

To be Submitted to the Legal Voters of the State of Washington for Their Approval or Rejection at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on  
**Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1922**

Compiled and Issued by  
**J. GRANT HINKLE, Secretary of State**  
Under and by Authority of Chapter 30,  
Laws of 1917



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1922

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# Initiative Measure No. 40

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## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT providing for the repeal of chapter 174, Laws of 1921, relating to the collection of a poll tax."

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AN ACT providing for the repeal of chapter 174 of 1921 Session Laws of State of Washington relating to collection of an annual poll or capitation tax.

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

SECTION 1. That Chapter 174 of

1921 Session Laws of the State of Washington entitled "An Act providing for the levy and collection of an annual poll or capitation tax, and providing penalties, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately," be and the same is hereby repealed.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State January 18, 1922.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

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# Initiative Measure No. 46

## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT providing for a current state school fund sufficient to produce \$30.00 for each child of school age; for the distribution of state and county school funds to school districts upon the equal basis of attendance and teachers employed; and fixing the maximum annual tax levy of school districts, except for bonded indebtedness, at 1.7 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property thereof."

AN ACT relating to the collection and distribution of state and county school funds, fixing length of school year, amending sections 5066, 5068, 5076, 5103 and 5105 of Pierce's Washington Code, and repealing certain laws.

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

SECTION 1. That section 5103 of Pierce's Washington Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 5103. The interest accruing on said permanent school fund, together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom, and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools. In addition thereto it shall be the duty of the State Board of Equalization, annually, at the time of levying taxes for state purposes, to levy a tax sufficient to produce a sum which, when added to the amount of money derived from interest and other income from the state permanent school fund during the preceding school year, shall equal thirty dollars for each child of school age residing in the state as shown by the last reports of the several county superintendents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. School age, for the purpose of determining the amount of state and county levies, shall be from four to twenty-one years in school districts of the first and second classes and from five to twenty-one years in all other school districts. The fund provided

by this section shall be known as the current state school fund.

SEC. 2. That Section 5066 of Pierce's Washington Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 5066. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall apportion to the several counties of the state on or before the 20th day of July, October, January, April, May and June of each year such current state school funds as have been certified by the state auditor to be in the hands of the state and county treasurers, excepting only that before each such apportionment is made there may be deducted out of the portion of such fund in the hands of the state treasurer a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars, as the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall determine to be necessary for the purpose of adjusting extreme inequalities among the school districts of the state. Said sum so deducted shall be used by said Superintendent of Public Instruction for the purpose aforesaid, under the supervision and direction of the State Board of Education.

SEC. 3. That section 5068 of Pierce's Washington Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 5068. At each apportionment of the current state school fund one-half of the fund available for such purpose shall be apportioned to each county upon the basis of the aggregate number of days of attendance of all of the pupils in the several districts of the county, to be de-

## Initiative Measure No. 46

terminated pursuant to the following provisions:

1. Calculations as to attendance shall be based upon the last annual reports of the several county superintendents filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

2. Any district of any class shall be entitled to be accredited with its actual attendance based upon a school year up to but not exceeding one hundred ninety school days in length: *Provided, however,* that no district after July 1, 1924, shall be accredited with any attendance whatsoever for attendance at any school which shall not have been maintained for a school year of at least one hundred sixty school days.

3. The attendance of pupils in high schools shall be counted as one and one-half times the actual attendance.

4. The attendance of pupils in parental schools where board and lodging are furnished the pupils shall be counted as three times the actual attendance.

5. The attendance of pupils in schools for defectives shall be counted as five times the actual attendance.

6. A day's attendance of not less than two hours of a pupil in a kindergarten authorized by the laws of this state shall be counted as a half day's attendance.

7. The attendance of a pupil at an evening or night school authorized by the laws of this state shall be counted as a half day's attendance without maximum age limit.

8. When the school board of any district is obliged to close a school by order of a board of health or of health officers, on account of the prevalence of any infectious or contagious disease, or, when it is impossible to maintain a school on account of any circumstances over which the school board has no control, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allow such district its regular apportionment of funds for such period of time (in no event to exceed twenty school days in one school year) as said superintendent shall determine that such school was unavoidably closed. In determining such allowance the superintendent

shall compute the attendance during such period upon the basis of the average daily attendance in such school on those days of such school year as school was open.

SEC. 4. At each apportionment of the current state school fund one-half of the fund available for such purpose shall be apportioned to each county upon the basis of the number of teachers employed for a full year of at least nine months in the several districts of the county, subject to such regulations in regard to the number of teachers allowable to any district for purposes of apportionment as may be provided by the State Board of Education. Where a teacher is employed for less than nine months the county shall, subject to regulations provided as aforesaid, receive one-ninth of the amount of the apportionment for a full year's employment, for each month such teacher was actually employed; *Provided,* That no district after July 1, 1924, shall be accredited with the employment of any teacher whatsoever unless it shall have maintained school in such school year for at least one hundred sixty days. Calculations as to such employment shall be based upon the last annual reports of the several county superintendents filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 5. That section 5105 of Pierce's Washington Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 5105. The county commissioners of the several counties of the State of Washington shall annually, at the time of making the tax levy for county purposes, levy a tax on all property subject to taxation in their county, sufficient to produce the sum of ten dollars for each child of school age therein, as is shown by the certificate of the county superintendent hereinafter mentioned. The funds provided for by this section shall be known as the county school fund and shall be apportioned to the several districts in each county at the same time and in the same manner that the current state school fund is apportioned to such districts.

## Initiative Measure No. 46

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SEC. 6. That section 5076 of Pierce's Washington Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 5076. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent within ten days after receiving the certificate of apportionment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion such current state school fund and such county school fund as are subject to apportionment, to the several districts entitled to receive the same in accordance with the instructions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He shall certify the results of the apportionments to the county treasurer, and also notify each clerk of the amount apportioned to his district.

SEC. 7. No school district of this state shall, with or without a vote of the electors of the district, make a levy in any one year which for district purposes, other than for the

payment of interest or principal of bonded indebtedness, shall aggregate over 1.7 per cent of the assessed value of all the taxable property of such district.

SEC. 8. If any section or provision of this act shall be adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not effect the validity of the act as a whole or any section, provision, or part thereof not adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

SEC. 9. Sections 5067, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5077 and 5107 of Pierce's Washington Code, and all other acts or parts of acts relating to the basis of apportionment of the current state school fund or the county school funds are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after the first day of July, 1923.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in office of Secretary of State February 21, 1922.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

## ARGUMENT FOR INITIATIVE 46

### School "30-10" Equalization Measure—Equality for Children, Justice for Taxpayers

#### WHAT IS THE PROBLEM

The problem is to give every child in Washington regardless of the accident of birth in a rich or poor school district his American birthright—an equal chance in the public schools. An equal chance means at least nine months of school and the services of a trained teacher.

#### THE OBSTACLE

The main obstacle standing in the way of school equalization is the unfair system of collecting more than one-half of the money for public school support in small, unequal local district taxation units. Children who live in poor communities are denied the educational opportunities afforded children who live in rich communities. At the same time tax burdens are the heaviest on the poor communities least able to bear them.

#### THE REMEDY

Collect the money for school support wherever wealth is within the state; then distribute this money where the children are.

Initiative 46 proposes that about one-half of the money necessary for running the common schools be collected by a state-wide tax equal to \$30 per census child. The tax levy for the \$30 would be uniform and equal on all assessed wealth in the state.

Initiative 46 further provides that the state school fund be distributed to the local school districts according to their educational needs—namely, the children attending the public schools. It recognizes the equality of rights of rural and city districts to a fair share of the state school fund. It would make it financially possible for every district in the state to have a full term nine months school.

#### SPONSORS

Initiative 46 is being sponsored by the Washington State Parent Teacher Association with the cooperation of the Washington Education Association. It has received the endorsement of the State League of Women Voters, The State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Labor.

#### INEQUALITIES OF DISTRICT SUPPORT

(a) One hundred forty-nine districts have short term schools of six and a half months or less.

(b) District number 60, Okanogan County, is one of these short term districts having only six months. Even this costs the district the limit of taxation—20 mills. Why? Because it has eight children to be educated and an assessed valuation of only \$14,453. At the other extreme is district number 303, Clallam County, with an assessed valuation of \$1,901,200, mostly timber. To give its eleven children an excellent school the wealth of the district bears a half-mill tax.

Initiative 46 would pool the resources of both districts to educate the children of both districts to the extent of one-half of the current running expense.

(c) Ten districts with one million dollars valuation each educate respectively 12, 29, 99, 121, 177, 249, 338, 483, 571, 820 children. What chance has either the child or the taxpayer in the last district as compared with the first?

#### SUMMARY

##### Initiative 46

(a) Transfers a larger share of responsibility for school support from the inequitable local district basis to the fair state basis.

(b) Would collect one-half of the expenditures for our common schools wherever wealth is within the state and then distribute it where the children are.

(c) Discontinues bonuses to specially favored districts, and distributes the money to all districts according to their needs.

(d) Offers equalization of tax burdens by asking rich districts to come to the relief of poor districts.

(e) Is an extension of the Barefoot School Boy Law and ideal originated by Gov. Rogers.

(f) Would abolish short term schools.

(g) Renders more nearly equal the opportunities for the boys and girls in our public schools.

MRS. C. ARTHUR VARNEY,  
MRS. VICTOR H. MILLER,  
MRS. VICTOR H. MALSTROM,  
School Equalization Committee of the  
State Parent Teacher Association.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State  
July 15, 1922.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

## ARGUMENT EXPLAINING THE EFFECT OF INITIATIVE 46

### WHAT IS MEANT BY THE EQUAL- IZING EFFECT OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND?

Every school district pays money into the state school fund according to one law—its assessed wealth, and later receives money from the state school fund according to another law—the number of children in school. Districts with little wealth but many children to be educated receive from the state fund more money than they pay into it. Rich districts with few children pay into the state fund more than they receive in turn. This is the feature that certain forms of wealth object to so strenuously—helping to educate children in districts poor in wealth but rich in children.

The state school fund is sometimes likened to a reservoir. Every district pays money into the reservoir according to its financial ability and receives according to its educational needs. This tends to stabilize the common school system and extend its benefits to all children equally.

### HOW DOES THE STATE SCHOOL FUND EQUALIZE TAXES?

By making a uniform levy on all the assessed wealth of the state. Local district tax burdens are heavy or light according to the varying amounts of wealth per child in the local communities. One hundred children in a \$100,000 district will cause extremely heavy local taxation and still receive poor education; while one hundred children in a million dollar district may have excellent educational opportunities and cost the taxpayers only light burdens.

Progressive action during the last few years has tended to decrease the percent of the educational budget contributed by the districts and increase the percent collected on the state as a unit.

Under the present plan the district collects 53% of the running ex-

pense, the counties 16% and the state 31%. Under the proposed "30-10" plan the districts would contribute about 16% less and the state 16% more.

Under progressive transfer from the district to the state a poor district with a tax burden heavier than the state average can reduce its load, while rich districts with less than average tax levy would be asked to accept a fairer share of the burden.

### WHAT EFFECT WOULD INITIA- TIVE 46 HAVE ON THE TAX- ING POWER OF LOCAL DISTRICTS?

It decreases the amount of money that can be collected in the local district. Under the present plan school boards can levy up to 10 mills while the people by a special vote may levy up to 10 additional mills. Under the proposed plan school boards would be under the same limitation while the limit on the special levy would be reduced from 10 to 7 mills.

### WILL INITIATIVE 46 INCREASE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED FOR THE SCHOOLS AS THE OPPOSITION CLAIMS?

Under either the present or the proposed plan the amount of money spent for education is directly responsive to public opinion, for the school budget is entirely under local control. The opposition says that public opinion everywhere wants reduction of taxes. When the local district obtains a larger amount of money from the state and can reduce taxes locally, and when Public Opinion wants taxes reduced what will prevent the reduction?

The truth is: the two questions of amount of money and "equalization" are entirely separate. Public opinion controls the amount to be raised for schools. Whatever that amount is will be equalized more under the "30-10" Initiative 46 plan than under the present plan.



**WHAT ABOUT THE OTHER OPPOSITION CLAIM THAT "20-10" INCREASED EDUCATIONAL COSTS?**

Such a claim would ignore that during the period 1914-1921 all costs increased and for one big reason—the World War. The legislature of 1920 recognized partially the educational crisis and placed about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the war increase on the equal state basis, leaving  $\frac{2}{3}$  on the unequal district basis. "20-10" was a partial remedy to meet the war situation and not a cause of the situation itself.

**WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF INITIATIVE 46 ON RURAL SCHOOLS?**

The present plan of distributing state school funds discriminates against rural schools, for it is based entirely on days attendance with a minimum of only 2,000 days for each district. Since the attendance is much less per room or teacher in the sparsely settled rural area than in the city, the state apportionment per room or group is less.

To give rural schools a fairer share of the state funds the proposed plan would distribute one-half to the districts on the basis of number of teachers employed. A provision is also included restricting the number of teachers for which a district may receive state funds. This would prevent rich districts from receiving more than their share of state support.

**WOULD THE BONUSES TO DISTRICTS FOR ATTENDANCE IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS BE CONTINUED?**

Under the present law districts receive a state bonus for attendance in private schools, although the chil-

dren in private schools represent no cost to the district. Initiative 46 would discontinue this bonus to the district having private schools and distribute the money equally over the entire state according to the attendance in the public schools.

**WHAT RELATION DOES INITIATIVE 46 HAVE TO CONSOLIDATION?**

Initiative 46 is a great consolidation itself, making the state a unit for one-half of the cost of the schools. It will do financially for all districts what district consolidation has been able to do for a few schools. All the present needed benefits that now accrue to consolidated districts will be continued.

The bonus, which has no relation to the needs of the district, will be discontinued. For example, this year the richest rural district in the state, number 303, Clallam County, which has \$1,900,000 valuation, eleven pupils and a half-mill tax levy, will receive a state bonus of \$885. This is more than the entire yearly budget for district number 60 in Okanogan County. Under Initiative 46 this bonus would be discontinued to this particular district and distributed equally over the entire state.

**DOES INITIATIVE 46 CHANGE THE LOCAL CONTROL OF THE SCHOOL?**

Initiative 46 does not change in any way the local control or administration of the districts. It simply provides a more equalized system of finance under the present administrative units.

MRS. C. ARTHUR VARNEY,  
MRS. VICTOR H. MILLER,  
MRS. VICTOR H. MALSTROM.  
School Equalization Committee.  
State Parent Teacher Association.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State July 15, 1922.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

## ARGUMENT AGAINST INITIATIVE 46 The 30-10 Measure

### Taxes Increased—Inequality Aggravated

Initiative 46, called the 30-10 equalization measure, has the following arguments against it:

1. **It is Misnamed.** It will not "equalize the distribution of school funds and give equal advantages to every child in Washington," but will require an increase in state school taxes of \$3,750,000 annually. A mathematical calculation demonstrates that existing inequalities would be aggravated by the bill.

2. **It is Unnecessary.** No educational emergency exists in this state. The rural school system of Washington is one of the best in the Union, with a maximum of expenditure and of efficiency. Washington's schools average far above those of other states, with "fewer one-room schools and fewer poor districts."

3. **The Measure Will Not Succeed in Its Announced Purpose.** Out of 2,600 school districts less than three per cent need relief. These poor districts will not be relieved by the bill, but their taxes will be increased.

4. **It is Extravagant.** The needy districts can be adequately relieved by less than \$500,000, now available under the existing tax system. The bill, therefore, proposes to raise \$3,750,000 needlessly.

5. **It Will Increase Taxes.** It requires the taxpayers of the state, who now pay \$20 per school child, to pay \$30 per school child into the state public school fund. There are 375,000 school children in the state. The bill, therefore, increases taxation by \$3,750,000 annually.

6. **It Is Based on Deception.** It professes to secure "equality for children and justice for taxpayers." But it cannot give equal opportunity to all school children and it increases heavily the burden now resting on the taxpayer. The claim that the load will be lifted at the other end by the lightening of district taxation is contrary to human experience. The same claim was made with regard to the 20-10 law, but under its provisions the district levy during the

first year of its operation increased \$3,792,805.44. The state of Oregon under similar conditions experienced the same result.

7. **It Changes the Method of Distributing School Funds.** At present school funds are distributed on the basis of pupil attendance. By introducing the number of teachers as a factor in the apportionment of the 30-10 school funds, the new basis of distribution is intended to increase the number of teachers while at the same time increasing their salaries.

8. **It Will Prevent the Consolidation of School Districts by Distributing School Funds on the Basis of Teachers as Well as of Pupil Attendance, and by Destroying the Incentives to Consolidation Given by the Present Law.** Often consolidation will relieve needy districts without increased expense.

9. **It Will Tend to Increase Teachers' Salaries.** More money will be available in all school districts and will be distributed where sixty-five per cent of school expenses go, to the teachers themselves.

10. **With a Bonded Public Indebtedness of a Little More Than \$174,000,000 and a Tax Increase During the Past Six Years of Three Hundred Per Cent the Taxpayers of the State of Washington Are Already Facing the Menace of Confiscation.** Business and industry are being taxed out of existence. The tax burden must be decreased—not increased. The proposed 30-10 initiative bill is a tax-increasing measure and would place an additional heavy and unnecessary burden on the already overburdened taxpayer.

STATE FEDERATION OF TAX-  
PAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

By J. T. S. LYLE,

President.

GEORGE C. CONGDON,

Secretary.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State July 26, 1922.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

# Referendum Measure No. 12

## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT providing for the issuance of certificates of necessity and convenience by the director of public works to public service companies in cases where similar service is being rendered the localities proposed to be served by other public service companies."

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to public service properties and utilities, providing for the regulation of the same, fixing penalties for the violations thereof, making an appropriation, and repealing certain acts," the same being Chapter 117 of the Session Laws of 1911, approved by the Governor, March 18th, 1911, by repealing Section 105 of said act and by adding thereto a new section to be designated Section 74a, to prevent waste by the unnecessary duplication of public utilities.

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

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An Act relating to public service properties and utilities, providing for the regulation of the same, fixing penalties for the violation thereof, making an appropriation and repealing certain acts," the same being Chapter 117 of the Session Laws of 1911, approved by the Governor, March 18th, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section designated Section 74a, as follows:

SEC. 74a. No public service company or prospective public service company shall hereafter construct, extend or thereafter maintain or operate any part of its plant, system or facilities for the purpose of rendering service in a locality wherein similar service is then being rendered by any other public service company in this state, without first applying for and obtaining the certificate of public necessity and convenience from

the director of public works, as herein provided. Upon the filing of an application for such certificate the director of public works shall give reasonable notice in writing to the public service company then furnishing such service in such locality or vicinity of the time and place when such application will be heard, and after hearing and investigation if the director of public works finds from the evidence that the public necessity and convenience require that such service be furnished by the public service company or prospective public service company applying for such certificate, the director of public works shall by order grant such certificate of public necessity and convenience. Such order shall specify and define the character, extent and location of the service to be furnished under said certificate and the time within which such service shall be furnished; and any such certificate may be recalled and made null and void in whole or in part by the director of public works in the event that the grantee of such certificate shall fail to comply with any of the provisions or conditions thereof. *Provided, however,* that this section shall not be construed as requiring such application or certificate for the extension by any public service company, whether privately or municipally owned or operated, of its physical property or service within the locality in which such public service company may now be furnishing similar service to the public or as requiring such application or certificate for the construction of additional plants or extensions of existing plants outside the limits of such locality for

## Referendum Measure No. 12

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making such service within such locality. It shall be the duty of the director of public works, either upon his own motion or upon the complaint of any public service company, to enforce the provisions of this section. Any public service company or prospective public service company may appeal from any order of the director of public works rendered under this section in the same manner and under the same procedure as specified in this act; *Provided, however,* that the superior court shall require the filing of an adequate supersedeas bond and the pendency of any writ of review shall stay or suspend the operation of any order of the director of public works granting such certificate of necessity and convenience. *Provided, however,* that until such time as the director of public works shall be appointed and qualified and shall assume and exercise the duties of his office, all of the powers and duties imposed upon the director of public works by the provisions of this act shall be exercised and performed by the Public Service Commission of the State of Washington. *Provided, further,* that nothing

in this act shall authorize the commission to make or enforce any order affecting rates, tolls, rentals, contracts or charges or service rendered, or the safety, adequacy or sufficiency of the facilities, equipment, instrumentalities or buildings, or the reasonableness of rules or regulations made, furnished, used, supplied or enforced affecting any water system owned and operated by any city or town. *Provided, further,* that any municipal corporation may perfect an appeal without the filing of a supersedeas bond.

Passed by the House, February 23, 1921.—E. H. Guie, Speaker of the House.

Passed by the Senate, March 1, 1921.—Wm. J. Coyle, President of the Senate.

The House has sustained the veto of the Governor, Yeas 78, Nays 1.—C. R. Maybury, Chief Clerk of the House.

Section 1 approved, Section 2 vetoed, March 10, 1921.—Louis F. Hart, Governor.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 26, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

## ARGUMENT AGAINST REFERENDUM MEASURE NO. 12

### THE "CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY" BILL.

This measure is chapter 59 of the Session Laws of 1921 of the State of Washington (House Bill No. 174). Its result is, really, though not ostensibly, to secure to the water power companies operating in this state, a monopoly of our water power.

This act in effect prohibits every new public service company from operating unless it gets from the state a "Certificate of public necessity and convenience." The companies now operating in this state are permitted by this proposed law to extend their plants in the localities served by them without being required to get such a certificate. While the new company is getting ready for business and applying for the certificate, and notice of hearing is being given, the existing company can make its extensions and by the time the hearing comes on will be in a position to make such a showing of capacity to serve all the wants of the locality in which the new company seeks to operate, that the state will be obliged to refuse the certificate.

The power lines of existing companies now cross almost every region of the state. This bill would reserve for them all the water power in the state until they are ready to use it and would allow them to hold rates at their present level or higher.

The water power of this state is estimated at 9,500,000 horse power, the largest possessed by any state in the Union, and larger than that of any industrial nation in the world except Norway and Canada. It is fifty per cent more than the entire water power of the United States, east of the Mississippi river.

Of the 9,500,000 horse power of water power in this state 361,000 horse power have been developed, and Seattle and Tacoma are planning to develop 600,000 horse power more, leaving upwards of 8,500,000 horse power which this act warns all except the existing water power companies not to touch. In other words, this act bids the people of the State of Washington to refrain from developing their own water power unless they first get the

permission of their water power companies.

The monopoly value of this water power is \$40.00 per year, per horse power as developed, or potentially \$340,000,000 a year, quite a reward for obtaining this legislation. Also a sum both of money and water power worth keeping by the people to aid the industrial development of their state and to diminish drudgery and domestic toil in their homes.

Moreover current is being brought into this state from Canada on a large scale, and this bill helps to protect this procedure against home industry, and thus enables Canada to develop her water power with money from Washington consumers.

One of the evils of this act is that it limits the marketing of the water power produced by our municipal utilities. These have difficulties enough to contend with without the state throwing obstacles in their path.

Our water power is perhaps the greatest of our natural resources. Every ton of coal extracted from our mines and consumed is gone forever. But the supply of water power is continuous and no amount of consumption of it can deplete it. Our magnificent forests are being cut down, but our water power can be used as the basis of an unequaled manufacturing and industrial development and is renewed month after month and year after year through all time.

In 1915 a "Certificate of Necessity and Convenience" act was passed in this state. A referendum was ordered and in the election of November, 1916, the people vetoed the act by a vote of over 202,000 against it, as against less than 47,000 for it.

Article 12, section 22, of the Washington Constitution declares "Monopolies and Trusts shall never be allowed in this state."

Should not all good citizens help enforce their constitution?

JAMES A. HAIGHT,  
OLIVER T. ERICKSON,  
C. E. BOGARDUS,

House Bill No. 174 Referendum  
Committee.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State June 15, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

# Referendum Measure No. 13

## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT providing that parents or guardians may forbid physical examinations of their school children in districts of the first class except when such children show symptoms of contagious or infectious diseases; and providing that vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall not be made a condition of attendance or employment in such schools except of persons suspected of having or who have been exposed to contagious diseases."

AN ACT relating to education and to the public schools; prescribing and limiting the powers of directors and officers of school districts in matters of health and sanitation, and amending section 4509 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

"*Provided, however,* that a parent or guardian having control or charge of any child enrolled in any public school in districts of the first class of the state may file annually with the principal of the school in which he is enrolled, a statement in writing, signed by such parent or guardian, stating that he will not consent to the physical examination of his child, and thereupon such child shall be exempt from any physical examination: *Provided, further,* That whenever such practicing physician or graduate nurse shall in good faith have reason to believe that such child is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, such child may be examined for such contagious or infectious disease

and if found so infected shall be sent home and such parent or guardian shall be notified of the reason therefor, and then such child shall not be permitted to return to school until the school authorities are satisfied that such child is not suffering from such contagious or infectious disease, and: *Provided, further,* That no child shall be required to submit to vaccination without the written consent of his parent or guardian, and: *Provided, further,* That no form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition precedent in this state for admission to or attendance in any public school maintained by a district of the first class or for the employment of any person as teacher in any such school or in any other capacity in connection therewith: *Provided, further,* That no provision of this act shall be construed as preventing the quarantining or exclusion of persons suspected of having, or who have been exposed, to contagious diseases."

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, April 4, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*



# Referendum Measure No. 14

## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT relating to primary nominations and the registration of voters, and requiring electors to state their party affiliations at the time of registration."

AN ACT relating to primary nominations, and to registration of voters and amending sections 4815, 4757, 4762, 4763, 4765, 4767, and 4768 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington.

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

SECTION 1. That Section 4815 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4815. Every qualified person, properly registered as a voter in his election precinct, shall be entitled to participate in the primary election. When he desires to vote at said primary each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot only of the party with which affiliated as shown on the registration books; and he shall, if challenged, be required to make oath or affirmation that he intends to affiliate with said party at the ensuing election and intends to support its candidates generally. Thereupon he shall retire to one of the booths and without undue delay mark the ballot received by him and fold it so that its face shall be concealed. He shall thereafter deliver said ballot received by him to the election officers. In the event said voter shall soil or deface the ballot he desires to vote he shall at once return the ballot received by him and get a new ballot and the election officers shall destroy or render unfit for use the ballot so returned. The elector shall designate his choice on his ballot by making a cross in each of the small squares nearest the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote and shall not vote for more candidates for an office than are to be elected thereto at the election to follow the primary

election as indicated on the ballot at the right of each office for which candidates are to be elected.

SEC. 2. That Section 4757 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4757. There shall be in 1922 and biennially thereafter to continue for two years, in incorporated cities and towns and quadrennially thereafter to continue for four years outside such cities and towns, except as hereinafter provided, in each precinct of the state, a new and complete registration of the legal voters therein. Such registration shall begin on the 2nd day of January of such year, and the registration books shall be open for the registration of voters at all times except during the twenty days immediately preceding any general state or county or general municipal election or any primary election of any nature or any special municipal election, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That Section 4762 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4762. It shall be the duty of the comptroller or clerk of any incorporated city or town to procure and open for the registration of voters, duplicate poll books on the 2nd day of January, 1922, for each precinct of such city or town; and on the 2nd day of January of each biennial year thereafter to procure and open like books of registration for each of said precincts; and it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of each county on the 2nd day of January, 1922, and quadrennially thereafter, in like manner to procure and open a poll book for the registration of voters in each precinct of such county out-

## Referendum Measure No. 14

side of incorporated cities or towns, and to designate a legal voter in each of said precincts, to be the registration officer in such precinct whose duties shall be the same as those devolving upon the city or town clerk of incorporated cities or towns under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the board of county commissioners of any county may, for the convenience of voters, designate a legal voter of such county at some convenient place to be the registration officer for one or more such precincts outside of incorporated cities and towns.

SEC. 4. That Section 4763 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4763. Such poll books shall at all times, except as herein otherwise provided, be kept in the office of such city or town clerk or precinct registration officer of such city, town or precinct; and the city or town clerk, and the person designated by the board of county commissioners as herein provided, shall be the registration officer of such city, town or precinct, and it shall be his duty to register all legal voters of such city, town or precinct on such poll books, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That in all cities of the first class, the city council may, by ordinance or resolution, direct that in all or certain of the precincts of such city, designated in such ordinance or resolution, the poll books of such precincts shall be kept open in such precincts for the registration of voters thereof, at and during such time as shall be designated in such ordinance or resolution. It shall be the duty of the city clerk, in cities of the first class, to designate by the notice required by Section 4765 the time and place where the registration poll books for each precinct so designated by ordinance or resolution will be open in such precinct for the registration of voters of such precincts; and the city clerk shall provide for the precinct books in charge of an officer of registration to be kept at the place and kept open for the registration of voters qualified to register, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. on the days designated in said published notice:

*Provided, further*, That in precincts outside of incorporated cities or towns, the registration officer of any such precincts, may, with the written consent of the county auditor, during the time such poll books are kept open for the registration of voters therein, for the convenience of the voters, and at such time or times and by giving such notice of his intention so to do, as he may deem expedient, designate some centrally located place in addition to the usual place where such poll books are kept, where the said poll books will be kept open for the registration of voters of such precincts.

SEC. 5. That Section 4765 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4765. It shall be the duty of the city or town clerk of each incorporated city or town, beginning the first week in January, 1922, and biennially thereafter, and of the county auditor of each county, beginning the first week in January 1922, and quadrennially thereafter, to cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in such city, town or county, for two successive weeks, a notice that the legal voters of said city, town or county can register at the office of the said city or town clerk, or at the residence of the registration officers of the precincts of said county outside of incorporated cities and towns; and if in a city of the first class, in each precinct, at a place which has been designated by the city council, during the time designated in such notice: *Provided*, That the notices to be given by the county auditor shall refer only to precincts outside of incorporated cities or towns and shall in addition give the name of the registration officer of each precinct outside of such incorporated cities or towns, together with his place of residence, as near as may be.

SEC. 6. That Section 4767 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4767. The registration books of aforesaid shall be so arranged as to admit the alphabetical classification of the names of the voters, and ruled in parallel columns,



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with appropriate heads, as follows: Date of registration; voted; names; ages; occupation; place of residence; place of birth; time of residence in the state, county, ward and precinct; whether taxpayer of the State of Washington; political faith; if of foreign birth, name and place of court and date of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, or date of naturalization. Column head "Signature" for a signature of voter at time of registration, and another and similar column immediately following, headed "identification" for the signature of the voter in case he is challenged when he offers to vote, and a column for "remarks." If the voter registering is of foreign birth, he shall at the time of registering be questioned by the registration officer and shall produce satisfactory evidence to the registration officer, that he was at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the State of Washington, a qualified elector of the state, or that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States (in which latter case he shall be required to produce satisfactory evidence to the registration officer of his naturalization unless the said officer shall know of his own knowledge that such voter is in fact a naturalized citizen), or if a woman of foreign birth that she has married a citizen of the United States. Under the head of place of residence shall be noted the number of lot and block, or number and street where the applicant resides, or some other definite description sufficient to locate and establish the residence with reasonable certainty; and the voter so registered as provided in this act shall sign his name in each of the duplicate poll books to be procured and opened for the registration of voters in the precincts of incorporated cities and towns or in the poll book to be procured and opened for the registration of voters in each precinct outside such incorporated cities or towns as provided by this chapter on the registry opposite the entry above required, in the column headed "signature," unless he is a qualified elector at the time of the taking effect of this act and shall not be capable of writing his

name, or in case of physical infirmity he be unable to write his name, in either of which cases he shall on the left hand margin of said column make his mark or cross and such other mark as is usual in indicating his signature, and some person who personally knows said voter, and who is personally known to the registration officer, and who is capable of writing his name, shall sign in said column immediately opposite said mark, as an identifying witness thereto.

At the time of registering, each elector shall declare the name of the political party with which he intends to affiliate at the ensuing primary election or elections, and the name of such political party shall be stated in the column headed "Political Faith." If the elector declines to state his political party the fact of such declination shall likewise be stated and no person shall be entitled to vote the ticket of any political party at any primary election, by virtue of such registration, unless he has stated the name of the political party with which he intends to affiliate at the time of registration. In cases of transfer of registration the same entry shall be made in the column headed "Political Faith" as was made in the original registration: *Provided, however,* That any person registered outside any incorporated city or town, may change his political affiliation, one time, by re-registering after any biennial general election.

SEC. 7. That Section 4768 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4768. No person shall be registered unless he appears in person, before the city or town clerk, or officer of registration at the place where the registration books are kept during office hours and apply to be registered, and give his name, age, occupation, number and place of residence, place of birth, time of residence in the state, and county, and ward, and precinct, and furnish satisfactory evidence to the said registration officer that he is capable of reading and speaking the English language, so as comprehend the meaning of ordinary English prose,

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unless he is incapacitated through physical infirmities, in which case he shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he was before such infirmity capable of reading and speaking the English language, unless such person so offering was a qualified elector at the time of the taking effect of this act, in which case the provisions with reference to reading and speaking the English language shall not apply; and shall furnish to said officer all the facts required by this act to be stated, and in addition thereto shall make and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

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

I, .....do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a person over twenty (20) years eleven (11) months and ten (10) days of age, that I am a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, or was a legal elector of the territory of Washington at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the State of Washington; that I have been an actual, permanent resident of the State of Washington for eleven (11) months and ten (10) days last past, of the county of..... for seventy (70) days last past; and of the.....precinct ten (10) days last past; that I have not lost any civil rights by being convicted of an infamous crime; that I

was either a qualified elector on the last day of July, 1901, or that I can read or speak the English language; that I have not registered during the present biennium (or quadrennium) in any other precinct except as herein set down by the officer of registration; that my answer in the column headed "Political Faith" is true and correct; that I have read or heard read, the statements preceding my name herein, as set down by the officer of registration, know the contents thereof and believe the same to be true.

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

.....  
(Official character.)

The said affidavit shall be bound in book form and preserved with the other records of the city, town or precinct.

And every registration officer when required so to do by a writ of mandate of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall register the voter as directed by said writ.

Passed the Senate March 1, 1921.

Passed the House March 8, 1921.

Approved by the Governor March 19, 1921.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State April 9, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

# Referendum Measure No. 15

## BALLOT TITLE

"AN ACT relating to the election and powers of precinct committeemen and party committees, the nomination of candidates for public office, and the holding of party conventions for the purpose of adopting platforms and nominating presidential electors."

AN ACT relating to the nomination of candidates for public office, the holding of party conventions, the election and powers of party committees, and amending sections 4807, 4809 and 4826 of Remington & Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, and providing penalties for its violation.

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

SECTION 1. That Section 4826 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4826. (a) The Precinct Committee of each party entitled to participate in the September primaries shall be elected at the September primaries. Any elector duly registered to vote in his precinct may file, at a cost of \$1.00, with the county auditor, a declaration of candidacy for precinct committeemen for the party only with which he is duly registered, and for the election precinct in which he resides. Said filing shall be in all respects and follow the form provided in Section 15 of this act, and be governed by its provisions. The name of such candidates so filing for precinct committeemen shall be printed or stamped upon the ballot provided for in Section 4813 of Rem. & Bal. Code: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any voter from writing in on the ticket the name of one qualified registered elector of the precinct, for member of the party committee of the party with which said elector is registered. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such committeeman of such party for such

precinct: *Provided*, That the auditor shall determine all cases of ties as provided by the primary election laws of this state. The county auditor shall certify to each county committee the names of the duly elected committeemen of that party, on or before the Monday following the said primary election.

(b) The party committee of each county shall consist of the precinct committeemen from the several precincts of such county. The state committee shall consist of one committeeman from each county, elected by the county committee: *Provided*, That the state committee of each party may, by resolution duly passed, provide for the election of the state committeemen of each county by the county convention to be held in accordance with the provisions of this act. The county committee shall meet for the purpose of electing the state committeemen, and for the purpose of organization, at the court house at the county seat of each county at 2 o'clock p. m. on the second Saturday after the primary election, unless some other time and place of such meeting shall be designated by a regular call of the properly authorized officers of the retiring committee. The county auditors of the various counties shall issue certificates of election to the said committeemen as is provided in the case of other primary nominations.

(c) Each county committee shall have power to make its own rules and regulations, to call conventions, to provide for the election of delegates to such county conventions, to fill all vacancies on the ticket, to delegate the whole or any part of its

## Referendum Measure No. 15

functions to duly authorized and elected officers or committees, and to perform all other functions regularly inherent in such organizations for political purposes, the same as though this act had not been passed.

(d) The state committee shall have the power to make its own rules and regulations, to call conventions, state, district and national, to provide for nominating presidential electors, to fill all vacancies which may occur on the ticket, to delegate the whole or any part of its functions to duly authorized and elected officers or committees, and perform all other functions usually inherent in organizations for political purposes.

SEC. 2. Hereafter, each political party of this state, entitled under the existing laws to participate in the September primaries, shall hold county and state conventions prior to May 15, and June 15, respectively, of 1922, and each biennial year thereafter. Each county party committee at a meeting duly called and held not more than thirty (30) days nor less than ten (10) days before the holding of the party primary for the selecting of delegates to the county conventions, as hereinafter provided, shall determine the date, the hour and the place of holding the county convention, determine the total number of delegates to be elected thereto, fix the basis of representation in each precinct, which basis shall be the same for each voting precinct in said county, and determine the number of delegates from each voting precinct: *Provided*, That each voting precinct shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said list, matters, and things herein provided for, shall thereupon be filed in the office of the county auditor, without charge, duly certified by the chairman and secretary of each party, within three days after the holding of said meeting. Not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of holding the county convention shall be given through the press of the county by the county executive officers of each party.

SEC. 3. Delegates to county conventions of each party shall be selected in pursuance of the rules and regulations passed by the party com-

mittee of each respective county in conformity to this act. Such rules must cover at least: First, the date, the time and place of holding the elections in the precincts and the hours between which the polls are to be kept open: *Provided*, That the date of holding such party precinct elections shall be at least five days prior to the holdings of the county conventions, and: *Provided, further*, That the polls shall, in all cases, be kept open for a period of at least two hours, between one o'clock p. m. and eight o'clock p. m. on the day on which the election is to be held. Second, reasonable and proper provision must be made for judges or officers at such election, to be qualified voters of the precinct for which they are designated and registered with the party. Third, the qualifications required for voters in order to participate in such party election of delegates: *Provided*, That if the right of any voter to vote is challenged, such voter shall be required to make an affidavit, which may be administered by any of the officers of the said election, to the fact that he is a qualified voter of said precinct and complies with the qualifications enabling him to participate in such party election of delegates and intends to support and vote for the party nominees at the ensuing general election. Fourth, the method and manner of making returns of the said party election of delegates to the county party committee. Fifth, the manner of giving the notice in each precinct of the time, place and hours of holding the said precinct party election.

SEC. 4. At least ten days prior to any such election of delegates to a county convention, there shall be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county, in and for which such party election is to be called, a notice which must state the time, place or places of such election, the date, the number of delegates to be selected from each precinct, and a general statement of the manner and conditions of holding such election, and the authority by which the call for which such election is published by such county committee. Likewise there shall be

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posted, at least ten days prior to such election, in at least one public place in each precinct, a notice signed by the chairman or secretary of the county committee, calling such election, and which notice must also state in brief the date and place of such election and the number of delegates to be selected from such precinct.

SEC. 5. The qualifications and duties of judges and officers of the party election, designated by such county committee, and their organization for the purposes of conducting such election, shall be the same as those provided in the general election, in so far as the same may be reasonably applicable; and such election officers shall have the power to administer oaths and the right to question any voter as to his party affiliation and intention to support the nominees of the party at whose party election he is proposing to vote. In case the judges or officers designated by the county committee fail to attend, the voters present may select others in lieu of such as fail to attend.

SEC. 6. The ticket to be voted at said party election may be either printed or written, or partly printed and partly written.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of one of the officers of each party election board to keep a list of the names of all persons voting at such election, numbered in order of their voting; and the said board shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls proceed to canvass the vote, publicly, and shall deliver the tabulated returns to the county party committee, showing the names of all persons voted for and the number voted for and the number of votes cast for each person, and certify the same to be correct, which certificate shall be attested by the officer of said party election. The chairman of the party election board shall preserve the ballots cast and the list of names of those voting at such election, for a period of at least fifteen (15) days: *Provided, however,* That in case of a contest of the election in any precinct, the said chairman shall deliver said ballots and the said list to the secretary of the county committee upon his demand.

SEC. 8. Before receiving any ballots the officers of said party election, in the presence of all persons assembled at the respective precinct polling places, shall open and exhibit the ballot box, so that no ballots shall be therein at the time the polls are open, and thereafter said ballot box must not be removed from the polling places by any person, nor from the view of the by-standers, until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened for the purpose of counting the votes until the polls are closed.

SEC. 9. The delegates elected to county conventions provided for in this act shall assemble in their respective counties on the date fixed by the county committee calling for the election of such delegates, at the hour and place named by such committee. In addition to the usual powers exercised by county conventions, each county convention shall adopt a platform, select the number of delegates to the state convention provided for in the call of the state committee, and shall select one member of a state advisory platform committee.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to special elections for filling vacancies for unexpired terms, or to any city, town or school, dike, waterway, port, or metropolitan park district, or any local improvement district election; nor shall the provisions of this act apply or be made applicable in any way to any party casting less than ten per cent (10%) of the votes for candidates for Governor at the last preceding general election; nor shall the provisions of this act be considered as repealing any existing statutes of this state providing for the selection of delegates to county conventions where any party committee elects by resolution to accept the provisions of existing laws in the manner provided by existing law.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the members of the platform advisory committee, as provided for in this act, to meet at the place of holding the state convention at ten (10) o'clock a. m. on the second day preceding the holding of the said state convention, and shall hold public



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hearings and submit to the state convention an advisory platform.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the state committee of each of the political parties entitled to hold conventions under this act, to issue a call for their state conventions, specifying the time and place of holding the conventions, and which call shall be issued not less than thirty (30) days before the holding of the party election for selection of delegates to county conventions, by giving due notice thereof through the press and by mailing a copy of said call to each state committeeman, and to the executive officers of each of the county organizations of that party, and to the county auditor of each county. The state committee, in its call shall determine upon the total number of delegates to attend the state convention, and shall fix the basis of representation for, and the number of delegates from, each county: *Provided, however,* That the basis of representation for each county shall be the same and that each county shall be entitled to at least one (1) delegate. No proxies shall be allowed in any conventions provided for in this act, and it is further provided that no convention held under the provisions of this act shall make endorsements of the candidacy of any person for either U. S. Senatorial, Congressional, state or county office. In case the state committee of any such party should fail or neglect prior to May first of any even numbered year to issue a call for a state convention for such party, then a state convention of such party for the purpose outlined in this act shall be held upon the petition of one hundred electors, filed with the secretary of state, and which petition shall set forth the manner, method and conditions of holding such state convention: *Provided, however,* If such convention is called under such petition, the date of such convention shall be the first Thursday of June of such year.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the state conventions of each of the parties required to hold conventions as herein provided, to adopt a plat-

form and to make a clear and concise statement of its principles and its general legislative program. In addition thereto, the said state convention shall have the powers and perform the duties usually held and preformed by state conventions; and shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors to which the said state shall be entitled, and the names of which said electors shall be printed under the party designation on the ballots to be used in the succeeding general election.

SEC. 14. That Section 4809 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4809. Any political organization which at the general election last preceding the primary, was represented on the official ballot, either by regular party candidates or by individual nominees only, may, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket as a political party, if any of its candidates or individual nominees received 10% of the total vote cast at such last preceding general election in the state, or subdivisions thereof, in which the candidate seeks the nomination: *Provided,* That such political party shall have held on or before the 15th day of June preceding said primary, a state convention in said state, at which convention said party shall have declared its political principles and its legislative program: *And provided, further,* That a copy of such declaration of political principles and legislative program shall have been signed by the officers of such convention and filed with the secretary of state within ten (10) days after the adjournment of such convention.

SEC. 15. That Section 4807 of Rem. & Bal. Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 4807. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary election unless at least thirty (30) and not more than sixty (60) days prior to such primary, a declaration of candidacy shall have been filed by him, as provided in this act, in the following form:

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I, ....., being first duly sworn, declare that I reside at No. .... Street. .... (city or town) of ..... County of ..... State of Washington, and am a qualified voter therein, and am duly registered with and am a member of the ..... party; that I hereby declare myself a candidate for the nomination to the office of ..... to be made at the primary election to be held on the ..... day of ....., and hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot as provided by law as a candidate of the ..... party, with which party I have either affiliated for at least two years last past or since gaining the right of suffrage, and in the principles of which I believe, and I accompany herewith the sum of ..... dollars, the fee required by law of me for becoming such candidate. I further declare that if nominated for said office I will accept said nomination and not withdraw, unless so authorized by my party committee, and I will qualify as such officer if nominated and elected. I further declare that I hereby accept and endorse the platform as heretofore

adopted by the ..... party, at its last state convention. If elected, I hereby agree to support the same generally, and endeavor to have enacted into law the principles therein enunciated.

.....  
Subscribed and sworn to this. . . . day of ....., 192...

.....  
*Provided*, That no person who desires to become a candidate for the office of supreme or superior court judge shall certify his party affiliations.

SEC. 16. Any person knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act, or making any false return or certificate, or knowingly making false canvass of the votes, or doing any other act for the purpose of preventing fair election of delegates, or for the purpose of falsifying any of the returns provided for in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Passed the Senate March 1, 1921.  
Passed the House March 8, 1921.  
Approved by the Governor March 19, 1921.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State April 9, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State*.

# An Amendment to the State Constitution

To be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for their Approval  
or Rejection at the

## GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

## CONCISE STATEMENT

"AN ACT amending section 22 of article I of the State Constitution by providing that the trial of a person accused of a public offense committed on any railway car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may be had in any county through which such conveyance may pass."

AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 22 of article I of the Constitution of the State of Washington, relating to the rights of accused persons.

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

SECTION 1. That at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November, 1922, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their adoption and approval or rejection and amendment to Section 22 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Washington, so that the same shall, when amended, read as follows:

"Section 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."

Passed the House, January 27, 1921.

Passed the Senate, February 9, 1921.

Permitted to become a law without the signature of the Governor.—J. Grant Hinkle, Secretary of State.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State February 18, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*



# An Amendment to the State Constitution

To be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for their Approval  
or Rejection at the

## GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

## CONCISE STATEMENT

"AN ACT amending section 4 of article VIII of the State Constitution by providing that payments from state appropriations should be made within one calendar month after the end of the next ensuing fiscal biennium."

AN ACT providing for the amendment of Section 4 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Washington relating to the expenditure of moneys in the state treasury.

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

SECTION 1. That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1922, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their adoption and approval or rejection, an amendment to section 4 of article 8 of the constitution of the State of Washington, so that the same shall, when amended, read as follows:

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.

Passed the House January 25, 1921.

Passed the Senate February 9, 1921.

Approved by the Governor February 18, 1921.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State February 18, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

# An Amendment to the State Constitution

To be Submitted to the Qualified Electors of the State for their Approval  
or Rejection at the

## GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

## CONCISE STATEMENT

"AN ACT amending section 23 of article II of the State Constitution relating to compensation to be paid members of the legislature by increasing the compensation of such members from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day for each day's attendance during the session."

AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 23, article II, of the constitution of the State of Washington, relating to compensation to be paid members of the legislature.

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

SECTION 1. That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1922, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this state, for their adoption and approval or rejection, an amendment to Article II of the constitution of the State of Washington, so that section 23 of said article II when amended shall read as follows:

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

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall cause the foregoing amendment 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.

Passed the Senate March 3, 1921.

Passed the House March 9, 1921.

Approved by the Governor March 21, 1921.

STATE OF WASHINGTON—ss.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State, March 21, 1921.

J. GRANT HINKLE, *Secretary of State.*

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