

1922

## LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT OF 1921.

Follow this and additional works at: [http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca\\_ballot\\_props](http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props)

---

### Recommended Citation

LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT OF 1921. California Proposition 4 (1922).  
[http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca\\_ballot\\_props/154](http://repository.uchastings.edu/ca_ballot_props/154)

This Proposition is brought to you for free and open access by the California Ballot Propositions and Initiatives at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Propositions by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact [marcusc@uchastings.edu](mailto:marcusc@uchastings.edu).

the last session of the California legislature on the basis that it would not increase state burdens and would build up the resources of California, at the same time benefiting its worthy and deserving veterans.

Propositions 1 and 3, without expense to the state, enable California veterans to become home-owning and farm-owning citizens—tax-payers—self-respecting and independent. This legislation helps him help himself. It promotes a higher type of citizenship by making more persons the owners of the land which they till or the homes in which they live. History shows that that state is strongest and least apt to suffer from internal agitations which has the greatest number of citizens owning the farms and homes upon which they live. It promotes and develops the agricultural interest of the state and increases its prosperity through the erection of new homes and the cultivation of vast and fertile undeveloped acreage by subdividing them into small, intensively cultivated farms, and by so doing, adding to the taxable wealth and prosperity of California by many millions of dollars.

Vote "Yes" on Propositions 1 and 3.

J. M. INMAN,

State Senator Seventh Senatorial District.

F. A. ARBUCKLE,

State Senator Twenty-fifth Senatorial District.

### ARGUMENT AGAINST VETERANS' WELFARE BOND ACT.

The proposal to add \$10,000,000 to the \$3,500,000 legislative grant to veterans for farms and homes enables voters to share the clear-thinking wisdom of Plato, before Christ, on the relations of citizens to their state; and to cut the old stinking cancer of military grants. Our federal government wisely ordered its young men to register and to lay down their lives, if need be, for its preservation. This essential power is vital in the life of a nation to which its people owe their blood and their treasure. There was no right in the men to bargain as to conditions of service; nor the slightest obligation, legal or moral, on the United States to compensate these men. The men did their duty with inspiring courage, 1 per cent of Californians laid down their lives in battle. The great majority remained in the

United States. But freed from national guidance the veterans degenerated into an organization, asserting right to be disloyal in peace, because others were disloyal during war. As compensation for doing their duty, they ask privileges and exemptions above other citizens that would bring the state and nation to ruin, if exercised by all.

The proposal of granting \$5,000 to each of 133,000 California veterans establishes a precedent that looks to ultimate expenditure of \$665,000,000 and old war veterans will swell this total to \$800,000,000.

We do not begrudge the \$442,035,809 spent by the federal government on disabled veterans during the last fiscal year, if wisely expended. But the sound veterans are debauched by the example of old war veterans to whom the nation has paid \$5,900,000,000 since close of our civil war. Ninety per cent of this vast amount is the price of votes or the fruitage of blackmail.

Cupidity of veterans and public sentiment, maudlin and stupid, has been used by politicians to build political machines, based upon expenditure of public funds, that is forcing upwards cost of government by leaps and bounds.

The \$10,000,000 is not limited to veterans. It is available to others, being a development from the socialistic state farm settlements at Durham and Delhi, on which the state already has expended some \$4,000,000, or \$270 an acre, and which if continued and extended will absorb the wealth of the state.

This state socialism weakens the initiative and the self-reliance that has carried our nation from a population of 3,000,000 to 110,000,000, within the time that, with equal resources, Australia, blighted by socialistic methods, has grown to but 5,000,000; and which fully applied has brought Russia to ruin.

Our state and nation have prospered because its virile people have been disciplined and strengthened in the hard school of experience to self-reliant courage, and to capacity to plan and to fight for financial, for social and for ethical improvement. Are we now to degenerate into a supine citizenship, guided, coddled and seduced by politicians?

The vote upon this measure will test the capacity of women for citizenship. It will disclose whether they are controlled by emotions or by discriminating public policy.

GEORGE EDWARDS.

**FOR THE LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT OF 1921.** This act provides for a bond issue of three million dollars to carry out the purposes of the land settlement act.

**AGAINST THE LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT OF 1921.** This act provides for a bond issue of three million dollars to carry out the purposes of the land settlement act.

An act to authorize the creation of a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, through the issuance and sale of state bonds, for the single object of creating a fund to carry out the provisions of the land settlement act, approved June 1, 1917, and of any and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; to provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or debts, liability or liabilities, as such interest falls due, and also for the payment and discharge of the principal of such debt or debts, liability or liabilities, as such principal matures; to create a state land settlement finance committee the members of which are to serve without compensation; to define the powers and duties of said state land settlement finance committee and of other state officers in relation to this act; to appropriate money for the expense of preparing and of advertising the sale of the bonds herein authorized to be issued; and to provide for the submission

of this act to a vote of the people at the general election to be holden in the month of November, 1922.

(Submitted to the people by the legislature of the State of California, at its regular session commencing on the third day of January, 1921.)

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of creating a fund to carry out the provisions of the land settlement act, approved June 1, 1917, and of any and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, the object of which acts is to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, to promote closer agricultural settlement, to assist improving and qualified persons to acquire small farms, to demonstrate the value of ado-

quate capital and organized direction in subdividing and preparing agricultural land for settlement, and to provide homes for farm laborers, the state land settlement finance committee created by this act, to wit, in section ten hereof, shall be and it hereby is authorized and empowered to create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of California, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided, but not otherwise, nor in excess thereof.

Sec. 2. After the issuance of the proclamation of the governor provided for in section sixteen of this act, and immediately after adoption of any resolution by the state land settlement finance committee hereby created, provided for in section eleven of this act, the state treasurer shall prepare the requisite number of suitable bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars in accordance with the specifications contained in such resolution. The aggregate par value of all bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of three million dollars, and the bonds issued under any such resolution shall bear interest from the date of issuance of said bonds to the date of maturity thereof, at a rate to be determined by the said state land settlement finance committee and specified in such resolution, but in no case exceeding six per cent per annum. Both principal and interest shall be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of value, at the office of the state treasurer, or at the office of any duly authorized agent of the state treasurer, and shall be so payable at the times specified in said resolution or resolutions.

All bonds issued under this act shall bear the signature of the governor and the facsimile countersignature of the controller and shall be endorsed by the state treasurer either by original signature or by signature stamp adopted for each particular bond issue under this act, and the said bonds shall be signed, countersigned and endorsed by the officers who shall be in office on the date of issuance thereof, and each of said bonds shall bear an impress of the great seal of the State of California. The said bonds so signed, countersigned, endorsed and sealed, when sold, shall be and constitute a valid and binding obligation upon the State of California, although the sale thereof be made at a date or dates upon which the officers having signed, countersigned and endorsed said bonds, or any or either of said officers, shall have ceased to be the incumbents of the offices held by them at the time of signing, countersigning, or endorsing said bonds. Each bond issued under this act shall contain a clause or clauses stating that interest shall cease to accrue thereon from and after the date of maturity thereof, and referring to this act and to the resolution of the state land settlement finance board hereunder by virtue of which said bond is issued.

Sec. 3. The requisite number of suitable interest coupons, appropriately numbered, shall be attached to each bond issued under this act. Said interest coupons shall bear the facsimile signature of the state treasurer who shall be in office on the date of issuance of the bond to which said coupons pertain.

Sec. 4. All bonds issued under this act and sold shall be deemed to have been called in at their respective dates of maturity and the state treasurer shall, on the respective dates of maturity of said bonds, or as soon thereafter as said matured bonds are surrendered to him, pay the same out of the proceeds of the controller's warrants drawn in his favor as provided in section five hereof and perforate the bonds so paid with a suitable device in a manner to indicate such payment and the date thereof. He shall also, on the said respective dates of maturity, cancel all bonds bearing said dates of maturity and remaining unsold, by perforation with a suitable device in a manner to indicate such cancellation and the date thereof. The provisions of this section shall be applicable also to the interest coupons pertaining to the bonds authorized by this act to be issued, and shall be applicable, as far as practicable, to any duly authorized agent of the state treasurer.

Sec. 5. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury such sum

annually as will be necessary to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds issued and sold pursuant to the provisions of this act, as said principal and interest becomes due and payable.

There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected such a sum, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, as shall be required to pay the principal and interest on said bonds as herein provided, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of said revenue, to do and perform each and every act which shall be necessary to collect such additional sum.

On the several dates of maturity of said principal and interest in each fiscal year, there shall be returned into the general fund in the state treasury, all of the moneys subject to and available for the use of the state land settlement board not in excess of the principal of and interest on the bonds, then due and payable and, in the event of such moneys so returned on said dates of maturity being less than the said principal and interest then due and payable, then the balance remaining unpaid shall be returned into the general fund in the state treasury as soon thereafter as it shall become available, together with interest thereon, from such dates of maturity until so returned, at the rate of five per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually.

Both principal and interest of said bonds shall be paid when due upon warrants duly drawn by the controller of the state in favor of the state treasurer or in favor of any duly authorized agent of the state treasurer, upon demands audited by the state board of control, and the moneys to be returned into the general fund in the state treasury pursuant to the provisions of this section shall likewise be paid as herein provided upon warrants duly drawn by the controller of the state upon demands duly audited by the state board of control.

Sec. 6. The sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses that may be incurred by the state treasurer in having said bonds prepared and advertising their sale. Said amount shall be refunded to the general fund of the state treasury out of the land settlement fund in accordance with the provisions of this act on controller's warrant duly drawn for that purpose.

Sec. 7. When the bonds authorized to be issued under this act shall be duly executed, they shall be by the state treasurer sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in such parcels and numbers as the said treasurer shall be directed by the governor of the state, under seal thereof, after a resolution requesting such sale shall have been adopted by the state land settlement board and approved by the governor of the state; but said treasurer must reject any and all bids for said bonds, or for any of them, which shall be below the par value of said bonds so offered plus the interest which has accrued thereon between the date of sale and the last preceding interest maturity date; and with the approval of the governor, he may from time to time, by public announcement at the place and time fixed for the sale, continue such sale, as to the whole of the bonds offered, or any part thereof offered, to such time and place as he may select. Before offering any of said bonds for sale the said treasurer shall detach therefrom all coupons which have matured or will mature before the day fixed for such sale.

Sec. 8. Due notice of the time and place of sale of all bonds must be given by said treasurer by publication in one newspaper published in the city and county of San Francisco and also by publication in one newspaper published in the city of Oakland and by publication in one newspaper published in the city of Los Angeles and by publication in one newspaper published in the city of Sacramento once a week during four weeks prior to such sale. In addition to the notice last above provided for, the state treasurer may give such further notice as he may deem advisable, but the expense and cost of

such additional notice shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for each sale so advertised. The proceeds of the sale of such bonds and such amount as may have been paid as accrued interest thereon shall be forthwith paid over by said treasurer into the land settlement fund in the state treasury and must be used exclusively to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, to promote closer agricultural settlement, to assist deserving and qualified persons to acquire small improved farms, to demonstrate the value of adequate capital and organized direction in subdividing and preparing agricultural land for settlement, and to provide homes for farm laborers, in accordance with the provisions of the land settlement act, approved June 1, 1917, and of any and all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; provided, that the said land settlement board must pay over to the general fund of the state from the proceeds of the sale of bonds all money which has been heretofore or may be hereafter appropriated and advanced out of the general fund of the state treasury for the use of the state land settlement board on condition that it shall be so paid over; provided, further, that the said state land settlement board may, out of the proceeds from the sale of said bonds, pay all or any part of any indebtedness heretofore by it incurred in accordance with law and remaining unpaid, including the interest accrued thereon, unless the rate of interest applying to such indebtedness is less than the rate of interest applying to the said bonds; and provided, further, that the proceeds from the sale of said bonds may be used to pay the debt created by the issuance and sale thereof.

Sec. 9. The state land settlement board shall be and hereby is authorized, with the approval of the state board of control, to invest any surplus moneys in any of the funds subject to or appropriated for its use in bonds of the United States, or of the State of California, or of the several counties or municipalities or other political subdivisions of the State of California, and to sell such bonds, or any of them, at the governing market rates, upon approval of the state board of control.

Sec. 10. There is hereby created a state land settlement finance committee composed of the governor, state controller, state treasurer, chairman of the state board of control, and chairman of the state land settlement board, all of whom shall serve thereon without compensation and a majority of whom shall be empowered to act for said committee. The attorney general of the state shall be the legal advisor of the state land settlement finance committee.

Upon request of the state land settlement board, supported by a statement of the plans and projects of the state land settlement board, with respect thereto, the state land settlement finance committee shall determine whether or not a bond issue under this act is necessary or desirable to carry such plans and projects into execution.

Sec. 11. Whenever the said state land settlement finance committee shall have determined that a bond issue under this act is necessary or desirable to carry such plans and projects into execution, it shall adopt a resolution to this effect. The said resolution shall authorize and direct the state treasurer to prepare the requisite number of suitable bonds and shall specify:

1. The aggregate number, aggregate par value, and the date of issuance of the bonds to be issued.
2. The date or dates of maturity of the bonds to be issued and the number and numerical sequence of the bonds maturing at each date of maturity.
3. The annual rate of interest which the bonds to be issued shall bear.
4. The number, numerical sequence, amount or amounts, and the dates of maturity of the interest coupons to be attached to the said bonds.

5. The technical form and the gauge of the bonds to be issued and of the interest coupons to be attached thereto.

In determining the date or dates of maturity of the said bonds and the amount of bonds maturing at each date of maturity, the state land settlement finance committee shall be guided by the amounts and dates of maturity of the revenues estimated to accrue to the state land settlement board from the project or projects to be financed by each issue, and shall fix and determine said dates and amounts in such manner that, together with the dates and amounts of interest payments on the said bond issue, they shall coincide, as nearly as practicable, and be commensurate, as nearly as practicable, with the dates and amounts of such estimated revenues; provided, that the bonds first to mature in each issue, shall mature not later than five years from the date of issuance thereof; provided, further, that specified numbers of bonds of specified numerical sequence shall thereafter mature at annual intervals; and provided, further, that the bonds last to mature in each issue shall mature not later than forty-five years from the date of issuance thereof.

The rate of interest to be borne by the said bonds shall be uniform for all the bonds of the same issue and shall be determined and fixed by the state land settlement finance committee according to the then prevailing market conditions, but shall in no case exceed six per cent per annum, and the determination of said committee as to the rate of interest shall be conclusive as to the then prevailing market conditions. The interest coupons to be attached to the said bonds shall be payable at semiannual intervals from the date of issuance of said bonds; provided, that the interest coupon first payable may, if the state land settlement finance committee shall so determine and specify, be payable one year after the date of issuance of said bonds.

Sec. 12. All actual and necessary expenses of the state land settlement finance committee and of the members thereof shall be paid out of the land settlement fund, upon approval of the state board of control and on controller's warrant duly drawn for that purpose, and shall constitute expenses of the state land settlement board.

Sec. 13. The state controller, the state treasurer, and the state land settlement finance committee shall keep full and particular account and record of all their proceedings under this act, and they shall transmit to the governor an abstract of all such proceedings thereunder, with an annual report, to be by the governor laid before the legislature biennially; and all books and papers pertaining to the matter provided for in this act shall at all times be open to the inspection of any party interested, or the governor, or the attorney general, or a committee of either branch of the legislature, or a joint committee of both, or any citizen of the state.

Sec. 14. This act, if adopted by the people, shall take effect on the fifteenth day of November, 1922, as to all its provisions except those relating to and necessary for its submission to the people, and for returning, canvassing, and proclaiming the votes, and as to said excepted provisions this act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 15. This act shall be submitted to the people of the State of California for their ratification at the next general election, to be held in the month of November, 1922, and all ballots at said election shall have printed thereon and in a square thereof, the words: "For the land settlement bond act of 1921," and in the same square under said words the following in briefer type: "This act provides for a bond issue of three million dollars to carry out the purposes of the land settlement act." In the square immediately below the square containing such words, there shall be printed on said ballot the words: "Against the land settlement bond act of 1921" and in the same square immediately below said words "Against the land settlement bond act of 1921" in briefer type shall be printed "This act provides for a bond issue of three million dollars to carry out the purposes of the land settlement act." Opposite the words "For

the land settlement bond act of 1921" and "Against the land settlement bond act of 1921," there shall be left spaces in which the voters may place a cross in the manner required by law to indicate whether they vote for or against said act, and those voting for said act shall do so by placing a cross opposite the words "For the land settlement bond act of 1921" and those voting against the said act shall do so by placing a cross opposite the words "Against the land settlement bond act of 1921." The governor of this state shall include the submission of this act to the people, as aforesaid, in his proclamation calling for said general election.

Sec. 16. The votes cast for or against this act shall be counted, returned and canvassed and declared in the same manner and subject to the same rules as votes cast for state officers; and if it appear that said act shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at said election as aforesaid, then the same shall have effect as hereinbefore provided, and shall be irrevocable until the principal and interest of the liabilities herein created shall be paid and discharged, and the governor shall make proclamation thereof; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid are against this act then the same shall be and become void.

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state in accordance with law to have this act published in at least one newspaper in each county, or city and county, if one be published therein, throughout this state, for three months next preceding the general election to be held in the month of November, 1922; the costs of publication shall be paid out of the general fund, on controller's warrants duly drawn for that purpose and shall be refunded to the general fund out of the land settlement fund in accordance with this act.

Sec. 18. This act may be known and cited as the "Land settlement bond act of 1921."

Sec. 19. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

#### ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT.

The three million dollar bond issue for land settlement will enable the beneficent state land settlement policy to be continued without further appropriations from the state treasury.

It will reduce taxes. The bonds will be paid, principal and interest, by the settlers who buy land under the State Land Settlement Act. One million dollars from the sale of these bonds will go immediately into the state treasury to replace the one million dollars appropriated for land settlement in 1921 and used to buy and improve the lands of the Delhi State Settlement. The remaining two million dollars will be used to buy land for other settlements, which, when bought, will be divided into small farms and farm laborers' allotments and sold to actual settlers on long time payments. It will increase the number of homes, the acres of orchards, vineyards and dairy farms. It will broaden the opportunities of people of small means to own their homes, to work for themselves and build up in this state a sound and permanent agriculture.

The bonds will be secured by the lands purchased and that security will be increased in value by the money and labor of settlers who will bring to the state, and spend on these farms, millions of dollars in building houses, planting orchards, preparing land for alfalfa and changing great areas of grain land into land devoted to intensive culture.

In natural advantages, California as an agricultural state stands alone. No other state equals it in the value and variety of its products or in the charm and healthfulness of its rural life. These advantages are not settling the land. Over one million acres of land provided with water for irrigation is not irrigated or cultivated as irrigation requires because the open country in California lacks people. In settlement California has fallen behind other western states. Only 15.1 per cent of our total population live on farms, while in the United States as a whole 29.9 per cent live there. California has the lowest percentage of farmers compared to the

whole population of any state in the union. The land settlement act is needed to help put the idle acres to work, to help development in the country keep pace with development in the cities, and to build up in the open country a sound, successful American civilization.

The \$3,000,000 bond issue will do more than any other single influence to achieve these results. The California Land Settlement Act is the first truly economic system of Land Settlement America has ever had. It has been under expert, careful and critical scrutiny for the last five years and the result has been unvarying and enthusiastic approval. The State Settlements at Durham and Delhi are known and admired all over the world. Authorities from other states and from many foreign countries have visited them. They have talked with the settlers, examined the financial results of the state and individual farms, and the net result is that the Land Settlement Act of California is recognized the world over as an outstanding example of business and social success in promoting rural development.

It has created a widespread interest in rural life in California and a desire on the part of thousands of worthy people of moderate means to secure homes here. This is helping private development and will continue to help in the future because it will extend, as nothing else can, an interest in home making in California and confidence in the efforts of the state to promote it.

The approval of this bond issue means rural progress, increase in farms, increase in taxable wealth and the creation of more attractive and prosperous rural communities. Its rejection means an interruption of planned, economic development, the suspension of a great educational movement in land settlement, a falling off of outside interest and confidence. It means permanent loss with no conceivable public gain.

A. H. BREED,  
State Senator Fifth District.

EGBERT J. GATES,  
State Senator Thirty-fifth District.

#### ARGUMENT AGAINST LAND SETTLEMENT BOND ACT.

This is a proposition to bestow the use of the public credit of the state upon people who, lacking industry and initiative, have no private credit of their own.

The public credit is the aggregate of the private credit earned by the thrift, initiative and industry of the people, who are the taxpayers that support the state and its institutions. In the last analysis it is a forced loan. If a public officer call on a self-supporting taxpayer and bring a non-self-supporting person, and say to the taxpayer, "You have credit at the bank, this man has none, and therefore you must sign this note to the bank and give it to this man, to set him up in business," that would be a forced loan. By making exactly the same use of public credit, by the issue of bonds, the principle of the forced loan is used, and the creator and owner of private credit is the victim. As a financial policy which seizes the credit and therefore the property of the taxpayers for the benefit of non-taxpayers, the scheme has no footing in justice or morality. As a social policy it attacks the whole order of social independence and manhood.

Dr. Mead, the promoter of this scheme, says that the man who has earned nothing, has created no credit, if left to struggle along to make a farm, would fail. But by giving him the private credit of those who have struggled, toiled, and sacrificed and have won out, he can make a farm, live better, have better tools and implements and raise better crops, at an expense 25 per cent less than the independent taxpayers who are compelled to loan to him their credit. He says this is done by using the private credit taken by forced loan from the taxpayers, to hire a salaried farmstead engineer who shows them where to build houses and how, who uses the proceeds of the forced loan to buy the material for building, for laying trees and vines, tools, implements and live stock, while other salaried experts instruct

then in farming, stock breeding and dairying. All of this getting of the beneficiary of the forced loan is paid for out of the bonds, which takes it out of the taxpayers.

In support of this system the policy of the Garmar Empire is frequently and favorably quoted, which did exactly the same thing the voters of this state are asked to do. The people of that empire learned to have no use for private initiative. It was replaced by the paternalism of the government. But that empire is dead. It sleeps with the mummies of Egypt, and its epitaph is common with that of every nation that destroyed individual initiative by state paternalism.

The United States stands out the strongest nation on earth. Why? Because it was built by the personal initiative, courage and industry of a people who were the creators of their own credit.

California, by the same process, is a state of three and a half millions of people, who, by personal initiative and enterprise, not helped by credit taken by forced loan from others, have covered the plains and mountains with bearing trees and vines, and fields of waving grain; who have proved the physical capacity of the state to produce the greatest variety

of the products of land and water to supply the needs of man and swell the arteries of commerce. The men who did this had no forced loan of credit. They were their own farmstead engineers, and prayed for no introduction of the paternalism of empires that are dead. They were independent men. They made the real California.

The system of so-called state land settlement is a scheme to introduce parasites to prey upon the substance of the creators of the state and of its credit. Unless it is voted down, and the forced loan is condemned by defeat of the bonds which are to effect it, and we are to endorse the introduction of parasites in place of self-dependent men, let us be consistent and change our flag and seal, and put in their place the image of the red spider, aphid, thrip and San Jose scale.

Every voter should remember that a vote for these bonds is a vote to put a mortgage on his property, for a public bond is a mortgage upon the private property of the people. Let every voter consider whether he is getting any benefit out of this mortgage on his property.

JOHN P. IRISH,  
Oakland, California.

**STATE HOUSING ACT.** Submitted to electors by referendum. Regulates the construction, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of tenement houses and hotels throughout California and of dwellings in incorporated municipalities; repeals "State Tenement House Act," "State Hotel and Lodging House Act," and "State Dwelling House Act," combining provisions thereof in this act with changes and additions, defines fireproof, semifireproof and wooden buildings; requires roofs of all semifireproof buildings, and of wooden buildings in incorporated municipalities, to be constructed of approved incombustible materials or be well covered with an approved composition, fire resistive or fire retardent material.

YES	
NO	

Whereas, the legislature of the State of California, in regular session in April, 1921, passed, and the governor of the State of California, on the nineteenth day of May, 1921, approved a certain act, which act, together with its title, is in the words and figures following, to wit:

**PROPOSED LAW.**

An act to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of tenement houses and hotels, in all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of dwellings in incorporated towns, incorporated cities and incorporated cities and counties, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which such tenement houses, hotels and dwellings are erected or located, and to provide for its enforcement, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of tenement houses, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which tenement houses are erected or located, in all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation

thereof, and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California, of 1909, page 948; approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California of 1911, page 860, and approved June 13, 1913, statutes of California, 1913, page 737, and approved May 29, 1915, statutes of California, page 952, and all acts amendatory thereof," and approved May 31, 1917, statutes of California of 1917, page 1473; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the erection, construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of hotels, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which hotels are erected or located, in all parts of the State of California, including incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of hotels and lodging houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved June 16, 1913, statutes of California of 1913, page 1429," and approved May 31, 1917, statutes of California of 1917, page 1422; and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, maintenance, use and occupancy of dwellings, and the maintenance, use and occupancy of the premises and land on which dwellings are erected or located, in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and incorporated cities and counties,