Amendments to Constitution

and

Proposed Statutes

with

Arguments Respecting the Same

To be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the General Election on

Tuesday, November 4, 1924

Index to Arguments at end of Part One. Index, ballot titles with numbers, and certificate appear in last pages of Part Two.

Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.

Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.

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and distributed by
FRANK C. JORDAN
SECRETARY OF STATE

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
FRANK J. SMITH, Superintendent
SACRAMENTO, 1924

33213
STATE TAXATION OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article XIII of Constitution. Requires companies owning or operating, as common carriers, upon public highways, jitney busses, stages or motor vehicles, to pay annual state tax upon their operative property of four per cent of their gross receipts from operations, in lieu of all other taxes and licenses thereon except ad valorem tax to meet deficiencies or to pay bonded indebtedness, outstanding November 4, 1924, of political subdivisions; empowers legislature by two-thirds vote to change such percentage.

YES

NO

(For full text of Measure see page 1, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of State Taxation of Highway Transportation Companies.

This measure adds a new section to be known as section fifteen of article thirteen to the state constitution.

It applies to all automobiles, auto stages, jitney busses and auto trucks used in the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire over any public highway in this state between fixed termini, or over a regular route. (Except that where such operation is carried on entirely within the limits of an incorporated city, the new section does not apply. Busses operated solely for the hauling of pupils to and from public schools are likewise exempted.)

It also taxes interstate revenues of automobile common carriers, but only in so far as the business is done within this state.

The object of the measure is to provide for the taxation of these carriers on the same basis as steam and electric railways, telephone and gas companies and other public utilities are at present taxed under section fourteen, article thirteen of our constitution, that is, by levying a tax upon their gross receipts and providing that same shall be used exclusively for state purposes.

The initial rate of taxation is placed at four per cent, being the present tax rate on the gross receipts of such carriers, fixed by the legislature (chapter 341, Statutes 1923). The legislature is expressly given power, however, to change the rate of taxation from time to time, thus protecting the interests of the people.

The proposed taxation takes the place of all other future taxes and licenses upon such auto carriers (except ad valorem tax to meet deficiencies to pay bonded indebtedness).

This measure deserves your vote because:

(1) It gives all of the taxation revenue from the operations of such auto carriers to the state, where it is most needed.

(3) It removes all legal doubt as to the power of the legislature to tax such gross receipts.

(4) It places these carriers upon a similar taxation basis as other common carriers and public utilities.

(5) It prevents double taxation; will permit the growth of these auto passenger and freight carriers; and at the same time places a fair burden of taxation upon them.

(6) The future interests of the people and the state are protected by the sliding scale arrangement, which permits the legislature to alter the rate of taxation at any time.

VOTE YES.

H. W. KIDD.

Argument Against State Taxation of Highway Transportation Companies.

It should be defeated. There is no public demand for it. It is not submitted by the legislature or originated by any public official.

It materially decreases existing taxes on operators of motor busses and motor trucks, which as common carriers of passengers and freight use our highways for their commercial purposes. These operators framed the amendment and are backing it to reduce their taxes.

The legislature of 1923 had before it a bill to tax such bus and truck lines seven per cent on the amount of money collected by them. Their owners strenuously objected, claiming, among other things, that a seven per cent rate added to their state automobile registration fees, city and county personal property taxes, and municipal licenses would be far too high. The legislature then cut the rate to four per cent, the proceeds of the tax to be divided equally between the state and the counties for highway maintenance, and the operators being allowed to deduct from the four per cent all amounts paid for city and county taxes on their cars and for city and county licenses on their business. Such is the law today. If the rate is too high or too low the legislature has the power to change it.

Why are these motor vehicle operators now asking for the proposed amendment?

If a voter will read the proposal as printed in this pamphlet it will be seen that the effect of the present four per cent tax is changed so as to be "in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county, or municipal."

This would relieve the common carrier bus and truck owners from the following taxes they now pay: (1) the state auto registration fee and state weight tax on passenger busses and trucks; (2) state taxes on their franchises.

They will thus be freed from the registra-
tion fee the individual pays on his business or pleasure car, and the farmer, merchant or contractor pays on his truck, and in addition they escape the weight tax on their busses and trucks. Net collections from these registration fees are now equally divided between the state and the counties for highway purposes. These bus and truck owners want to be relieved from contributing to that fund although because of weight, speed and frequency of operation their use of our highways is by far the greatest single cause of wear and tear of the roadway.

The amendment will also deprive cities of their present power to impose license taxes on the motor carriers business.

This measure will, if adopted, very largely decrease present payments by these private interests for public and particularly highway purposes, and I regard it as unfair to our cities and counties and to the general taxpayer as well as other users of auto trucks and automobiles.

The vote on this amendment should be NO.

WALTER H. DUVAL,
Assemblyman Sixtieth District.

| SALARIES AND EXPENSE OF LEGISLATURE. Senate Constitutional Amendment 23, Amends Sections 23 and 23a of Article IV of Constitution. Declares members of Legislature shall receive one hundred dollars per month payable monthly in even numbered 2 years, and during regular session as may be provided by law, and mileage not exceeding five cents per mile; Legislature to provide for selection of all officers and employees and, when advisable, under civil service, limiting total daily expense thereof to three hundred dollars for either house during regular session, and two hundred dollars for both houses during special session. | YES |
| | NO |

(For full text of Amendment see page 2, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23.

This proposed amendment makes the following changes:

It eliminates the allowance of $25 for each of 150 members for contingent expenses;

It reduces the mileage from ten cents per mile to five cents per mile;

It reduces the allowances for officers, employees and attaches, at regular sessions, from $100 per day for each house to $50 per day for each house;

It reduces the allowance for such employees, at special sessions, from $200 per day for each house to $50 per day for both houses;

It eliminates the pay of $10 per day for each member of the legislature in attending special or extraordinary sessions;

It changes the compensation of members from $1,900 for each regular session to the sum of $100 per month for each month of the term for which the member is elected;

It provides that the compensation shall be paid monthly in the even-numbered years, and shall be paid during the period of the session when the members are at Sacramento during the odd-numbered years.

The purpose of this amendment is to effect such saving as possible in the expenses of the legislature by cutting down these expenses, to the minimum on which the legislature can operate efficiently and properly, and at the same time to increase the compensation of the members so as to more adequately compensate them for their living expenses and their loss in business entailed during the session.

It is in the interest of good government that legislators shall not be compelled to sustain financial loss while they are compelled to be away from home in the service of their constituents. Legislators should not be subjected to accepting the social favors, offers of employment, tips on business investments or other compromising efforts from lobbyists to place them under obligations to wealthy special interests that prevent them from faithfully or honestly representing their constituents.

The state can make no wiser investment than making sure that its legislators are paid by the state and not by private interests.

This amendment is an effort in good faith to promote decency in government, to cut down expenses where they can properly be reduced, and to pay a reasonable salary where the need of adequate payment is evident to prevent the temptation of public officials whose expenses of office are not met by their present compensation.

Vote "Yes" on this amendment.

WALTER A. MCDONALD,
State Senator Twenty-third District.

HARRY A. CHAMBERLIN,
State Senator Thirty-first District.
DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46. Amend Section 164 of Article XI of Constitution by extending to any political subdivision, the provisions permitting the deposit in banks of this state of moneys belonging to or in the custody of the state or any political subdivision.

(For full text of Amendment see page 2, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46.

The constitution now authorizes the legislature and the people under the initiative to fix conditions under which "moneys belonging to, or in the custody of, the state or any county or municipality within this state" may be deposited in banks within this state. The present wording of the constitution has given rise to doubts as to its application to certain political subdivisions of the state, such as irrigation districts, etc.

The wording of the constitution is changed in the proposed amendment, so as to have the provisions apply to "all moneys belonging to, or in the custody of, the state, or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, or other political subdivision, within this state."

The amendment is designed to remove any possible ambiguity and clear up any doubt or confusion as to its applicability to all public moneys. The amendment makes no change whatever other than that explained herein.

CHESTER M. KLINE,
Assemblyman Seventy-seventh District.

C. C. SPALDING,
Assemblyman Forty-fifth District.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46.

At the present time section 164 of article XI of our state constitution provides that the people under the initiative or the legislature by a two-thirds vote with the approval of the governor may pass laws permitting the deposit in the state and national banks of money in the custody of the state or any county or municipality. The proposed amendment authorizes the people or the legislature in the same manner to enact similar laws concerning "other political subdivisions." The original section was enacted by the people in November, 1906. At that time it was argued by those who were opposed to it that it would give too much power to the legislature and grant too much patronage to the banking business. Since that time, however, the people have adopted two amendments, one in 1913 and another in 1918, both of which enlarged the power of the legislature in this regard. It is only fair to say in this connection that by the enactment of the original section and the adoption of the subsequent amendments the people of the state have committed themselves to the advisability of depositing public moneys in state and national banks as a source of revenue.

There is no inherent difference between depositing in banks the moneys of counties or cities and depositing moneys of "other political subdivisions" such as irrigation districts. The question therefore resolves itself into one of expediency, which the voters must decide according to their individual beliefs. The sponsors of the amendment believe that it will further the economic development of the state and result in profit to the public, while those who are opposed to it claim that there is no public necessity for any extension of the present system of handling public moneys so as to authorize the deposit in banks of funds of the subordinate political subdivisions of the state.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK W. ANDERSON,
Assemblyman Thirty-ninth District,
Speaker pro tempore.

INFERIOR COURTS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2 amending Section 11 of Article VI of Constitution. Changes provision therein which confers on inferior courts created by Legislature concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer where rental value does not exceed twenty-five dollars per month, and where whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars by declaring such concurrent jurisdiction shall exist where such rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month and the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars.

(For full text of Amendment see page 3, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2.

Constitutional Amendment No. 2 increases the jurisdiction of the justices' court in matters relative to and pertaining to forcible entry and detainer, conferring upon said
Justices' court concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in all of such matters where the rental involved amounts to $75 or less per month and the aggregate amount of damages claimed does not exceed $200. Here-fore, in matters of forcible entry and detainer, the justices' court had jurisdiction only in cases where the rental amounted to $25 or less, and where the total amount of damages claimed did not exceed $200.

At the general election, the citizenry of this state will have an opportunity to express their opinion on this measure and in considering the merits of this particular amendment, there are certain matters which the voter, who has in mind the betterment of the community, should take into consideration.

The framers of our original state constitution which became effective and under which this great commonwealth operates, was adopted in the year 1879. The conditions under which the citizenry of this state lived at that time were vastly different from those existing today. It was, no doubt, the intention of the framers of our constitution to give litigants in matters of forcible entry and detainer an opportunity to defend themselves against unjust, oppressive and unscrupulous landlords without the necessity of expending any amount of money for the employment of counsel, and since at that time a very nice residence could be rented for $5 per month, or less, the jurisdiction conferred upon the justices' court was set at that sum. However, we are all well aware that under existing conditions it is well-nigh impossible to obtain the rental of even what is commonly known as temporary house, let alone a comfortable residence, for anything less than $50 to $75 per month.

Should matters prevail as at present, and a tenant be sued for forcible entry or unlawful detainer, it is necessary that the matter be brought in the superior court with the consequent result that he must of necessity employ counsel and go to a quite heavy expense in order to defend himself. Whereas, if this amendment is adopted and the jurisdiction of the justices' court increased, the defending litigant may protect his own interest, since admittance to the bar is not prerequisite to practice in the justices' court. We also find upon delving further into the matter that the defending litigant will be more or less at home in the justices' court since the pomp and ceremony is much less there than in the superior court. Although the general citizenry has a more or less abhorrence for landlords, as they are termed, but conceding that there are unscrupulous ones, yet the fact must not be overlooked that as a general class they are fair and will give their tenants due consideration, then let us for a moment put on the other man's shoes, replacing our positions, and determine, in all due fairness to all parties concerned, where a landlord has a tenant who believes in the old adage, "that it is cheaper to move than pay rent," or one who is bolder or immoral in his acts and has a tendency to and does violate the established rules of society and of his country and the community. In all fairness to a landlord who has been so unfortunate as to secure a tenant of this nature, this constitutional amendment should be enrolled upon the statute books of this state. Such a tenant is well aware that matters must be brought in the superior court, that its calendars are extremely congested and that the final day of judgment may be delayed. He will adopt shy and all unscrupulous means toward that end. However, in the justices' courts, we find less congestion, less ceremony, and less pomp attendant to its procedure and justice to all parties concerned could be meted out in much less time, with the expenditure of far less money.

Viewing this amendment then from all conceivable angles, we can come to only one conclusion, to wit: That in order to keep pace with modern times, with the altering of living and other conditions, and in all due fairness to all parties and litigants concerned, whether defendant or landlord, and with a view to aiding and assisting all parties concerned, that this constitutional amendment be voted on favorably by the voters so that it may become a part of the laws of this great commonwealth.

And further, California has been looked upon by all of the other states of the Union as the one progressive state of the nation, that can adjust itself to any and all environments and conditions, and it is up to all of us to see that California maintains the reputation she has heretofore established for progressiveness.

HARRY LYONS,
Assemblyman Sixty-fourth District.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
Assemblyman Fourteenth District.
TRANSFER OF FUNDS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 20. Amends Section 31 of Article IV of Constitution. Adds proviso requiring city or county treasurer, having custody of funds of political subdivision, to make, on or before last Monday in April in each current fiscal year, temporary transfers therefrom, not exceeding eighty-five per cent of taxes accruing to such subdivision, to meet obligations incurred by such subdivision for maintenance purposes, and to replace same from such taxes before meeting other obligations therefrom.

(For full text of Amendment see page 3, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 20.

The proposed amendment is in the interest of real economy and if adopted would unquestionably mean a big annual saving to the taxpayers of California. It was adopted by both houses of the legislature without dissenting vote and it was agreed it was a change that should merit approval by the people.

The makers of California’s constitution wisely limited yearly government expenditures to yearly income. This limitation is more drastic than its makers intended it to be, because it develops a “dry season,” so called, each year, extending from July first, the beginning of the fiscal year, to the first Monday in December, the end of the period for paying the first half of taxes.

During this interval, when the funds are depleted, warrants have to be registered until money is available and interest has to be paid upon them. It can readily be seen that the interest thus paid is a governmental loss. This loss amounts to many thousands of dollars each year in California. It has been estimated that this loss would amount to as much as $200,000 in some years and possibly higher in others.

Past experience has shown that the state, in its various departments, carried large balances in the aggregate. And during the season when there is no money to meet the demands in some departments these balances could easily be used to meet those demands.

This constitutional amendment proposes to make these balances available for use as explained by allowing their use during the interim and by guaranteeing their prompt return to the proper funds by making such loan funds the first lien on taxes. Under the present arrangements the state loans the balances to the banks at low rates of interest and pays higher rates of interest on its own registered obligations, thereby losing many thousands of dollars. This amendment will remedy this by providing the necessary money to meet all obligations promptly and will not injure anybody or any department of the public service because it still maintains the yearly limit on yearly expenditures and compels the repayment of the loans from the tax moneys as soon as they are received. It also limits such loans to not more than 8½ per cent of the taxes that will be paid during the fiscal year.

The author of the amendment, at the time of its introduction, had especially in mind the amount of money that could be saved by country school districts. Investigation had pointed to the immense amount of money that could be saved annually if such an amendment became a law. In Los Angeles county alone, Superintendent Mark Keppel announced, nearly $40,000 would have been saved to the taxpayers in one fiscal year had this amendment been in force. This is only one instance. Similar word has come from many other parts of the state. There is apparently no good reason why such an amendment should not be adopted. A perusal of the new matter, added to the already existing law, fully explains the purport of the proposed change and sets forth the procedure that will be followed.

HERBERT W. SLATER,
State Senator Eighth District.
L. L. DENNETT,
State Senator Twelfth District.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 57. Adds Section 9a to Article XIII of Constitution. Declares taxes levied on personal property for any current tax year, where same are not secured by real estate, shall be based upon tax rate levied upon real property for preceding tax year; but nothing herein shall prohibit the equalization each year of the assessment of personal property in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.

(For full text of Amendment see page 5, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 57.

The legislature, in providing the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes in conformity with the constitution, realizing the necessity of making immediate collection of the taxes on personal property when not
secured by real estate, very properly, made it the duty of the assessor to collect this tax at the time of assessment.

Since the rates for the year of assessment are based upon the total valuations placed by the assessor upon all taxable properties within each taxation district, it is obvious that the assessor will have completed his assessment and collections before the new rates are established, and that some arbitrary rate must be fixed as a basis for these advance collections; hence, it was prescribed that the previous year’s tax rates should be used by the assessor in computing the tax to be collected by him.

To adjust any differences in payments resulting from changes in tax rates, it was further provided that the auditor, when the new rates are established for the year in which such collections are made, shall note on the assessment book opposite the amount collected from each person the amount of excess or deficiency, occasioned by a change of rates; the excess amount to be refunded to the person from whom collection was made, and the deficiency amount to be collected by the tax collector.

These differences are usually slight and alternate as to excess and deficiency. The operation in adjusting these slight differences involves a tremendous amount of detail work on the part of the auditor and tax collector, a total loss in the event of excess refunds, and in a large percentage of deficiency items the cost of collection exceeds the amounts due and, in many cases, the amounts due are impossible of collection owing to the inability to find the person or the property assessed.

The whole procedure, whether it be a refund of an excess payment or the collection of a deficiency item, is a source of annoyance to the officials and to the taxpayers alike.

Constitutional Amendment No. 57 proposes to make the assessor’s collection on this class of property final and complete, which system is in operation in many states and giving entire satisfaction to all concerned, the payments automatically equilizing themselves in a series of years without the cumbersome and annoying methods now employed to rebate and collect the differences created from year to year by reason of slight changes in rates. Involving in most instances amounts too small to afford any appreciable additional revenue, but a very decided additional expense to the revenue-producing departments.

ELMER P. BROMLEY,
Assemblyman Seventy-third District.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 57.

The object of Assembly Constitution Amendment No. 57 is to simplify the work of the tax collector, by eliminating the duplication of effort caused by the present law, which the county assessor and again the county tax collector are obliged to undergo in the collection of personal property tax.

Under the present law the county assessor is obliged to collect all taxes on personal property not secured by real estate immediately after the first Monday in March of each year and must collect such taxes on the basis of the previous year’s tax rate.

This rate remains in effect until the new rate is set by the board of supervisors in September of each year and remains in effect for all time provided the board of supervisors do not change the rate of the preceding year; however, if such rate is changed by either raising or lowering the same, the assessment rolls are then prepared, and the tax collector is obliged to go over the personal property tax rolls again and endeavor to collect any additional sum or tax that the new rate may warrant; on the other hand, if the rate is lower than that of the previous year, the county auditor is obliged to issue a warrant when demanded, in favor of the taxpayer (who in many cases can not be located), for the surplus collected by the county assessor from the personal property taxpayer of the county.

These amounts are often so insignificant that they do not pay the letter postage much less the labor involved; hence it is more annoyance to the tax collector and taxpayer than the amount returned or refunded justifies.

Therefore, to overcome this useless effort and save this waste of time, energy and expense (as section 2746 of the Political Code could not be amended without conflicting with the constitution), comes the urgent necessity to amend the constitution itself.

VOTE YES in favor of this amendment, it is sound in the highest principle of efficiency and economy, it will prove a real saving of labor and expense to the people.

It will not increase your taxes in any manner but will decrease them by eliminating the useless duplication now existing.

P. CONNOLLY,
Assemblyman Sixth District.
Against the Initiative Measure Relative to Boxing Contests.

This is simply a bill to legalize prize fighting. A four-round contest, such as is permitted under the present law, may be an athletic exhibition. A twelve-round contest such as this bill permits, for a prize and gate money, with a "decision" in case one of the contestants is knocked out or disabled in ten rounds, is a prize fight, pure and simple.

Forbidding prize fights has long been the policy of the State of California. The brutality and other evils which led to the adoption of this policy are too familiar to need discussion. This is merely the latest of a series of efforts to reverse that policy. Attempts were made to induce the last three legislatures to legalize prize fighting, but in spite of an active (not to say shameless) lobby, all three legislatures rejected the proposal. Now, despairing of the people's representatives, appeal is made to the people themselves. Of course, the result will be the same.

A "commission" is provided, irremovable by the Governor, which is given exclusive jurisdiction over the fighting. There are ample provisions against cheating the gamblers on their bets or the state on its rake-off, but few against any of the other evils of prize fighting. The powers of this irresponsible and irremovable commission are so exclusive that the fighters and their promoters will be effectively immune from interference by any other department of the government. The Governor has no means of disciplining the commission. The legislature can not pass any laws on the subject or even amend this one. The assessing of penalties is left so ingenuously to the commission alone that it would be difficult to get either fighters or promoters into the courts for anything short of murder. Whatever regulations (except against cheating the gamblers) this commission refuses to enact or enforce no one else can do anything about. And the commission automatically will be controlled by the fight promoters since the commissioners serve without pay (though with unlimited expense allowance) and no one else would accept the job on those terms.

This absence of pay, however, does not apply to the subordinates of the commissioners. They are required to appoint a secretary, who is obviously to be the "whole works." He is to receive $3,600 annually, plus traveling and "other" expenses without limit. They may also appoint as many other employees as they like, at such salaries as they choose, up to a limit of $40,000 a year. The funds are to come from certain fees and from a rake-off of five per cent of the gate receipts. Any excess, if there were any, would go to old soldiers' homes. This, like the provision that the fights shall not be on Sunday, is an obvious sop to catch votes.

If the people of California have changed their minds, and now wish to invite the prize fighters, their touts and promoters, to make California their headquarters again, they can say so by approving this bill.

Otherwise—Vote NO!

CHESTER H. ROWELL.

| COUNTY OFFICERS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 16. Amends Section 9 of Article XII of Constitution, which prohibits increase in salary of county officer, by inserting therein a proviso authorizing the legislature by general laws to provide that such additional deputies or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal in any county office during his term and also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal. |
|---|---|
| [YES] | [NO] |

(For full text of Amendment see page 9, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15.

This proposed constitutional amendment relates to the employment of officers and deputies for the various counties of this state, and the fixing of their compensation. Under a recent ruling of the supreme court, it was held that the legislature had no power to provide additional deputies for any county to be employed during the term of office of the then incumbent.

This interpretation of the law works a very serious hardship on counties whose population is rapidly growing and the work in the various offices thereby greatly increased. The amendment in no way affects the salaries of the county officials, nor if adopted will it occasion the employment of any officers or deputies not necessary to perform the actual work incumbent upon them. Many instances were presented to the legislature which demonstrated clearly that a tremendous hardship was being experienced in many of the counties of our state, for the reason that under the law as it stands today sufficient help could not be employed to perform all the service of the office.

The law as it stands today compels the legislature to anticipate the help that will be necessary in the various counties for a period of four years in the future, and in so doing
BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS. Initiative measure. Authorizes boxing and wrestling contests for prizes or purses, or where admission fee is charged, limiting such boxing contests to twelve rounds; creates athletic commission empowered to license such contests and participants therein; prescribes conditions under which licenses shall be issued and contests held; declares amateur boxing contests, conducted under Section 412 of Penal Code which prohibits prize fights and limits amateur boxing contests to four rounds, shall be subject to provisions of this measure and under sole jurisdiction of such commission when admission fee is charged.

YES

(NO)

Argument in Favor of Boxing and Wrestling Contests Initiative.

This proposed act, if it becomes a law, will legalize boxing and wrestling contests in California and put them under state supervision.

Boxing and wrestling are legalized and operating successfully in thirty of the forty-eight states in the Union. In all the different states the ministerial opposition is dwindling for the very definite reason that legalized, carefully controlled boxing and wrestling are not degrading or brutal. Misrepresentation, through ignorance of existing conditions, has spread the idea that the sport is a brutal amusement. Boxing, properly conducted as a sport, is the most harmless activity in all our complicated system of living. The greatest asset a young man starting out in life can have is a thorough knowledge of boxing and wrestling. It gives him confidence and self-reliance, fits him to tackle the big job just ahead.

Records and statistics show that many more men are injured in other major sports, such as baseball, football, auto racing and polo, than have been in boxing and wrestling. There is no athletic sport to which Americans contribute more enthusiastically than to boxing contests. Thousands flock to the ringside and prize seems to make little or no difference. The audiences drawn by promoters in California have been composed of the highest class of patrons. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers, ministers, public officials and ladies have been interested spectators.

Opposition to boxing and wrestling is believed to have been developed from two sources—first is the honest but unconfirmed reformer, and the other is the professional agitator. To permit the sport under state supervision, will work hardship on none, while to prohibit it would deprive thousands of an amusement for which they have shown a great liking ever since the boxing and wrestling game was taught to our boys who went to the training camps during the World War. Boxing and wrestling, it will be recalled, were favorite diversions of the boys in France before and after the Armistice.

Many of those boys who found their final rest in the soil of France or Belgium attended matches or took part in them right up to the "Zero Hour." For nearly two hundred years boxing has been promoted and encouraged by the English government, while men at the head of the army and navy of the United States have been very active in encouraging both boxing and wrestling among the enlisted men for they realized the wonderful benefits that accrued from this sport which helped build up our Army and Navy during the World War. It is now everywhere recognized as a healthy sport and a training course that conditions men second to none other in the world.

This proposed law provides for a State Athletic Commission which will regulate and control boxing and wrestling contests in every sense of the word and stabilize boxing and place it on a higher plane than is possible with the so-called "amateur" four-round bouts. It will not cost the State of California nor the taxpayers a penny, for out of the gross receipts of the boxing and wrestling shows the state will take an amount sufficient not alone to pay the clerical expenses of the Commission (the Commissioners receive no salary) but to provide for the maintenance of a home for veterans of any war of the United States.

Vote "yes" for this proposed law which if enacted will give the public good, clean boxing and wrestling contests fought on the square under state supervision, and besides exhibiting the highest patriotism by voting for this proposed law, you will by virtue of the large sums of money collected as a tax from every boxing and wrestling show thereby help the State of California, which now inadequately supports a state home for disabled soldiers and sailors of all wars, known as the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, California, which is in need of extended improvements and is at present the living place of a number of veterans of the World War, whose number from year to year will be greatly augmented, make this veterans' home not only a home in name but in fact.

HARRY F. MORRISON,
Assemblyman Twenty-ninth District.
Against the Initiative Measure Relative to Boxing Contests.

This is simply a bill to legalize prize fighting. A four-round contest, such as is permitted under the present law, may be an athletic exhibition. A twelve-round contest such as this bill permits, for a prize and gate money, with a "decision" in case one of the contestants is knocked out or disabled in ten rounds, is a prize fight, pure and simple.

Forbidding prize fights has long been the policy of the State of California. The brutality and other evils which led to the adoption of this policy are too familiar to need discussion. This is merely the latest of a series of efforts to reverse that policy. Attempts were made to induce the last three legislatures to legalize prize fighting, but in spite of an active (not to say shameless) lobby, all three legislatures rejected the proposal. Now, despairing of the people's representatives, appeal is made to the people themselves. Of course, the result will be the same.

A "commission" is provided, irremovable by the Governor, which is given exclusive jurisdiction over the fighting. There are ample provisions against cheating the gamblers on their bets or the state on its rake-off, but few against any of the other evils of prize fighting. The powers of this irresponsible and irremovable commission are so exclusive that the fighters and their promoters will be effectively immune from interference by any other department of the government. The Governor has no means of disciplining the commission. The legislature can not pass any laws on the subject or even amend this one. The assessing of penalties is left so ingeniously to the commission alone that it would be difficult to get either fighters or promoters into the courts for anything short of murder. Whatever regulations (except against cheating the gamblers) this commission refuses to enact or enforce no one else can do anything about. And the commission automatically will be controlled by the fight promoters since the commissioners serve without pay (though with unlimited expense allowance) and no one else would accept the job on those terms.

This absence of pay, however, does not apply to the subordinates of the commissioners. They are required to appoint a secretary, who is obviously to be the "whole works." He is to receive $3,600 annually, plus traveling "and other" expenses without limit. They may also appoint as many other employees as they like, at such salaries as they choose, up to a limit of $40,000 a year. The funds are to come from certain fees and from a take-off of five per cent of the gate receipts. Any excess, if there were any, would go to old soldiers' homes. This, like the provision that the fights shall not be on Sunday, is an obvious sop to catch votes.

If the people of California have changed their minds and now wish to invite the prize fighters, their touts and promoters, to make California their headquarters again, they can say so by approving this bill.

Otherwise—Vote NO!

CHESTER H. ROWELL.

| COUNTY OFFICERS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 15. Amends Section 9 of Article XI of Constitution, which prohibits increase in salary of county officer, by inserting therein a proviso authorizing 8 Legislature by general laws to provide that such additional deputies or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal lie in any county officer during his term and also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal. |
|---|---|
| YES | NO |

(For full text of Amendment see page 9, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15.

This proposed constitutional amendment relates to the employment of officers and deputies for the various counties of this state, and the fixing of their compensation. Under a recent ruling of the supreme court, it was held that the legislature had no power to provide additional deputies for any county to be employed during the term of office of the then incumbent.

This interpretation of the law works a very serious hardship on counties whose population is rapidly growing and the work in the various offices thereby greatly increased. The amendment in no way affects the salaries of the county officials, nor if adopted will it occasion the employment of any officers or deputies not necessary to perform the actual work incumbent upon them. Many instances were presented to the legislature which demonstrated clearly that a tremendous hardship was being experienced in many of the counties of our state, for the reason that under the law as it stands today sufficient help could not be employed to perform all the service of the office.

The law as it stands today compels the legislature to anticipate the help that will be necessary in the various counties for a period of four years in the future, and in so doing
the legislature might provide more help than was necessary or would become necessary. Its adoption will make possible for the legislature to avoid any mistakes.

This amendment should be adopted to permit the efficient and proper handling of county governmental affairs where it necessarily requires additional working force, and it will be employed for no other purpose.

VOTE YES.

E. P. SAMPLE,
State Senator Forty-seventh District.

H. C. NELSON,
State Senator First District.

TAXATION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30. Adds Section 12 1/2 to Article XIII of Constitution. Authorizes taxation of notes, debentures, shares of stock, bonds, solvent, credits, or mortgages, not now exempt, in manner, at rate or proportionate to value, different from other property, and in lieu of all other property taxes thereon, requiring equitable distribution thereof to political subdivision wherein levied; rates not to exceed those on other property not exempt, and when fixed by legislature altered only by two-thirds vote of each house; property taxed for state purposes under Section 14 of same article unaffected hereby.

YES

NO

(For full text of Amendment see page 10, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30.

Domestic stocks and bonds (stocks and bonds based on property within the State of California) are not taxable in this state. Stocks and bonds issued outside of California (known as "foreign" stocks and bonds) and evidences of indebtedness including real estate mortgages on real property located outside of California, when held by individual residents of the state, are taxable at their full value and have to pay the same tax rate as that applied to other property.

Under this law, the combined city and county tax often equals the entire amount of interest or dividend earned by the property. Naturally, then, the owners of "foreign" stocks are careful to avoid acquiring legal residence in California or, if they acknowledge legal residence, seldom list for assessment the "foreign" securities they own. Under our present system, then, injustice is done either to the owners of this type of property or to the state.

If this proposed amendment is adopted, the legislature will be enabled to provide a method of taxing foreign securities which is both more just to the owner and will produce more revenue for our state. Taxing authorities everywhere recognize the difficulty of securing a just tax on this kind of property. Certain other states, notably New York and Connecticut, have proved that when a moderate tax was levied on "foreign" stocks and bonds, the owners in steadily increasing numbers listed their holdings on the tax rolls. Consequently, the amount of revenue collected from this type of property under a moderate tax levy far exceeded that produced by the high rates such as imposed by our present system.

This proposed amendment, like that found so desirable in these other states, will not only produce more revenue by bringing more of these holdings to light but will encourage many who have thus far avoided it to acquire legal residence in California.

You can see clearly that any action of the legislature pertaining to these foreign securities will be subject to the referendum like all other legislative acts. Moreover, this proposed amendment specifically provides that the taxes raised by the state on this type of property shall not go to the general funds of the state but will be distributed to the municipalities and counties where they are owned. This brings definite advantage to the separate localities.

The benefits to be secured to the State of California through the passage of this act are so much desired by the assessors and business men of California that in 1922, at the annual meeting of the County Assessors Association of California, they petitioned the legislature to resubmit this measure to the people, believing that its failure to secure sufficient votes at the last election was due to the fact that the people did not understand its full import. There is no doubt that this is one of the most constructive pieces of legislation passed in recent years and the voters of the state should give it their unqualified support.

WILLIAM SEWARD SCOTT,
Assemblyman Twenty-seventh District.

FRANK C. WELZER,
Assemblyman Sixty-first District.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30 is well intended, but destructive of the very logic of systems. It directs that the legislature may, subject to the referendum,
“provide for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes upon notes, debentures, shares of capital stock or mortgages * * * at a rate, or rates, or in proportion to value different from any other property.” It means that the legislature shall do this itself, instead of providing for it, as the language suggests, for afterwards it provides that “when the rates shall be fixed by the legislature, they shall not be altered except by two-thirds vote.”

The rates and values so fixed would have to remain fixed for two years, while those of other properties are subject to change every year and according to the laws of change. These rates and values “shall not exceed those assessed upon other property,” but may be lower. As the rates and values of other property are fixed every year, it would be impossible to use such rates and values as a guide for the fixing of rates and values by the legislature. Worse still, the legislature meets and adjourns before the county rate is fixed, so that would add another impossibility.

Under our system, now prevailing, property taxed for county, city and district purposes is fixed according to value, and each county has a different value and a different rate. What county would be taken as the guide? The county where the particular security is owned? It does not say, and the bondholder would insist upon taking the county which would afford him the least liability. Would this “other property,” which provides the test, be realty, personal effects, property with or without face value?

It does not add a new species of property to the taxable list, but simply affords a system, more favorable to this class.

A constitutional amendment, properly guarded, giving each of the counties the right of making this discrimination for itself would meet the object in view: whether it would be wise or not, I do not say, but this provision for rate and value fixing by the legislature for county purposes, and adjusting such rates and values in each county, would be difficult of carrying out. The legislative duty should be confined to fixing rates for state purposes, as it is now, and this is a task so out of keeping with its ordinary functions that it occupied the session of 1921 up to March, to the exclusion, almost, of everything else. Such an innovation would destroy the whole theory of values: it would give room to favoritism and create conflicts among the counties, dependent upon the distinct and separate interests of each. It would impose duties upon the legislative body new and strange; duties it is not qualified to perform, even if it was practicable. Such rates and values so fixed could be hung up every two years, by the referendum, for nearly two years more, and this is against the provisions of the constitution affecting other taxes.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK L. COOMBS,
Assemblyman Eleventh Distric

STATE TAXATION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 51. Amends Section 14 of Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from the state fire insurance companies organized under Act of April 1, 1897; provides that state shall reimburse all counties for net loss in county revenue occasioned by withdrawal of property from county taxation, and directs Legislature to provide for reimbursement from county general funds to districts suffering loss from such withdrawals.

YES

NO

(For full text of Amendment see page 13, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 51.

This amendment makes no change in the present law except to provide that county cooperative insurance associations shall pay their taxes to their county on their property instead of to the state as a percentage on gross premiums.

The requirement that insurance companies pay to the state a tax on gross premiums is upon the theory that the company does a state-wide business, has not a local situs, and should therefore pay to the state a tax for the privilege of doing an insurance business for profit. This theory does not apply to county cooperative associations which can only issue policies for small amounts to its own membership and within limited areas, the policies being nonprofit in character and representing a cooperation of the members to share each other’s risks.

The only companies that will be benefited by the passage of this amendment will be the farmers’ mutual insurance companies, which are purely mutual companies not organized for profit, but for mutual protection. There are no dividends declared, except for losses. Since they are not allowed to do the usual commercial insurance business and must be strictly local, they should be taxed by the county and not by the state as general insurance companies operating for profit are taxed.

EMMETT I. DONOHUE,
Assemblyman Twelfth Distric

P. A. WHITACRE,
Assemblyman Seventh-ninth District.
Argument in Favor of Klamath River Fish and Game District Initiative Measure.

This measure proposes establishing by popular vote in the quickest practicable way a fish and game district prohibiting any dam obstructing passage of salmon and trout up Klamath River to mouth of Shasta River, where their eggs sufficiently mature for the Fish and Game Commission to collect and hatch them, artificially, thereby maintaining these finest of fish in behalf of every wild-life lover and other food-consumer throughout California.

Klamath River flows over 200 miles down a narrow, steep gorge, traversing Siskiyou and dividing Del Norte from Humboldt County. It fills the wildest large canyon in northwestern California. The proposed district has just been opened up to automobile travel. Forever impossible for irrigation with so little tillable land tributary—un navigable and unpolluted, Klamath River is by nature California's best stream for salmon and trout reproduction. Therefore it must be saved for all the people: first, as a perpetual propagating seedbed to continue restocking the entire state; second, as a vast public playground wherein recreation seekers and resident Indians may keep on freely enjoying these wonderful fish under existing laws.

This is the same measure recommended by over 100,000 registered voters who voted the record initiative petition placing before everybody this opportunity to determine whether the people shall hold for themselves not only the vast resources represented by these peerless food and game fishes, but also what their opponents frankly admit to be the last large hydro-electric power development possibility left to the state. This is what a "no" vote now would tie up in private hands until the "trust" is ready to sell it back to us at their own price. By the time northwestern California really needs to sacrifice her birthright of salmon and trout by turning over their last stand to further power development, these lower Klamath Dam sites would have grown into a first mortgage upon the state for all time. Many who care little about angling and less for fish are interested in preventing such giving away of a natural resource whose income might reduce taxes for posterity, instead of piling up private profits.

Argument Against Klamath River Fish and Game District Initiative Measure.

Abundant power awaits development above the proposed district. Trinity River, tributary to and near protected sites threatening salmon and trout on lower Klamath, offers 250,000 horsepower without imperiling all California's future fish resources. Sea-run fishes can not be passed over high dams.

California now suffers from shortage of water, not of storage projects. Power plants thirty years in excess of present demands await normal rainfall to turn off designed capacity. In the south, Colorado River offers enormous possibility without sacrificing California's outdoor attractions.

Duties of the Fish and Game Commission demand conservation of wild life. Cooperate by voting "YES" to preserve in its primitive charm the magnificent Klamath, foundation of future fishing, essential to keeping salmon and trout henceforth for all Californians, a duty we owe posterity as well as ourselves.

J. A. AGER,
Chairman, Board of Supervisors,
Siskiyou County.

FRANK M. NEWBERT,
President, Fish and Game Commission of California.

Conservation and development of California's resources demand a vote of "NO" on initiative number 11.

The purpose of the measure is to forever prevent any power development on the Klamath River from the mouth of the Shasta River to the sea for the ostensible protection of commercial and sport fishing. This includes all of the undeveloped and unappropriated water power projects on the Klamath River in California, covering a distance of one hundred seventy-five miles.

Passage of this measure will not further conserve fishing. The United States government now requires that when any power development is undertaken on the Klamath River "existing conditions" of fish migration and fish culture must be maintained. The run of fish and the culture of fish must be maintained by such means as shall be ordered by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, of the Department of Commerce, and without cost to the people.
A vote of "yes" would not improve fishing, but would prevent forever any development of the river by the state or by individuals. The power resources that would thus be rendered useless and wasted aggregate the huge total of 600,000 horse power.

Within forty miles of ocean transportation on the lower Klamath River, there can be developed about 200,000 horse power, better in quality and greater in quantity than the Muscle Shoals project in Tennessee. Practically every industry possible of development at Muscle Shoals can be developed in connection with these lower Klamath water powers in even greater degree.

The development of the Klamath River water powers will require expenditures for construction in excess of $75,000,000 and the power when developed will add $25,000,000 yearly to the taxable wealth of the state. Many millions of dollars will be spent by industries taking advantage of the cheap power thus available right at tidewater.

California industries and California farms, crying for additional cheap power cannot be shut off from this great source.

California has little or no coal, its oil production has passed its peak, and is diminishing, and its future hope for industrial and agricultural prosperity depends not merely on hydro-electric power, but on cheap hydro-electric power.

The State Division of Water Rights and the Federal Power Commission, expert bodies created by law to pass judgment on future matters, are on record favoring powerful development on the Klamath. Both, after exhaustive hearings and investigations, have satisfied themselves that fishing can be protected, perhaps even improved by the great lakes created by dams necessary to develop the river.

The catch of salmon on the Klamath represents only about one percent of the total taken in California and only one-seventh of the total pack of the Pacific coast.

Practically all of the Klamath to be developed is in the United States Forest Reserve, which insures the privilege of fishing to the people for all time.

Development of great industries on the Klamath will mean work for thousands of salary and wage earners, the addition of scores of millions of dollars to the state's wealth.

Constructive conservation demands a vote of "NO."

R. J. WADE,
Secretary, Eureka Chamber of Commerce.
FRED M. KAY,
County Clerk, Humboldt County.

MUNICIPAL COURTS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 25. Amends Sections 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 23 and 24 of Article VI of Constitution, relating to courts and their jurisdiction, by providing therein for the establishment of municipal courts as courts of record in any city or city and county and for their jurisdiction for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in any county or city and county wherein any municipal court is established.

Yes
No

(For full text of Amendment see page 17, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25.

The purpose of this amendment is to afford the more populous cities of the state the opportunity to relieve the congestion of the superior courts of the counties in which they are situated and to economically expedite the administration of law and justice therein by the establishment of municipal courts. Such courts, under the proposed amendment would be available only to chartered cities of a population of 40,000 or over, and their establishment could be optional and could only be affected by a vote of the people in such cities.

The amendment, if adopted, would have no effect whatever upon any of the courts of other cities or any city within the designated class which did not by popular vote elect to establish a municipal court, careful attention having been paid in the drafting of the amendment to avoid any interference with, or disturbance of, the existing judicial system of the state and the present jurisdiction of the courts in those cities which do not seek to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the proposed municipal courts.

It is proposed that municipal courts shall be courts of record and have original civil jurisdiction of $1,000 or less, including actions for the foreclosure of liens on personal property and unlawful detainer actions in which the monthly rental value of the property is $100 or less and the damage claimed is $1,000 or less, and of all misdemeanor crimes committed within the city and punishable by a fine or jail sentence or both.

Upon any municipal court, with such number of departments as may be required, being established in any eligible city pursuant to a vote of the people thereof, the justices' court and police courts of such city with their present limited jurisdiction would automatically become merged in the municipal court and the justices of the peace and police of the former court would thereupon become judges of the municipal court until the expira-
tion of their terms, at which time they or their successors would be elected as judges of the municipal court.

Judges of the municipal court would be required to have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California for at least five years immediately preceding their election or appointment, the same qualification that is proposed for the judges of all courts of record.

The amendment, if adopted, will authorize the legislature to provide the necessary statutory enactments for carrying the constitutional provision into effect and prescribing the practice and procedure of, and method of appeals to, and from, the municipal courts. The legislature would also be vested with power to fix salaries of judges of the municipal court and all other courts of record to the same extent that it now possesses in relation to judges of the superior courts.

The establishment of municipal courts will greatly expedite the work of the superior courts, as well as lessen the ever increasing expense of their maintenance. They have been established and thoroughly tested in Chicago and other large cities, and have proved highly satisfactory as a tribunal where justice is rendered quicker, and made less expensive to a large percentage of litigants.

HARRY A. CHAMBERLIN,  
State Senator Thirty-first District.

FRANK M. CARR,  
State Senator Thirteenth District.

**POLL TAXES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47. Amends Section 12 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares legislature shall provide for levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except those holding honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from United States army, navy or marine corps, those paying real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles; such poll tax to be paid into state school fund.**

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(For full text of Amendment see page 20, Part II.)

**Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 47.**

According to statistics there are 356,885 aliens within the State of California. Of this total, 61,191 are Japanese, 19,584 Chinese, 20,717 Hindus, and more than 100,000 Mexicans. But few of these aliens own property, real or personal, upon which they pay any tax. Yet they receive the benefits of our schools, libraries, courts, hospitals, roads and the general and wholesale benefits meted out and enjoyed by the citizens of this state. Nothing in the way of protection or privilege is denied them.

Then why should they not contribute toward the maintenance of these privileges and this protection?

The educational poll tax provides a plan whereby those adult male aliens who pay no personal or real estate tax to the amount of $5 shall pay an educational tax of that amount, which money so collected shall be placed to the credit of the school funds of the state. Under the present conditions such collections would add approximately $1,000,000 to the funds available for school purposes.

Migratory schools are now being maintained to reach the children of just such people as those who would have to pay this tax. Is it not just that the expense of these "extra" schools be met by those receiving their benefits?

FRANK JOHNSON,  
Assemblyman Fifty-fourth District.

**Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 47.**

The theory of taxation of the founders of this government was that every person should contribute to the support of it, under the rule that "those who enjoy shall pay." This theory has been gradually defeated till now only those who own real property pay taxes for the support of the county government and the public schools.

A man may have millions of dollars invested in mortgages or other securities, he may have numerous children, but still he pays nothing for the administration of the law in his county nor does he assist in educating his children.

Numerous foreigners are educating their children at the taxpayers' expense and they contribute nothing.

The return of the poll tax would reach both of these classes of people and the money so raised would go directly into the school fund, and I believe that they would take pride in being able to say that they are helping to support the schools.

Those who are ineligible to citizenship cannot own property, so under our present system they would never pay, but by a per capita tax they would be reached.

The money raised would lighten the burden of taxation on real property and encourage the artizans to build and own their own homes. With our present high tax rate it is cheaper to rent than to own a home.

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The question of collections and who paid the tax was an argument in favor of abolition of the poll tax. It formerly took 15 per cent for collections. This could be saved to the schools by a system of registration when everyone would be required to secure a card. Formerly they collected from only those who "got caught," those on the assessment roll, and workers in a factory. The legislature could pass the necessary law to cover all leaks.

If exemptions from taxation continue it will not be long before the very rich are the only ones who can own property, but the poll tax would lighten the burden upon the home owner so that he could afford to own his own roof.

It is unfair and unjust that one class of people should bear the entire burden of support of our only real democratic institution, the public school, while every class enjoys its privilege.

Therefore, I believe everyone should vote "Yes" on this amendment.

GEORGE C. CLEVELAND,
Assemblyman Forty-third District.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 47.

It is proposed to put another tax on the people of the State of California in addition to those already levied upon them. This amendment provides for "an annual poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state" with certain exceptions.

The people of California, by their vote in 1914, overwhelmingly expressed their desire to abolish the poll tax forever in this state. They amended the constitution to read "no poll tax or head tax for any purpose whatsoever shall be levied or collected in the State of California." The people were right in abolishing this tax in 1914 and it should not be reenacted.

A poll tax or head tax is wrong in theory and practical application. It is an old form of taxation which violates all modern principles of taxation. It is a relic of the feudal days when men, like slaves, were taxed by the head in the same manner as cattle.

It has been abolished in all the large European countries. It is being abolished in the United States. California, Oregon and Washington have all repealed their poll tax laws.

Modern forms of taxation are levied with relation to the person's ability to pay. A general poll tax or head tax is arbitrary and bears no relation to a person's property or earning power. It is a tax on the simple right to exist.

The minimum tax that must be levied under the proposed amendment is $5. In the addition the legislature is given unlimited power to levy a tax for any amount over $5 that it sees fit. If the legislature should levy a tax of $100, the gross injustice would be apparent. The man earning $50 a year would have to pay the same tax of $100 as the man earning $50,000 per year. If the legislature should levy the minimum tax of $5, the injustice still remains but in a lesser degree. Unnecessary hardship would be inflicted on those least able to bear it.

From a practical standpoint, the poll tax is the most costly tax to collect. Experience has proved that it is impossible to collect from everyone. The burden therefore falls unequally. It is collected mainly from the steadily employed, industrious workers, and the shifting population easily evade it.

It penalizes the use of the ballot, for the voters are checked from the registration records and are forced to pay the tax. Those who fail to register easily evade it. A burdensome character encourages tax dodging and perjury in claiming exemptions, resulting in discontent on the part of those who conscientiously pay it.

This tax would be a great source of annoyance to the exempted classes. Everyone would be subject to the tax unless he prepared and filed affidavits proving his right to exemption.

Our present taxes are adequate for our needs. The people demand fewer taxes, not more taxes. This amendment imposes an unnecessary and undesirable further tax and should be defeated. Vote "No."

HOMER R. SPENCE,
Assemblyman Thirty-fifth District.

| BONDS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 49. Amends Section 14 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares that all bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation or district, including school, reclamation, irrigation, and public utility districts, within this state, shall be free and exempt from taxation. | YES | NO |

(For full text of Amendment see page 20, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 49.

Vote "YES" on Amendment No. 49.

There are at present about eighty public utility districts organized under the laws of this state. These districts are scattered throughout the entire state.

Under the present provisions of the constitution all bonds issued by the State of California or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation or district (including
Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 49.

This amendment proposes to include public utility districts in the group of political subdivisions of the state, such as cities, counties, school districts, etc., the bonds and securities of which are now exempt from taxation by state authority. A public utility district corresponds in many respects to an incorporated city and is formed in territory outside of incorporated cities (such as irrigation or drainage districts are formed), and for the purpose of exercising control or exploiting the development of public works to supply light, water, power, sewage disposal, etc.

Admitting that a public utility district is entitled to the same consideration given cities and other political subdivisions, the fact remains that tax exemptions are going too far—that a halt must be called somewhere—that retrenchment may as well be commenced here and now to the end that tax exemptions shall be ultimately done away with or at least very materially reduced.

The theory of tax exemption is wrong because it makes one citizen pay taxes for another who escapes paying, although both derive relatively the same benefits from the expenditure of the proceeds of taxation by the government. Residents of a political subdivision who enjoy a lower tax rate by reason of tax exemption on the bonds issued by that political subdivision are receiving an indirect subsidy at the expense of every other taxpayer of the county outside of that district. Bonds and securities which are exempt from taxation naturally find a more ready market than any other kind, with the result that political subdivisions are encouraged to and do become extravagant and wasteful in the expenditure of public funds or in the promotion of unnecessary and far-reaching public improvements, only to invite eventual and inevitable reaction and disaster. Tax exemptions divert capital from legitimate and necessary industrial and utility enterprises and throttle economic progress; they actually increase the total tax bill of the country.

Tax exemptions are repugnant to the fundamental principles of democracy: they create a favored class of nontaxpayers at the expense of the large body of taxpayers. The real beneficiary of tax exemption is not the small town or public utility district, but rather the man of great wealth whose money is withdrawn from active business and placed in tax exempt securities. Tax exemption gives an unfair advantage to certain forms of investment and for that reason disturbs and even imperils general industry. Tax exemption should be discouraged, and to defeat this amendment will be a step in the right direction. Vote "NO."

CHRISS B. FOX.
Assemblyman Fortieth District.

EDWIN A. MUELLER.
Assemblyman Eightieth District.

[Senator]
TAX EXEMPTION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 52. Amends Section 1 of Article XIII of Constitution by inserting a proviso therein declaring exempt from taxation property not exceeding in value in any one county $60,000, used exclusively as air-ports or aviation fields under the control of United States Government and while so used and under such control.

(For full text of Amendment see page 20, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 52.

The amendment here proposed and submitted to the people of the State of California has a two-fold aspect. It is primarily designed to provide a reasonable and adequate opportunity for the maintenance and support of air-ports or aviation fields, under the control of the United States Government, within the State of California. Secondarily, and as a matter of extreme importance to the people of the United States, by laying a foundation for the establishment of aviation fields within this state, a step is taken toward the maintenance of an increased efficiency of our air craft in time of peace as well as in time of war.

The United States Government has not provided sufficient funds to meet the needs of its aerial forces. By the adoption of this provision, a ready and sincere assistance is given to our government by the exemption provided and the people of our state are amply protected by the limitation placed upon the value of the property which may be given exemption from taxation.

By the adoption of this amendment, the people of our state will have taken an important step toward the solution of the difficulties presented to our nation in the matter of increased efficiency in the aerial forces of our country.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD M. LYMAN, JR.,
Assemblyman Thirty-seventh District.

Argument Against Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 52.

Section one of article thirteen, adopted November 3, 1934, contains the following provisions: "and further provided, that property * * * such as may belong to the United States * * * shall be exempt from taxation. * * *"

The amendment as herein proposed has the following provision which is the new matter: "Provided, that property not exceeding in value in any one county the sum of $50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) used exclusively as air-ports or aviation fields under the control of the United States Government shall be exempt from taxation while so used and under such control."

If this amendment is adopted we will have all the above provisions in the law and a further extension of tax-free property.

This amendment is a serious encroachment upon the principles of tax-free property. Under this amendment privately owned income property would be exempt from taxation. The government might rent an air-port or aviation field and pay a goodly rent therefor, yet if "used exclusively" by the government the owner of the property would be exempt from taxation thereon. It has never been the principle of tax exemption that exempt privately owned income property. If an air-port or aviation field "belonged" to the government, it would be exempt from taxation under the present law.

Tax-free property is becoming a serious problem in this country and no further exemptions should be made except t're the most serious reasons and for unquestioned public benefit. Nine million people now pay all the taxes. Ninety-seven million people are now exempt from taxation.

Vote NO on Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 52.

L. E. i. WILDER,
Assemblyman Thirteenth District.
WATER AND POWER. Initiative measure adding Article XIVa to Constitution. Creates board, appointed by Governor and subject to recall, authorized to develop and distribute water and electric energy, acquire by any legal means any property therefor and do anything convenient thereto, including using and reserving state lands and waters; gives state and political subdivisions certain preferential rights as against privately owned public utilities selling water or electric energy to public; authorizes issuance of bonds not exceeding $500,000,000, to further such purposes, requiring board to fix rates to meet expenses and retire bonds in fifty years.

(For full text of Measure see page 21, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Water and Power Act:

The Water and Power Act is the first practical water conservation measure submitted to California voters. Its passage will, under the cheapest possible methods of financing, enable the state:

1. To store the waters of the state, thus insuring against flood and drought. Under a comprehensive coordinated plan 18,000,000 acres could be irrigated with the average flow of water running to waste annually.

2. To develop as a by-product to this water storage, the enormous hydro-electric power at minimum cost. This guarantees greatly reduced rates to consumers. More and cheaper power will place California first among industrial states, and will not deprive existing corporations of market and legitimate profit. So great is the increasing demand for power that corporations announce a $1,000,000,000 development program for the next decade, additional to their present $600,000,000 investment. This demand will require all the power the corporations will have available, plus that of the proposed state development. State development will, however, make much of the costly financing proposed by the corporations unnecessary.

To enable the state to proceed in a practical way with this development two requirements must be met:

1. Adequate organization for prosecuting the work.
2. Adequate provision for its practical financing.

The Water and Power Act meets both:

1. By providing an executive board, to be appointed by the Governor, removable by the legislature, or by a recall vote of the people.

It is given no greater powers than are enjoyed by boards of directors of privately-owned corporations under their charters. The directors of a privately-owned company may abuse the powers granted them, and the public is helpless. The directors serving under the Water and Power Act are accountable to the people. They are given authority, safeguarded against abuse, to do their work actively. It is far safer to entrust the control and operation of the state's remaining water resources to a public board whose members are recallable by the people and the legislature, than to directors of privately-owned companies who are beyond the reach of the people.

2. The measure provides practical method for financing proposed development. State credit as required up to $500,000,000 is made available for self-supporting properties, which will return to the state, out of rates for water and power, the credit thus advanced. The act in relieving privately-owned companies of part of their contemplated financing will save the people enormously in interest rates alone, for the state can borrow money at much lower rates than the corporations, and the people will pay the interest whether the money be borrowed by the state at low rates, or by corporations at high rates.

The act will end monopolistic control of our water resources. It will give the state freedom from corporation dictation in our political, business and financial affairs, and insure home, factory and farm against monopolistic rates for water, light and power.

Vote "YES" on constitutional amendment number 16 on the ballot.

COL. R. B. MARSHALL, Author of the Marshall plan.

Argument Against Water and Power Act:

The pending water and power constitutional amendment is the same measure which the people rejected two years ago by a majority of nearly 354,000. It pledges the state's credit to an issue of $500,000,000 of tax-free state bonds. A board of five persons, appointed by the governor, would spend the money in acquiring, operating and maintaining such water and power projects as it deemed necessary or convenient. This board would operate the projects from Sacramento, fix rates and determine conditions and quality of service, all without regulation by the railroad commission. Consumers and communities would thus be at the mercy of five politicians with a virtually unrestrained control of industry. Should incorrect estimates, inadequate service or political mismanagement prevent projects from paying expenses or meeting interest charges or requirements for repayment of
principal out of rates explicit provision is made to meet deficits and losses out of the general funds of the state. The board is empowered to appoint such employees as it may require and fix their compensation. These employees are exempted from the state civil service law, so that the board can build up a great political machine through patronage.

This year advocates of the measure seek to take political advantage of the drought by masking the water and power amendment as a water conservation plan, but public ownership will not increase rainfall. Behind the existing dams the storage basins are almost dry. What California needs is more rain, not more empty reservoirs.

There is no public need for the state to embark in the power business and no good reason for adding half a billion dollars of tax-free bonds to the huge volume of such securities outstanding. Many advocates of the water and power measure, undismayed by the failure of North Dakota in the wheat and banking businesses, favor the act as a first step in California toward the taking over by government of essential industries and the redistribution of private wealth through taxation. There is no more reason why the state should adventure into the power business than into the flour or automobile business. Less than fourteen years ago the state undertook effective regulation of public utility companies. As a result the rates, investments and service of such companies are now controlled by a public agency. To scrap the policy of regulation and substitute public ownership would be unjust and foolish. Even those who assert that regulation has failed can not logically offer as an improvement a new commission appointed like the railroad commission by the governor and given the insufficiently restricted power of expending the taxpayers' money and hiring armies of employees.

Private initiative and effort developed California. Political management is usually wasteful and inefficient, and to compel taxpayers to provide enormous amounts of borrowed money for the financing of unspecified ventures by a political machine would be to invite disaster.

The voters should rebuke by a majority larger than before the restless agitators who refuse to accept the decision of the people so emphatically expressed. Repeated submission of such measures is a public nuisance and tends to bring the initiative into disrepute.

A. H. BREED
President pro tempore California Senate.

EMINENT DOMAIN. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 21. Amends Section 23a of Article XII of Constitution, which now empowers railroad commission to exercise such power as Legislature confers upon it to fix compensation to be paid for taking property of public utility in eminent domain proceedings by the state or any county, municipality or municipal water district, so as to authorize that commission to exercise such power when such proceedings are taken by an irrigation district or other public corporation or district.

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(For full text of Amendment see page 25, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31.

The above amendment was introduced at the request of the irrigation districts of the State of California. It changes the present law in this respect only, adding the words "irrigation district."

The reason for the amendment is as follows: If the state or any county or city or municipal water district desires to acquire any property of a public utility by eminent domain procedure, the railroad commission can fix the valuation thereof.

In conferring this power on the railroad commission, the legislature also included irrigation districts; but the constitution in giving this right to the legislature did not include the words "irrigation districts."

The amendment merely gives the irrigation districts and other public districts the same rights as are given to other municipalities and municipal water districts, and corrects what was evidently an error of oversight in the original draft of the constitution.

D. C. WILLIAMS, Assemblyman Forty-ninth District.

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31.

The proposed section is identical with the present provision of the constitution, except that the following is inserted: "Irrigation district or other public corporation or district."

The purpose is to repair a defect in the existing section of the constitution, and to extend the powers of the railroad commission in condemnation proceedings to a class of public service institutions not specifically mentioned in section 23a of article XII and now embodied in the constitution.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Assemblyman Seventy-eighth District.
SUFFRAGE. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 24 amending Section 1
of Article II by inserting therein proviso declaring that any person
duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom
18 to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an
election shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a
resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so
removed until after such election.

YES

NO

(For full text of Amendment see page 25, Part II.)

Argument in Favor of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 24.

This amendment would preserve the right of franchise to a duly qualified elector who
removes from one voting precinct to another, in the same county, within thirty days of an
election. As it is now, if the home of a qualified elector burns down within thirty days
preceding an election, and he has to change his residence to another precinct, he loses
the right to vote: such a case may be rare, but it is illustrative; or, if he moves with his
family to another precinct to take a new employment, a case not so rare, he likewise
loses the right to vote; and innumerable other legitimate circumstances often prompt or
compel an elector to change his residence within thirty days before an election; and
this he is disfranchised without a valid reason. Yet the constant cry is for more people to exercise the franchise if our government would endure.

This condition of the law can be remedied only by a constitutional amendment. Twice
in the past the legislature, desiring to preserve the vote of such electors, has enacted
statutes to the same effect as this amendment, but the supreme court has held in each
instance that there was no authority for such a law under the present provision of
the constitution defining qualified electors.

By providing that such an elector shall be deemed a resident of the precinct from which
he removes for the purpose of such election, confusion in regard to registration will be
avoided and the adoption of the amendment will relieve county clerks and election officers
of the time-worn problem of dealing with the cases of well intentioned voters who are
registered in one precinct and have moved to another when it is too late to transfer their
registration, and can not vote in either because the constitution does not now include
them amongst those who are entitled to vote. Frequently such persons have been permitted
to vote, but their ballots are illegal and their choices may become a matter of judicial
investigation and public knowledge, should there be a recount. This change will relieve
such electors of the charge of having voted illegally.

The provision that the elector shall be deemed a resident of the precinct in which
he is registered will, it is obvious, be a safeguard against the colonization of voters for
corrupt purposes and the purity of election will in nowise be affected by the amendment.

No argument against the amendment has been suggested, the resolution for its adop-
tion passed both houses of the legislature without objection, and if ratified at this elec-
tion it will effect a just and desirable change in our election laws.

EARNEST DOZIER, M.D.,
Assemblyman Third District.

E. H. CHRISTIAN,
Assemblyman Thirty-fourth District.
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PART II

APPENDIX
STATE TAXATION OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article XIII of Constitution. Requires companies owning or operating, as common carriers, upon public highways, jitney busses, stages or motor vehicles, to pay annual state tax upon their operative property of four per cent of their gross receipts from operations, in lieu of all other taxes and licenses thereon except ad valorem tax to meet deficiencies or to pay bonded indebtedness, outstanding November 4, 1924, of political subdivisions; empowers legislature by two-thirds vote to change such percentage.

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California present to the secretary of state this petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California, for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election. The proposed measure is as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 15. Taxes levied, assessed and collected as hereinafter provided upon companies owning, operating or managing any automobile, jitney bus, auto truck, stage or auto stage used in the business of transportation of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation over any public highway in this state between fixed terminals or over a regular route and not operating exclusively within the limits of an incorporated city or town or a city and county, other than busses used exclusively for the transportation of pupils to or from any public school, shall be entirely and exclusively for state purposes, and shall be levied, assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided. The word "companies" as used in this section shall include persons, partnerships, joint stock associations, companies and corporations.

(a) All such companies shall annually pay to the state a tax upon their franchises, cars, equipment, and other property, or any part thereof, used exclusively in the operation of their business in this state, equal to four per cent of the gross receipts from operations of such companies and each thereof, within this state. When such companies are operating partly within and partly without this state, the gross receipts within this state shall be deemed to be all receipts on business being within and ending within this state, and a proportion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within this state to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this state.

Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchise heretofore granted by any of the municipal authorities of this state.

The revenues from the taxes provided for in this section shall be used for the current expenditures of the state, or such special funds as may be provided by law. In the event that the above named revenues together with all other state revenues are at any time deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the state, there may be levied in the manner to be provided by law, a tax, for state purposes, on all property in the state, including the classes of property enumerated in this section, sufficient to meet the deficiency. All property enumerated in this section shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding by any city, city and county, county, town, township or district on the fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred twenty-four. The taxes paid for principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be deducted from the total amount paid in taxes for state purposes.

(b) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, and the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect, and shall provide for the valuation and assessment of the property enumerated in this section, and shall prescribe the duties of the State Board of Equalization and any other officers in connection with the administration thereof.

The rates of taxation fixed in this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature. Two-thirds of all the members elected to, each of the two houses of the legislature, shall vote in favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for shall become a lien on the first Monday in March of the year of the adoption of this section and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in July thereafter. The gross receipts herein mentioned shall be computed for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, prior to the levy of the tax for the year, and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first Monday in March. Nothing herein contained shall affect any tax levied or assessed prior to the adoption of this section.

(c) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit, action or proceeding in any court against this state or against any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this section; but after payment, action may be maintained to recover any tax illegally collected in such a manner and at such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law.
**SAALARIES AND EXPENSE OF LEGISLATURE. Senate Constitutional Amendment 23.** Amends Sections 22 and 23a of Article IV of Constitution. Declares members of Legislature shall receive one hundred dollars per month payable monthly in even numbered years, and during regular session as may be provided by law, and mileage not exceeding five cents per mile; Legislature to provide for selection of all officers and employees and, when advisable, under civil service, limiting total daily expense thereof to three hundred dollars for either house during regular session, and two hundred dollars for both houses during special session.

- **YES**
- **NO**

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23-A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment of sections twenty-three and twenty-three a of Article IV of the constitution of the State of California, relating to compensation of members of the legislature.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the legislature of the State of California at its regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said legislature voting therefor, do propose to the people of the State of California that the compensation of said state legislators be increased by amending section twenty-three of article four to read as follows:

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT.**

(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 23. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services the sum of one hundred dollars each for each month of the term for which they are elected, to be paid monthly in the even numbered years and to be paid during the regular legislative session in the odd numbered years at such times as may be provided by law and mileage to be fixed by law; all paid out of the state treasury; such mileage not to exceed five cents per mile.

Sec. 23a. The legislature may provide for additional help; but in no case shall the total expense for officers, employees and attaches exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per day for either house, at any regular or biennial session, nor the sum of two hundred dollars per day for either house at any special or extraordinary session, nor shall the pay of any officer, employee or attaché be increased after he is elected or appointed. The legislature shall provide for the selection of all officers, employees and attaches of both houses and so far as advisable shall require such selection to be under the provisions of the law governing civil service.

**EXISTING PROVISIONS.**

(Proposals provisioned to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 23. The members of the legislature shall receive for their services the sum of one thousand dollars each for each regular session as shall be paid at such times during the session as may be provided by law, and the sum of five hundred dollars each for each day while in attendance at a special or extraordinary session, for a number of days not exceeding thirty; and mileage to be fixed by law, all paid out of the state treasury; such mileage shall not exceed ten cents per mile; and each member shall be allowed contingent expenses not exceeding twenty-five dollars per member for each regular biennial session. The legislature may also provide for the employment of help; but in no case shall the total expense for officers, employees and attaches exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per day for either house, at any regular or biennial session, nor the sum of two hundred dollars per day for either house at any special or extraordinary session, nor shall the pay of any officer, employee or attaché be increased after he is elected or appointed.

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**DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 46.** Amends Section 164 of Article XI of Constitution by extending Article 164 to any political subdivision, the provisions permitting the deposit in banks of this state of moneys belonging to or in the custody of the state of any political subdivision.

- **YES**
- **NO**

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 46—A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of said state by amending section sixteen of Article I of the constitution of said state, relating to deposits of public moneys.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the legislature of the State of California at its regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said legislature voting in favor thereof, propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section sixteen of Article I of the constitution of said state, relating to deposits of public moneys, to read as follows:

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT.**

(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 164. All moneys belonging to, or in the custody of, the state, or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality or other political subdivision, within this state may be deposited in any national bank or banks within this state, or in any bank or banks organized under the laws of this state, in such manner and under such circumstances as may be provided by any law adopted by the people under the initiative or by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature and approved by the governor and submitted to the electors; provided, that the laws now governing the deposit of such moneys shall continue in force until such laws shall be...
amended, changed or repealed as in this section authorized; and provided, further, that the state or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, or other political subdivision issuing bonds under the laws of this state, may deposit money in any bank or banks outside this state for the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds at the place or places at which the same are payable.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.
(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 164. All moneys belonging to, or in the custody of, the state or any county or municipality, or other political subdivision issuing bonds under the laws of this state, may deposit money in any bank or banks within this state, or in any bank or banks organized under the laws of this state, in such manner and under such conditions as may be provided by any law adopted by the people under the initiative, or by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature and approved by the governor and subject to the referendum; provided, that the laws now governing the deposit of such moneys shall continue in force until such laws shall be amended, changed or repealed as in this section authorized; and provided, further, that the state or any county, city and county, city, town, municipality, or other political subdivision issuing bonds under the laws of this state, may deposit money in any bank or banks outside this state for the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds at the place or places at which the same are payable.

INFERIOR COURTS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2 amending Section 11 of Article VI of Constitution. Changes provision therein which confers on inferior courts created jurisdiction with superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer where rental value does not exceed twenty-five dollars per month, and where whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars by declaring such concurrent jurisdiction shall exist where such rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month and the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 2—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section eleven of Article Six of the constitution of the State of California, relative to inferior courts.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the legislature of the State of California at its forty-fifth regular session, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1923, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses thereof voting in favor thereof, proposes to the people of the State of California an amendment to section eleven of Article Six of said constitution of said state to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.
(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 11. The legislature shall determine the number of each of the inferior courts in incorporated cities or towns, and in townships, counties, or cities and counties, according to the population thereof and the number of judges or justices thereof, and shall fix by law the powers, duties and responsibilities of each of such courts and of the judges or justices thereof; provided, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of record, except that the legislature shall provide that said courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer, where the rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property when neither the amount of liens nor the value of the property amounts to three hundred dollars.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.
(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 11. The legislature shall determine the number of each of the inferior courts in incorporated cities or towns, and in townships, counties, or cities and counties, according to the population thereof and the number of judges or justices thereof, and shall fix by law the powers, duties and responsibilities of each of such courts and of the judges or justices thereof; provided, such powers shall not in any case trench upon the jurisdiction of the several courts of record, except that the legislature shall provide that said courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer, where the rental value does not exceed twenty-five dollars per month, and where the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars, and in cases to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property when neither the amount of liens nor the value of the property amounts to three hundred dollars.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 20. Amends Section 81 of Article IV of Constitution. Adds provision requiring city or county treasurer, having custody of funds of political subdivision payable solely through his office, to make, on or before last Tuesday in April in each current fiscal year, temporary transfers therefrom, not exceeding eighty-five per cent of taxes accruing to each subdivision, to meet obligations incurred by such subdivision for maintenance purposes, and to replace same from such taxes before meeting other obligations therefrom.

State Constitutional Amendment No. 20—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section thirty-one of article four of the constitution of the State of California relating to the giving or lending of public credit.

The legislature of the State of California, at its regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred [Three]
twenty-three, two-thirds of the members

elected to each of the two houses of the

california legislature, do hereby

propose an amendment to section thirty-one of

article two of the constitution of the state of

California to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in

black-faced type.)

Sec. 31. The legislature shall have no power
to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving
or lending, of the credit of the state, or of any
county, city and county, city, township, or
other political corporation or subdivision of
the state for purifying the water that may be hereafter
established, in aid of or to any person, association,
or corporation, whether municipal or otherwise,
or to pledge the credit thereof, in any manner whatever,
for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association, municip-
ial or other corporation whatever; nor shall it have the power to authorize the
making of any gift, of any public money or
thing of value to any individual, municipal or
other corporation whatever, provided that
nothing in this section shall prevent the legis-

lature from granting aid pursuant to section twenty-

two of this article; and it shall not have power
to authorize the state, or any political subdivi-
sion thereof, to subscribe for stock, or to
become a stockholder in any corporation what-
ever so called, created or organized for the
purpose of acquiring the control of any

entire integrated water system necessary for
its use and purposes, a part of which is situa-
ted in a foreign country, save in the manner
authorized by law, acquire the stock of any

foreign corporation which is the owner of, or
which holds the title to the part of such system
situated in a foreign country; and pro-

vided, further, that notwithstanding the

restrictions contained in this section, the trea-

urer of any city, county, or city and county
shall have power and it shall be his duty to

pay such sums as may be necessary to provide
funds for maintaining and operating the

water system maintained for the prop-

er purposes of the state and any political subdivi-
sion whose funds are in his custody and are
paid out solely through his office.

Such temporary loans to any political sub-

division shall not exceed eighty-five per cent
of the capital stock authorized to be issued,

and shall not be made prior to the first day

of July of the fiscal year following the date

in April of the current fiscal year, and shall

be replaced from the taxes accruing to such

purposes. Any additional obligations of such political subdivision are met

from such funds.

PROVISIONS REFERRED TO.

Section twenty-two, article four, to which
reference is made in the proposed amendment,
reads as follows:

"Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the

treasury but in consequence of appropriation

made by law, and upon warrants duly drawn

thereon by the controller; and no money

shall ever be appropriated or drawn from
the state treasury except in pursuance of

the exclusive management and control of
the state as a state institution, nor shall

any grant or donation of property ever be

made thereto by the state; provided, that

nothing contained in this or any other
section of the constitution, the legislature
shall have the power to authorize the insti-

tutions conducted for the support and main-

tenance of minor orphans, abandoned chil-

dren, or children of a father who is

incapacitated for gainful work by permanent

physical disability or is suffering from tubercu-

losis in such a stage that he cannot pursue
a gainful occupation, or aged persons in indigent circumstances—such aid to be

granted under a uniform rule, and proportioned to

the number of inmates of such respective institu-

tions; provided, further, that the state shall

have at any time the right to inquire into the

management of such institutions; provided,

further, that whenever any county, city and

county, city, or town shall be entitled to receive

the same proportion or share of such grants as may be

granted to such institutions under church, or

other control. An accurate statement of the

receipts and expenditures of public moneys

shall be attached to and published with the

laws at every regular session of the legis-

lature; provided, however, that for the purpose

of raising five million dollars, to be used in

establishing, maintaining, and supporting in

the city and county of San Francisco, State of

California, an exposition in commemoration of

the completion of the Panama canal, to be

known as the Panama-Pacific International

Exposition, the state board of equalization
shall, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1911,
and for each fiscal year thereafter, and to in-

clude the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910,
fix, establish, and levy such an ad valorem rate of taxation, as when levied upon all the

property in the state, after making due allowance for delinquency, shall produce
for each of such fiscal years a sum of one

million two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

The said taxes shall be levied, assessed, and
collected upon every kind and character of

property in the State of California not ex-

empted from taxation under the law, and subject

on the first day of July, 1911, and

the same manner, and by the same method, and in the same manner and by the same method, and on any state taxes were levied, assessed, and

collected under the law, as the same existed on

the first day of July, 1910. The state board

of equalization shall each year, at the time it
determines the amount of revenue required for

other state purposes, determine, fix and
include the rate of tax necessary to raise the

revenue herein provided for.

There is hereby created in the state treasury

a fund to be known as the Panama-Pacific

International Exposition fund, and all moneys

collected pursuant to this provision, after
deducting the proportionate share of the ex-

pense for the collection of the same, shall be

paid into the state treasury, and credited to

such fund. All moneys so paid into such fund

are hereby appropriated, without reference to

fiscal years, for the use, establishment, main-

tenance and support of said Panama-Pacific

International Exposition. No tax, license fee,
or charge of any kind or character shall ever

be levied or assessed or charged against any

property of said Panama-Pacific International

Exposition, or against any property used as

exhibit therein, while being used or exhibited in

connection therewith.

There is hereby created a commission to be

known as the Panama-Pacific International

Exposition Commission of the State of Cali-

fornia, which shall consist of the governor of

said state and four other members to be

appointed by the governor, and with the

advice and consent of the senate of said state.
The governor shall have the power to fill all

vacancies occurring at any time in said com-

mission. The members of said commission
shall receive no compensation and shall hold

office until such expiration as they shall have

been appointed and its affairs settled. Said four

members of said commission shall be selected from

four different sections of the state, and the apport-

tionment thereof shall be made by the governor of

the state during the month of February, 1911.

The commission hereby created shall have
the exclusive charge and control of all moneys paid into the Panama-Pacific International Exposition fund; and provided, further, that the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, including the times and the manner in which and the terms and conditions upon which moneys shall be deposited in the treasury of the state; that all contracts and vouchers shall be signed; to whom and how such contracts shall be made, and such disposition shall be made of any sum left unexpended or received from the sale of any property, buildings, or ground purchased or constructed by said commission for the use of said exposition, or of any disposition of any building or improvement constructed by said commission out of said fund, and any other provisions relative to the disposition of any fund of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition fund unused.

The commission hereby created is authorized and directed to make such proper contract with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California on the twentieth day of March, 1910, as will entitle the State of California to share proportionately with the contributors to the said Panama-Pacific International Exposition in the returns from the holding of said exposition in the City and county of San Francisco.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.
(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 31. The legislature shall have no power to give to or lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the state, or of any county, city and county, city, township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, any money, or to make, or to provide for the transfer to the general fund of the State of California, or to the county of San Francisco, any moneys paid into the special funds of the State of California, or of any county.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment
67. Adds Section 9a to Article XIII of Constitution. Declares taxes levied on personal property for any current tax year, where same are not secured by real estate, shall be based upon tax rate levied upon real property for preceding tax year; but nothing herein shall prohibit the equalization each year of the assessment of personal property in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.
BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS. Initiative measure. Authorizes boxing and wrestling contests for prizes or purses, or where admission fee is charged, limiting such boxing contests to twelve rounds; creates athletic commission empowered to license such contests and participants therein; prescribes conditions under which licenses shall be issued and contests held; declares amateur boxing contests, conducted under Section 412 of Penal Code which prohibits prize fights and limits amateur boxing contests to four rounds, shall be subject to provisions of this measure and under sole jurisdiction of such commission when admission fee is charged.

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California present to the secretary of state the petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election. The proposed measure is as follows:

PROPOSED LAW.

An act to authorize boxing and wrestling contests where an admission fee is charged, and limiting such boxing contests to twelve rounds; to create an athletic commission to license such contests and the participants therein; to prescribe conditions under which licenses shall be issued and contests held; to declare that amateur boxing contests conducted under section four hundred twelve of the Penal Code shall be subject to the provisions of this measure and under the sole jurisdiction of such commission in all cases wherein an admission fee is charged ; to witness such amateur boxing contests.

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

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a board, which shall be known as the state athletic commission of California. The commission shall consist of three members to be appointed by the governor, the judges of the superior court of the state within fifteen days after this act takes effect, who shall hold office for terms to expire on January first, one thousand nine hundred twenty-six, January first, one thousand nine hundred twenty-seven, and January first, one thousand nine hundred twenty-eight, respectively. Their successors shall be appointed for full terms of four years and a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of such commission, other than by expiration of term, shall be filled in like manner as an appointment for a full term, for an unexpired term of less than one year.

The members of the commission shall act as a quorum for the exercise of the powers or authority conferred upon it; and the concurrence of at least two members shall be necessary to render a choice or decision by the commission. The commission shall maintain a general office for the transaction of its business in the city of Sacramento. The commissio shall adopt a seal for the commission and may make such rules for the administration of their office, not inconsistent herewith, as they may deem expedient; and they may hereafter amend or abrogate such rules. The members of the commission shall, in the discharge of their duties, receive such compensation for their services as shall be fixed by law. The commission shall have and hereby are vested with the power to fix the scale of fees to be charged to boxing contests, the scale of fees to be charged to wrestling matches or exhibitions to be conducted, held or given within the state of California, and no such boxing contest, wrestling match or exhibition shall be conducted, held or given within the state except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

The commission, in its discretion, shall have power to issue a license to conduct, hold, or give boxing, boxing, wrestling contests, matches and exhibitions, where an admission fee is received, to any club,
corporation, organization or association which holds a lease of a term of at least one year of any such match, contest or exhibition is to be held, except that where such match, contest or exhibition is to be given in an armory the lease thereon need not be for such term. Every license shall be subject to such rules and regulations, and amendments thereof, as the commission may prescribe for the application for a license, as herein provided for, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the commission, and shall be verified by some officer of the club, corporation, organization or association on whose behalf the application may be made. It shall contain a recital of such facts as, under the provisions hereof, will show the applicant entitled to receive a license and, in addition thereto, such other facts and recitals as the commission may by rule require to be shown. Such application shall be accompanied by an annual fee, which shall be twenty-five dollars in cities of not more than five thousand inhabitants, forty dollars in cities of not more than fifty thousand inhabitants; fifty dollars in cities of not more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants; and seventy-five dollars in all cities of the state having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants or more.

Sec. 5. Every club, corporation, organization or association which may hold or exercise any of the privileges conferred by this act, shall within seventy-two hours after the determination of every contest, match or exhibition which an admission fee is charged and received, furnish to the commission a written report duly verified by one of its officers, showing the number of tickets sold for such contest, match or exhibition, and the amount of the proceeds thereof, and such other matters as the commission may prescribe, and such report shall be paid by the commission a tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents for each hundred dollars, or proceeds thereof, and such other matters as the commission may prescribe, and such report shall be paid by the commission to the state treasury. All tickets of admission to any such boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition shall have printed clearly upon the face thereof the purchase price of same, and no such tickets shall be sold for more than such price as printed thereon. No tax shall be levied or collected under the provisions of this act in respect to any admission to any such boxing contest, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition wherein all the proceeds or net earnings of which more exclusively to the benefit of any of the American Legion or any other duly recognized organization of veterans of the United States and not to the benefit of any individual member thereof.

Sec. 6. Whenever any such club, corporation, organization or association shall fail to make a report of any contest, match or exhibition at the time prescribed by this order or whenever such report is unsatisfactory to the commission the secretary of the commission may examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such club, corporation, organization or association, and subpoena and examine under oath its officers and other persons as witnesses for the purpose of determining the total amount of its gross receipts for such contest, match or exhibition and the amount of tax due pursuant to the provisions of this act, which tax he may upon and as the result of such examination fix and determine. In case of the default in the payment of any tax so ascertained to be due, together with the expenses incurred in making such examination, the same may be subjected to the commission, and the same may be fixed by the commission upon and as the result of such examination. In case of the default in the payment of any tax so ascertained to be due, together with the expenses incurred in making such examination, the same may be subjected to the commission, and the same may be fixed by the commission upon and as the result of such examination. In case of the default in the payment of any tax so ascertained to be due, together with the expenses incurred in making such examination, the same may be subjected to the commission, and the same may be fixed by the commission upon and as the result of such examination.

Sec. 7. The commission shall appoint official representatives designated as "inspectors," each of whom shall receive from the board of commission a card, authorizing him to act as such inspector whenever the commission may designate him to
Act. An inspector or the secretary of the commission shall all contests, exhibitions and matches shall be properly ventilated, and in no case shall any prize money be awarded to any person who shall conduct, give or participate in any said contests, exhibitions, or matches at any of the places mentioned in the above section, or at any other place where the same shall be conducted, except as hereinafter provided. The commission may at any time suspend or revoke any license issued under this act for cause, and shall have power to make rules and regulations for the better enforcement of this act. All fees and fines collected under this act shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 10. No boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition shall be of more than twelve rounds, and no contest or exhibition shall be allowed to last more than twelve rounds, except in case of a draw or a decision by the referee. No contest or exhibition shall be allowed to last more than twelve rounds, except in case of a draw or a decision by the referee. No contest or exhibition shall be allowed to last more than twelve rounds, except in case of a draw or a decision by the referee. All fees and fines collected under this act shall be paid into the state treasury. The commission may at any time suspend or revoke any license issued under this act for cause, and shall have power to make rules and regulations for the better enforcement of this act.
Section 4.12. Any person, who, within this state, engages in, or instigates, aids, encourages, or directs any act to further, a pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or boxing exhibition, taking place either within or without this state, between two or more persons, with or without gloves, for any prize, reward or compensation, directly or indirectly, or who goes into training preparatory to, or as a member thereof, referee, trainer, second, surgeon, or assistant, at such pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring, or prize fight, or boxing exhibition, or who sells or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge, or who knowingly carries or delivers such challenge or acceptance, or who gives or takes in receipt of any tickets, tokens, prize, money, or thing of value, from any person or persons, in the purpose of seeing or witnessing any such pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring, or prize fight, or boxing exhibition, or who, being the owner, lessee, agent, or occupant of any vessel, building, hotel, room, enclosure, or ground, or any part thereof, whether for gain, hire, reward or gratuitously, or otherwise permits the same to be used or occupied for such a pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or boxing exhibition, or who lays, makes, offers or accepts, or bets on, or wagers, upon the result of any feature of any pugilistic contest, or fight, or ring or prize fight, or boxing exhibition, or acts as stakeholder of any such bet or bet, or wager or wagers, shall be guilty of misdeemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor exceeding one year; provided, however, that amateur boxing exhibitions may be held within this state, of a limited number of contestants, not exceeding four of the duration of three minutes each; the interval between each round shall be one minute, and the weight of contestants weighing not over one hundred and forty-five pounds may wear gloves of not less than six ounces each in weight; and contestants weighing over one hundred and forty-five pounds may wear gloves of not less than eight ounces each in weight. All gloves used by contestants in such amateur boxing exhibitions shall be constructed, so that the padder between the outside covering shall be evenly distributed over the back of said gloves and cover the knuckles and back of the hands. And no bandages of any kind shall be used on the hands or arms of the contestants. For the purpose of this statute an amateur boxing exhibition shall be and is hereby defined as one in which no contestant has received or shall receive in any form, directly or indirectly, any money, prize, reward or compensation either for the expenses of training for such contest or for taking part therein, except as herein expressly provided. Nor shall any person appear as contestant in such amateur exhibition who prior thereto has received any compensation or reward in any form for displaying, exercising or giving any example of his skill in or knowledge of any art or science, or for rendering services of any kind to any athletic organization or to any persons as trainer, coach, instructor, or otherwise, or who shall have been employed in any manner professionally by reason of his athletic skill or knowledge; provided, however, that a medal or trophy may be awarded to each contestant in such amateur boxing exhibitions, not to exceed in value the sum of $50.00 each, which such medal or trophy must have engraved thereon the name of the winner and the date of the event; but no portion of any admission fee or fee charged or received for any amateur boxing exhibition shall be paid or given to any contestant in such amateur boxing exhibition, either directly or indirectly, nor shall any money be paid or given to or received by such contestants for participating in such boxing exhibition, except said medal or trophy. At every amateur boxing exhibition held in this state and permitted by this section of the Penal Code, any sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman or other peace officer of the city, county or other political subdivision, where such exhibition is being held, shall have the right to, and it is hereby declared to be his duty to, attend such exhibition, and if in his judgment, whenever it shall appear to him that the contestants are not evenly matched for any other reason, the said contestants have been, or either of them, has been seriously injured or there is danger that said contestants, or either of them, will be seriously injured if such contest continues, he may, at his discretion, and without giving his assistance in enforcing his order to stop said exhibition, as many peace officers or male citizens of the state as may be necessary for that purpose. Provided, further, that any contestant who shall continue to participate in such exhibition after an order to stop such exhibition shall have been given by such peace officer, or who shall violate any of the regulations herein prescribed, for governing amateur boxing exhibitions, shall be deemed guilty of violating this section of the Penal Code and violating the subject to the punishment herein provided.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent any county, city, town or borough from prohibiting, by ordinance, the holding, intervening, or selling of any boxing exhibition, or any person from engaging in any such boxing exhibition therein.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 15. Amends Section 9 of Article XI of Constitution, which prohibits increase in salary of county officer, by inserting therein a proviso authorizing legislature by general law to provide that such additional deputies or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal in any county office during his term and also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That the legislature of the State of California, at its forty-fifth regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of said legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby provides to the people
of the State of California that section nine of article eleven of the constitution of this state be amended to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 9. The compensation of any city, county, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; provided, however, that the legislature may provide by general laws that such additional deputys or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal in any counties, city, or town during his term of office so that the legislature may also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal. The term of any such officer shall not be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.

(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italic.)

Sec. 9. The compensation of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

TAXATION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 30. Adds Section 13½ to Article XIII of Constitution. Authorizes taxation of notes, debentures, shares of stock, bonds, solvent credits or mortgages, not now exempt, in manner, at rate or proportionate to value, different from other property, and in lieu of all other property taxes thereon, requiring equitable distribution thereof to political subdivision receiving those on other property not exempt, and when fixed by Legislature altered only by two-thirds vote of each house; property taxed for state purposes under Section 14 of same article unaffected hereby.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California that the constitution of said state be amended by adding to article thirteen thereof a new section, to be numbered twelve and one-half, relative to revenue and taxation.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the legislature of the State of California at its forty-fifth regular session, beginning on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to represent said voting districts in said legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the qualified electors of the State of California that a new section be added to article thirteen of the constitution of the State of California to be known and designated as section twelve and one-half of article thirteen of the constitution of the State of California and to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Sec. 13½. The legislature, subject to section one of article four, hereby shall have power to provide for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes upon all notes, debentures, shares of capital stock, bonds, solvent credits or mortgages, not now exempt from taxation under the provisions of this constitution, in a manner, at a fixed rate or in proportion to value different from any other property, and taxes imposed by any act of the legislature adopting a proposition referred be in lieu of all other property taxes, state, county, municipal or district, upon such property, and for an equitable distribution of such taxes to the county, municipality or district in which such property is taxed; provided, that the rate or rates of taxation of such securities, and penalties, shall not exceed those assessed or imposed upon other property in this state not exempt from taxation, and that when the same shall have been fixed by the legislature, they shall not be altered except by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any property the taxation of which is provided for in section eleven of this constitution, or to authorize the assessment or taxation of any property now exempt from taxation under this constitution.

[End]

PROVISIONS REFERRED TO.

The initiative and referendum provisions of the constitution (section one, article four) referred to in the proposed amendment read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a senate and assembly which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of California," but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to adopt or reject the same, at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve the power, at their own option, to so adopt or reject any act, or section or part of any act, passed by the legislature. The enacting clause of every law shall be "The people of the State of California do enact as follows."

The Initiative.

The first power reserved to the people shall be known as the initiative. Upon the presentation to the secretary of state of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors, equal in number to eight per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election, at which a governor was elected, proposing a law or amendment to the constitution, set forth in full in said petition, the secretary of state shall submit the said proposed law or amendment to the constitution to the electors at the next succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation thereof, or at any special election called by the governor in his discretion prior to such general election. All such initiative petitions shall have printed across the top thereof in twelve point black-face type the following: "Initiative measure to be submitted directly to the electors."

Upon the presentation to the secretary of state, at any time not less than ten days before the commencement of any regular session of the legislature, of a petition certified as herein provided to have been signed by qualified electors of the state equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election, at which a governor was elected, proposing a law set forth in full in said petition, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature in the form in which it was submitted to the electors. The law proposed by such petition shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment made by the legislature, within forty days from the time it
The Referendum. The second power reserved to the people shall be known as the referendum. No act passed by the legislature shall go into effect until ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislature which passed such act, except as convention elections, acts providing for tax levies or appropriations for the usual current expenses of the state, and urgency measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house. Whenever it is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall go into immediate effect as an emergency, the facts constituting such necessity shall be set forth in one section of the act, which section shall be passed on upon a two-thirds vote and may be vetoed by a separate roll thereon; provided, however, that no measure altering, changing, extending, limiting or abolishing any office or changing the term, term of duties of any officer, or granting any title or estate in office, or creating any vested right or interest, shall be construed to be an urgency measure. Any law so passed by the legislature and declared to be an urgency measure shall go into immediate effect.

The secretary of state shall within ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature of a certificate of service, to the secretary of state, to be signed, and certified as herein provided, to have been signed by qualified electors equal in number to five per cent of all the votes cast for all candidates for governor at the last preceding general election at which a governor was elected, asking that any act or section or part of any act of the legislature be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection, the secretary of state shall submit to the voters for their approval or rejection, such act, or section or part of such act, at the next succeeding general election occurring at any time subsequent to the filing of such petition or at any special election which may be called by the governor in his discretion, prior to such regular election, and no such act or section or part of such act shall go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon; but if a referendum petition is filed by the secretary of state, or part of any act, the remainder of such act shall not be deemed adopted by the people at the polls under the initiative provisions of this section, shall be amended or repealed except by a vote of the electors, unless otherwise provided in said initiative measure; but acts and laws adopted by the people under the referendum provisions of this section may be amended by the legislature at any subsequent session thereof. If any provision or provisions of two or more laws, approved by the electors at the same election, conflict, the provision or provisions of the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. Until otherwise provided by law, all measures submitted to the vote of the electors under the provisions of this section, shall be printed, and together with arguments for and against each such measure by the proponents and opponents thereof, shall be mailed to each elector in the same manner as now provided by law as to amendments to the constitution, proposed by the legislature; and the person to prepare and present such arguments shall, until otherwise provided by law, be selected by the presiding officer of the senate.

If for any reason any initiative or referendum measure, proposed by petition as herein provided, be not submitted at the election specified in this section, such failure shall, no later than six months from the date of its submission at a succeeding general election, and no law or amendment to the constitution as proposed by the legislature, shall be submitted at any election unless at the same election there shall be submitted all measures proposed by petition of the electors, if any be so proposed, as herein provided.

Any initiative or referendum petition may be presented in sections, but each section shall contain a full and correct copy of the title and text of the proposed measure. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence and the name of the county or city and county of which he is an elector. Each section of the petition shall bear the name of the county or city and county in which it is circulated, and only qualified electors of such county or city and county shall be competent to sign such section. Each section shall have attached thereto the affidavit of the petitioner or person soliciting signatures to the same, stating his own qualifications and that all the signatures to the attached section were made in his presence and that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature to the section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and no other affidavit or oath shall be required. The affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer oaths. Each petition so verified shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereon are genuine and that the persons signing the same are qualified electors. Unless and until be otherwise proven upon official investigation, it shall be presumed that the petition contains the signatures of the requisite number of qualified electors.

Each section of the petition shall be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters of the county or city and county in which it was circulated, and all said sections circulated in any county or city and county shall be filed at the instance of the said clerk or registrar of voters, shall determine from the records of registration what number of qualified electors have signed the same, and if necessary the board of supervisors shall allow said clerk or registrar additional assistants for the purpose of examining such petition and provide for their compensation. The said clerk or registrar, upon the completion of such examination, shall forthwith attach to said petition, except the signatures thereto appended, his certificate, properly dated, showing the result of said examination and shall forthwith transmit said petition, together with his said certificate, to the secretary of state and shall also file a copy of said certificate in his office.

Within forty days from the transmission of the said petition and certificate by the clerk or registrar to the secretary of state, a special
ment petition identical with the original as to the names of the remaining supplementary names, may be filed with the clerk or registrar of voters within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition. And when so filed, the county clerk or registrar of voters shall within ten days after the filing of such supplemental petition make like examination, examination on their franchises, roadways, roadsides, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, rights of way, and other property, or any part thereof used exclusively in the operation of their railroad in this state; all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state; all telegraph and telephone companies; and all companies engaged in the transmission of gas or electricity shall annually pay to the state a tax upon their franchises, roadways, roadbeds, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, rights of way, and other property, or any part thereof used exclusively in the operation of their business in this state, computed as follows: Said tax shall be equal to the percentages hereinafter fixed upon the gross receipts from operation of such companies, and each thereof within this state. When such companies are operating partly within and partly without this state, the gross receipts within this state shall be deemed to be all receipts on business beginning and ending within this state, and a proportion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within this state to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this state.

The percentages above mentioned shall be as follows: On all railroad companies, including street railways, four per cent; on all sleeping car, dining car, drawingroom car, palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaning and other car companies, three and one-half per cent; on all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line, two per cent; on all telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent; on all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity, four per cent. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, and the state, county, and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchise granted by any of the municipal authorities of this state.

(b) Every insurance company or association doing business in this state shall annually pay to the state a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the amount of the gross premiums received upon its business done in this state, less reinsurance premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this state; provided, that there shall be deducted from said one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums the amount of any county and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this state. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property of such companies, except county and municipal taxes on real estate, and except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that whenever by the laws of any other state or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed on insurance companies of this state, doing business in such other state or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, the same shall be paid upon insurance companies of such other state or country, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsover kind may be imposed by the legislature upon insurance companies of such other state or country doing business in this state.

(c) The shares of capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or of any other state and located in this state, shall be assessed and taxed to the owners or holders thereof by the state board of equalization. In the manner to be prescribed by law, in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. There shall be levied and assessed upon such shares of capital stock an annual tax, payable to the county treasurer of one per cent upon the value thereof. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except such as are in liquidation, shall be taken
to be the amount paid thereon, together with its pro rata of the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The value of each share of stock in such bank which is in liquidation shall be taken to be its pro rata of the actual assets of such bank, less all taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon such shares of stock and upon the property of such banks, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. In determining the value of the capital stock of any bank there shall be deducted from the value, as defined above, the value, as assessed for county taxes, of any real estate, other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. The banks shall be liable to the state for this tax and the same shall be paid to the state by them on behalf of the stockholders in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and they shall have a lien upon their stock and upon any dividends declared thereon to secure the amount thereof.

The moneys of capital, reserve, surplus, undivided profits and all other property belonging to unincorporated banks or bankers of this state, or held by any bank located in this state which has no shares of capital stock, or employed in this state by any branches, agencies, or other representatives of any banks doing business outside of the State of California, shall be likewise assessed and taxed to such banks or bankers by the said board of equalization, in the manner and in the same manner and at the same rate as is levied upon the shares of capital stock of the incorporated banks provided in the first paragraph of this subdivision. The value of said property shall be determined by taking the amount of all such business together with all the reserve, surplus, and undivided profits, at their actual cash value, and deducting therefrom the value as assessed for county taxes, of any real estate, other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. Such taxes shall be risked by banks, as receivers, upon the property of the banks and bankers, mentioned in this paragraph, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. It is the intention of this paragraph that all moneys capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph shall be assessed and taxed at the same rate and in the same manner and at the same rate and in the same manner and at the same rate as is levied upon the shares of capital stock of the incorporated banks and bankers mentioned in the first paragraph of this subdivision. The said board of equalization shall include and assess to such banks all property and everything of value owned by them which go to make up the value of the capital stock of such banks and bankers, if the same were incorporated and had shares of capital stock.

"Bank" as used in this subdivision shall include banking associations, savings and loan societies and trust companies, but shall not include building and loan associations.

(d) All franchises, other than those expressly provided for in this section, shall be assessed at their actual cash value, in the manner to be provided by law, and shall be taxed at the rate of one per centum each year, and the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the state.

(e) Out of the revenues from the taxes provided for in this section, together with all other state revenues, there shall be first set apart the monies to be applied by the state to the support of the public school system and the state university. In the event that the above named revenues are at any time deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the state, including the above named expenditures for educational purposes, there may be levied, in the manner to be provided by law, a tax, for state purposes, on all the property in the state including the classes of property enumerated in this section, sufficient to meet the deficiency. All property enumerated in subdivisions a, b, and c of this section shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding by any city, city and county, county, town, township or district, before the adoption of this section. The taxes assessed for principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be deducted from the total amount paid in taxes for state purposes.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, and the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect, and shall provide for a valuation and assessment of the property enumerated in this section, and shall prescribe the duties of the state board of equalization and any other officers in connection with the administration thereof. The rates of taxation fixed in this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for shall be levied on the first Monday in March of each year after the adoption of this section and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in June next thereafter. The gross receipts and gross premiums herein mentioned shall be computed for the year ending the thirty-first day of December prior to the levy of such taxes and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first Monday in March. Nothing herein contained shall affect any tax levied prior to the adoption of this section; and all laws in relation to such taxes in force at the time of the adoption of this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature. Until the year 1915 the state shall reimburse in full, to all counties which sustain loss of revenue by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation for the net loss in county revenue occasioned by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation. The legislature shall provide for reimbursement from the general funds of any county to districts the net loss is occasioned in such districts by the withdrawal from local taxation of property taxed for state purposes only.

(g) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit, action or proceeding in any court of this state or against any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this section; but after payment action may be maintained to recover any moneys illegally collected in such manner and at such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law.

STATE TAXATION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 51. Amends Section 14 of Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from the state taxation insurance companies county fire insurance companies organized under act of April 1, 1897; provides that state shall reimburse all counties for net loss in county revenue occasioned by withdrawal of property from county taxation, and directs legislature to provide for reimbursement from county general funds to districts suffering loss from such withdrawals.

YES

10

NO

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 51—resolution to propose to the people of the State of California to amend section fourteen of article thirteen of the constitution, relative to taxation.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate con-
Proposed Amendment.

(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 14. Tax levied, assessed and collected as hereinafter provided upon railroads and street railways, whether operated in one or more counties: sleeping car, dining car, drawing room car and palace car companies, refrigerator car, motor truck, fruit and other car-owning and other car companies operating upon railroads in this state; companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state; telegraph companies; telephone companies; companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity; insurance companies; banks, banking associations, savings and loan societ-ies and trust companies; and taxes upon all franchises of every kind and nature, shall be entirely and exclusively for state purposes, and taxes shall be levied and collected in the manner hereinafter provided. The word "companies" as used in this section shall include persons, partnerships, joint stock associations, companies engaged in business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state; all telegraph and telephone companies; and all companies engaged in the transportation or sale of gas or electricity shall annually pay to the state a tax upon all their franchises, roadbeds, roads, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, canals, ducts, rights of way, and other property or any part thereof used exclusively in the operation of such railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this state, as follows: Said tax shall be equal to the percentage set forth below upon the gross receipts from operations of such companies, and such receipts from operations of each company, shall be all receipts on business beginning and ending within the county, and such receipts based upon the proportion of the mileage within this state to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this state.

The rates prescribed shall be as follows: On all railroad companies, seven per centum; on street railways, five per centum; on all sleeping car, dining car, drawing room car, palace car, refrigerator car, motor truck, fruit and other car-owning and other car companies, five and one-quarter per cent; on oil, gas, and other companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line, one per cent; on all telegraph and telephone companies, five and one-half per cent; on all companies engaged in the transportation or sale of gas or electricity, seven and one-half per cent. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies except as otherwise provided in this section provided; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as preventing such companies from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchises granted by any of the municipal authorities of this state.

(a) Every insurance company or association, except county fire insurance companies organized under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of county fire insurance companies," approved April 1, 1897, and all amendatory thereof, doing business in this state shall annually pay to the state a tax of twenty and sixty-nine hundredths per cent upon the amount of the gross premiums received upon its business done in this state, less return premium and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this state; provided, that there shall be deducted from said two and sixty-nine hundredths per cent upon the gross premiums the amount of any county and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this state. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses state, county and municipal, upon the property of such companies, except county and municipal taxes paid in the state, and except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that when by the laws of any other state or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed upon insurance companies of this state, doing business in such other state or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, imposed upon insurance companies of such other state or country, or upon such company, or whomever may be imposed by the legislature upon insurance companies of such other state or country doing business in this state, the same obligations and prohibitions of such other state or country shall be deemed to be in the nature of such county and municipal taxes, and shall be included in the aforementioned tax hereinafter prescribed.

(b) The shares of capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this state, of the United States, or any other state and located in this state, shall be assessed and taxed by the owners or holders thereof by the board of equalization, in the manner prescribed by law, in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. There shall be levied and assessed upon such shares of capital stock an annual tax, payable to the state, of one and forty-five hundredths per centum upon the value thereof. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except as are in liquidation, shall be taken to be its capitalized value in the hands of the bank, together with its pro rata of the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The value of each share of stock in each bank which is in liquidation shall be taken to be its pro rata of the actual assets of such bank. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon such shares of stock and upon the property of such banks, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. In determining the value of the capital stock of any bank there shall be deducted from the value, as defined above, the value, as assessed by tax or county taxes, of any real estate, other than mortgage interests therein, owned by the bank and taxed for county purposes. The banks shall be liable to the state for this tax and the same shall be paid to the state by them on behalf of the stockholders in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and they shall have a lien upon the shares of stock and upon any dividends declared thereon, to secure the amount so paid.

The moneyed capital, reserve, surplus, undivided profits and all other property belonging to unincorporated banks or bankers of this state, or held by any bank located in this state which has no shares of capital stock, or employed in this state by any branches, agencies, or other representatives of any banks doing business outside of the State of California, shall be likewise assessed and taxed by the said board of equalization, in the manner to be provided by law, and taxed at the same rate that is levied upon the shares of capital stock of incor-
pated banks, as provided in the first para-
graph of this section. The value of said
property shall be determined by taking the
average of the book value of such business, to-
gether with the reserve, surplus, and undi-
ated profits, at their full cash value, and
deducting therefrom the value as assessed for
county taxes of any real estate, other than
mortgage interests therein, owned by such
bank and taxed for county purposes. Such
taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and
license, state, county, and municipal, upon
the property of the banks and bankers, men-
tioned in this paragraph, except county and
municipal taxes on real estate and except as
otherwise in this section provided. It is the
intention of this paragraph that all moneyed
capital and property of the banks and bankers
mentioned in this paragraph shall be assessed
and taxed at the same rate as an incorporated
bank, provided for in the first paragraph of
this subdivision. In determining the value of
the moneyed capital and property of the banks
and bankers mentioned in this subdivision,
the said state board of equalization shall in-
clude and assess to such banks all property
and every part owned or held by them,
which go to make up the value of the capital
stock of such banks and bankers, if the same
were incorporated and had shares of capital
stock.

The word "banks" as used in this subdivi-
sion shall include banking association, savings
and loan associations, and trust companies, but
shall not include building and loan associations.

(g) All franchises, other than those expressly
provided for in this section and taxed at their
actual cash value, in the manner to be
provided by law, and shall be taxed at the rate
of one and six-tenths per centum each year,
and the proceeds of all such taxes shall be exclu-
sively for the benefit of the state.

(h) Out of the revenues from the taxes pro-
voked or paid by the state to the a-
port of the public school system and the
state university. In the event that the above
named revenues are at any time deemed
insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of
the state in the state including the classes of property
enumerated in this section, sufficient to meet the
deficiency. All property enumerated in
subdivision a, b, and d of this section shall be
subject to taxation. In the manner pro-
vised by the law, to pay the principal and interest
of any bonded indebtedness created and out-
standing by any city, city and county, county,
town, township or district, before the adoption
of this section. The taxes so paid for principal
and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be
deducted from the total amount paid in taxes
for any other purpose.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be
self-executing, and the legislature shall pass
all laws necessary to carry into effect, and shall provide for a valuation and
assessment of the property enumerated in this
section, and shall prescribe the duties of the
state and all other officers in connection with the administration this
section. The valuation of property in this
section shall remain in force until changed by
the legislature, one-third of all the members
elected to each of the two houses voting in
favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for
shall become a lien on the first Monday in
March of each year after the adoption of this
section and shall become due and payable on the
first Monday in July thereafter. The gross
receipts and gross premiums herein mentioned
shall be computed for the year ending the
first day of December prior to the levy
of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first
Monday in March. Nothing herein contained
shall affect any tax levied or assessed prior
to the adoption of this section; and all laws in
relation to such taxes in force at the time of
the adoption of this section shall remain in
force until changed by the legislature. The
state shall reimburse any and all counties
which sustain loss of revenue by the with-
drawal of property from county taxation.
The legislature shall provide for reim-
bursment from the general fund of any city
and county to districts therein where loss is
occasioned in such districts by the withdrawal
from local taxation of property taxed for state
purposes only.

(6) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit,
action or proceeding in any court against this
state or against any officer in or by virtue of
any office or on behalf of any person or
enjoin the collection of any tax levied
under the provisions of this section; but after pay-
ment any action may be maintained to recover any
tax illegally collected in such manner and at
such time as may now or hereafter be provided by
law.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.

(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 14. Taxes levied, assessed and collected
hereafter provided upon railroads, inc-
cluding street railways, whether operated in one or
more counties; sleeping car, dining car, draw-
ing-room car and palace car companies, refig-
erator car, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaing
and other car companies operating upon any
railroad in this state; companies doing express business on
any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in
this state; telegraph companies; telephone
companies; companies engaged in the trans-
mission or sale of gas or electricity; for the
companies; banks, banking associations, sav-
ings and loan societies, and trust companies;
and taxes upon all franchises of every kind and
nature shall be entirely and exclusively for
the benefit of the state, and shall be levied,
assessed and collected in the manner hereafter
provided for.

The word "companies" as used in this
section shall include persons, partnerships, joint
stock associations, companies, and corporations.

(a) All railroad companies, including street
railways, whether operated in one or
more counties; all sleeping car, dining car, draw-
ing-room car, and palace car companies; all refig-
erator car, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaing
and other car companies, operating upon the
railroads in this state; all companies doing ex-
press business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel
or stage line in this state; all telegraph and tele-
phone companies; and all companies engaged in
the transmission or sale of gas or electricity shall
annually pay to the state a tax upon their
franchises, roadways, roadbeds, rails, rolling
stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, brid-
ge, street railways, for four per cent; all sleeping
railways, for four per cent; all cities and
towns, for three per cent; on all companies doing express business
on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage
line, two per cent; all telegraph and tele-
phone companies, three and one-half per cent;
and all companies engaged in the transmission
or sale of gas or electricity, for four per cent. Such
taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchise granted by any of the municipal authorities of this state.

(b) Every insurance company or association doing business in this state shall annually pay to the state a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums received upon its business done in this state, less return premiums and reinsurance. In companies or associations authorized to do business in this state, provided, that such taxes shall be deducted from said one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums, or on the gross amount of any other taxes and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this state. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property of the banks and bankers, mentioned in this paragraph, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that when by the laws of any other state or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed upon insurance companies on the real estate of such other state or country, or upon their agents therein, such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, imposed upon the insurance company, or such other state or country, as shall be of the same kind whatever may be imposed by the legislature upon insurance companies of such other state or country doing business in this state.

(c) The shares of capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or of any other state and located in this state, shall be subject to a tax, to be levied in the same manner and at the same rate, as is provided in the laws of the state of New York, a state adjoining this state, or the United States. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except such as are in liquidation, shall be the amount paid or assessed upon such stock and shall be at the same rate as is assessed upon the capital stock of all banks in the state of New York. The tax shall be paid by the bank upon the capital stock of the bank in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state.

(d) Out of the revenues from the taxes provided for in this section, together with all other state revenues, there shall be first set aside such sums as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest of any bond or bonds that may have been or may hereafter be authorized to be issued by the state of California, and the amounts so set aside shall be in the manner prescribed by law. The amount so set aside shall not be charged against the sinking fund for state roads or highways, but shall be dedicated for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of any such bond or bonds.

(e) All franchises, other than those expressly provided for in this section, shall be assessed and taxed at their actual cash value, in the manner to be provided by law, and shall be taxed at the rate of one per centum each year, and the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the state.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, and the legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect, and shall provide for a valuation and assessment of the property enumerated in this section, and shall prescribe the duties of the state board of equalization and any other officers in connection with the administration thereof. The rates of taxation fixed in this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature, two-thirds of all the members being elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for shall become a lien on the first Monday in March of each year after the adoption of this section and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in July thereafter. The gross receipts and gross premiums herein mentioned shall be computed for the year ending the thirty-first day of December prior to the levy of taxes and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first Monday in March. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to take any tax levied or assessed prior to the adoption of this section.
of this section; and all laws in relation to such taxes in force at the time of the adoption of this section shall remain in force until changed by the legislature. Until the year 1916 the State will reimburse any and all counties which sustain a loss of revenue by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation for the net loss in county revenue occasioned by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation. The legislature shall provide for reimbursement from the general funds of any county to districts therein where loss is occasioned in such districts by the withdrawal from local taxation of property taxed for state purposes only.

(a) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit, action, or proceeding in any court against this state or against any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this section; but after payment of any tax illegally collected in such manner and at such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law.

KLAMATH RIVER FISH AND GAME DISTRICT. Initiative measure.
Creates Klamath River Fish and Game District consisting of Klamath River and waters thereof following its meanderings from confluence of Klamath and Shasta rivers in Siskiyou County to mouth of Klamath River in Del Norte County.
Prohibits the construction or maintenance of any dam or other artificial obstruction in waters of said district, prescribes penalties therefor, and declares any such artificial obstruction to be a public nuisance.

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California present to the secretary of state this petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election.

The proposed measure is as follows:

PROPOSED LAW.
Initiative act to create the Klamath River Fish and Game District, and prohibit the construction or maintenance of any dam or other artificial obstruction in the waters of said district, provide penalties and declare such obstructions a public nuisance.
As people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Klamath River Fish and Game District is hereby created and shall consist of the Klamath river and the waters thereof following its meanderings from the confluence of the Klamath river and the Shasta river in the county of Siskiyou to the mouth of the Klamath river in Del Norte county.
Sec. 2. Every person, firm, corporation or company who constructs or maintains any dam or other artificial obstruction in any of the waters of said Klamath River Fish and Game District is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction must be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the conviction shall be had, not less than one hundred days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any artificial obstruction constructed, placed or maintained in said district is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

MUNICIPAL COURTS. Senate Constitutional Amendment 25. Amends Sections 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 23 and 24 of Article VI of Constitution, relating to courts and their jurisdiction, by providing therein for the establishment of courts of appeal, superior courts, such municipal courts as may be established in any city or city and county and for their jurisdiction for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in any county or city and county wherein any municipal court is established.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 25—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by amending sections one, five, eleven, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four of article six thereof, relating to the judicial department, and providing for the establishment of municipal courts.
The legislature of the State of California, at its regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, has elected to each of the two houses of said legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby propose that sections one, five, eleven, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty-three and twenty-four of article six of the constitution of the State of California be amended to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.
Proposed changes in provisions are printed in blacked-out type.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, superior courts, such municipal courts as may be established in any city or city and county, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, township, county or city and county.
Sec. 5. The superior courts shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity and in all cases at law, which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases, except as hereinafter provided, in which the demand, exclusive of interest, is not over one thousand dollars, or the value of the property in controversy, amounts to three hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to a felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for, of actions for forcible or unlawful entry or detainer, except as otherwise provided in this article; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate; of divorce and for annulment of marriage; and of all such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for; and said courts shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue writs therefor.
The superior courts shall have appellate jurisdiction in such cases arising in municipal and other inferior courts in their respective counties.
or cities and counties as may be prescribed by law. The legislature may, in addition to any other appellate jurisdiction of the superior courts, so provide for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in any county or counties with which a municipal court is established, and for the constitution, jurisdiction, jurisdiction, regulation, procedure of such appellate departments, and for the hearing and determination by district courts of appeals of causes in which judgment has been rendered by the superior court or any appellate department thereof: provided, however, that the appellate jurisdiction of appellate departments of the superior court and of district courts of appeals shall not extend to the hearing and determination of actions at law or in which the demand, exclusive of interest, is less than three hundred dollars, nor to actions of forcible or unlawful entry or detainer when the rental value is twenty-five dollars or less per month, and in which the whole amount of damages claimed is two hundred dollars or less. Superior courts and municipal courts shall always be open for the hearing of all causes, whether original or of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in legal or equitable proceedings to obtain relief; injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued in all cases, and upon all legal holidays and non-judicial days. The process of any municipal court shall extend to all parts of the city in which the city is situated where such court is established, and to such other parts of the city as may be provided by law, and such process may be executed by any man or woman employed pursuant to the authority of such court. Sec. 11. In any city and county and in any city which is governed by a charter framed and adopted under the authority of this constitution, a city or city and county of one hundred thousand inhabitants, as ascertained by the last federal census, or any county in which the authority of the congress of the United States, or any other court, affects by such action or actions, is situated, Said superior courts, and their judges, shall have such powers of mandamus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, and habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in legal or equitable proceedings to obtain relief; injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued in all cases, and upon all legal holidays and non-judicial days. The process of any municipal court shall extend to all parts of the city in which the city is situated where such court is established, and to such other parts of the city as may be provided by law, and such process may be executed by any man or woman employed pursuant to the authority of such court.
and become the municipal court of such city and county, and the provisions of this article applicable to municipal courts in cities shall be applicable to the municipal court of such city and county.

Sec. 12. The supreme court, the district courts of appeal, the superior courts, the municipal courts and such other courts as the legislature shall prescribe, shall be courts of record. Sec. 13. The county clerks shall be ex officio clerks of the courts of record, other than municipal courts, in and for the respective counties or cities and counties. The legislature may also provide for the appointment, by the several superior courts, of one or more commissioners in their respective counties, or cities and counties, with authority to perform chamber business of the judges of the superior courts, to take depositions, and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. The justices of the supreme court, and of the district courts of appeal, and the judges of the superior courts and of the municipal courts shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected or appointed, and no justice or judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of the state during his continuance in office.

Sec. 23. No person shall be eligible to the office of a justice of the supreme court, or a district court of appeal, or of a judge of a superior court, or of a municipal court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state for a period of at least five years immediately preceding his election or appointment to such office.

No justice of the supreme court nor of a district court of appeal, nor any judge of a superior court nor of a municipal court shall draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall make and subscribe an affidavit before an officer, in the county or county in which he resides, that no capital in his county remains pending and undetermined for a period of ninety days. In the determination of causes in the superior courts and of the district courts of appeal, which are to be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.

(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in the supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the legislature may establish in the counties, or city and county, or city and county;

Sec. 5. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases at law, and in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. No one shall be eligible to the office of a justice of the supreme court, or of a district court of appeal, or of a judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state for a period of at least five years.

Sec. 24. No judge of the supreme court nor of a district court of appeal, nor of a judge of a superior court, shall draw or receive any monthly salary unless he shall make and subscribe an affidavit before an officer, in the county or city and county where he resides, that no capital in his county remains pending and undetermined, that has been submitted for decision for a period of ninety days. In the determination of causes in the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal, which are to be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. Where the justices of the supreme court and of the district courts of appeal are unable to concur in a judgment, they shall give their several opinions in writing and cause copies thereof to be forwarded to the supreme court.

[Section]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poll Taxes. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47. Amends Section 12 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares Legislature shall provide for levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except those holding honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from United States army, navy or marine corps, those paying real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles; such poll tax to be paid into state school fund.</th>
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<td>Sec. 12. The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except persons holding an honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, persons who pay a real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles. Said tax shall be paid into the state school fund.</td>
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<td>Existing Provisions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 12. The legislature shall provide for the levy of an annual poll tax, and the collection thereof by assessors, of not less than four dollars on every alien male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under sixty years of age, except paupers, idiots and insane persons. Said tax shall be paid into the county school fund in which county it is collected.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Bonds. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 49. Amends Section 14 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares that all bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation or district, including school, reclamation, irrigation, and public utility districts, within this state, shall be free and exempt from taxation.</th>
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<th>Tax Exemption. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 52. Amends Section 1 of Article XIII of Constitution by inserting a proviso therein declaring exempt from taxation property not exceeding in value in any one county $50,000, used exclusively as airports or aviation fields under the control of United States Government and while so used and under such control.</th>
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Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 47—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twelve of article thirteen of the constitution, relative to a poll tax.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that the legislature of the State of California at its forty-fifth regular session commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said legislature voting therefor, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California that section twelve of article thirteen of the constitution of this state be amended to read as follows:

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California at its forty-fifth regular session, commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that section one of article thirteen of the constitution of this state be amended to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.
(Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Section 1. All property in the state except as otherwise in this constitution provided, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law, or as hereinafter provided. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that a mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured when land is pledged as security for the payment thereof, together with the money represented by such debt, shall not be considered property subject to taxation; and further provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, or any county, city and county, or municipal corporation within this state shall be exempt from taxation, except such lands and the improvements thereon located outside of the county, city and county, or municipal corporation owning the same as were subject to taxation at the time of the acquisition of the said county, city and county, or municipal corporation, provided, that no improvements of any character whatever constructed by any county, city and county or municipal corporation shall be subject to taxation; provided, that property, not exceeding in value in any one county the sum of $50,000.00 (fifty thousand dollars), used exclusively for airports or aviation fields under the control of United States government shall be exempt from taxation while so used and under such control. All lands or improvements thereon belonging to any county, city mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state.

WATER AND POWER. Initiative measure adding Article XIVa to Constitution. Creates board, appointed by Governor and subject to recall, authorized to develop and distribute water and electric energy, acquire by any legal means any property therefor and do anything convenient thereto, including using and reserving state lands and waters; gives state and political subdivisions certain preferential rights as against privately owned public utilities selling water or electric energy to public; authorizes issuance of bonds not exceeding $500,000,000, to further such purposes, requiring board to fix rates to meet expenses and retire bonds in fifty years.

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California present to the secretary of state this petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Article XIVa—Water and Power Development.

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of the state to conserve, develop and control the waters of the state for the use and benefit of the people.

Section 2. The California water and power board, hereinafter called the board, is hereby established, composed of five members who shall be appointed by the governor, one of whom he shall designate as the executive officer, who shall devote all his time to the duties of the office. The members shall be qualified electors of the state and shall be so appointed as to be fairly representative of the state's geographical and of its irrigation and municipal interests. Members shall hold office for four years, except that of those first appointed, one shall hold office until January 1, 1928, one until January 1, 1927, one until January 1, 1928, and two until January 1, 1929. The chairman shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. The other members shall receive a per diem of twenty dollars while engaged in the performance of their duty and all members shall receive their necessary ex-

[Twenty-one]
possess. The legislature may increase their compensation. Each member shall execute to the state such bonds as the governor may require.

The legislature shall have power by a two-thirds vote of all its members to remove any one member or any part of the board from office for dereliction of duty or corruption or incompetency; and if the board shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the removal of members by recall, following so far as is practicable the provisions of article twenty-three of the constitution, except that a successor of any member persons of the legislature shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and no vote shall be taken upon a matter of the board without a quorum of the remaining members to exercise all powers of the board. The board shall maintain its office at Sacramento.

Sec. 2. The board shall have power:

(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, condemnation, gift or other legal means, land, water, water rights, easements, of all other property necessary or convenient for the purpose of this article, and to construct, complete and operate, works, dams, reservoirs, canals, pipelines, conduits, powerhouses, transmission lines, structures, roads, railroads, machinery and equipment, and all other property necessary or convenient for the conservation, development, transmission, and distribution of electric energy.

(b) To purchase, acquire, produce, manufacture or otherwise provide surplus, materials and supplies, raw or finished, and any property or thing necessary or convenient to the accomplishment of the purposes of this article.

(c) To both to the extent necessary, and to subject to the provisions of this article, to prescribe the terms of contracts, and fix the price therefor and collect the same.

(d) To use the waters and the lands of the state, or any material therein or therefrom, and to require the reservation from sale or other disposition of such lands and material as, in the opinion of the board, will be required for the purposes of this article.

(e) To require the reservation of water from appropriation for such period as it may provide;

(f) In the name of the state to apply for and accept under the provisions of the laws of the United States or of any state, grants, permits, licenses and privileges in the opinion of the board necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes of this article.

(g) To cooperate and contract with political subdivisions of this state and, with the approval of the secretary of the State of California and other states, concerning the conservation and use of interstate and other waters and the generation and use of electric energy and the acquisition, construction, completion, maintenance and operation of works necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of the purposes of this article;

(h) To acquire or construct for political subdivisions distributing systems for water or electric light from the state, upon terms that, in the opinion of the board, will repay to the state within twenty-five years the cost thereof with interest. The title to or interest of the state in such systems shall vest in the political subdivision when paid for;

(i) To sue and be sued, and to exercise in the name of the state the power of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring any property, or for the use of public property and rights, and for the acquisition, construction, development, operation, maintenance of such projects as the

(j) To provide itself with suitable office and field facilities, and to appoint, define the duties and fix the compensation of such expert and technical officers, legal and clerical assistants and other employees as it may require, subject to such civil service regulations as the board may provide;

Sec. 4. The California water and power finance committee, herein called the committee, is hereby established, composed of the governor, controller, treasurer, chairman of the board of control and chairman of the California water and power board, all of whom shall serve thereon without compensation. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 5. Bonds of the State of California, not exceeding the sum of five hundred million dollars (unless additional bonds are duly authorized by law), may be issued and sold from time to time to carry out the purposes of this article, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the payment of the principal of said bonds as the same mature, and the interest accruing thereon to the same full date.

Sec. 6. Bonds herein authorized shall be issued and sold by the committee as herein provided and shall be serial bonds, payable in not more than fifteen years from date of issuance, and shall be in such form or forms and denomination or denominations, and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate or rates of interest, not exceeding six per cent per annum payable semiannually, and times or times of payment of interest, as the committee shall determine from time to time or before the issue thereof may provide. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin. Said bonds shall be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the governor by his engraved signature, and the great seal of the State of California shall be impressed thereon; all coupons thereon shall be signed by the treasurer by his engraved or lithographed signature. The board shall pay, from funds made available to it, the expense of issuing and selling such bonds and the necessary expenses of the committee in connection therewith.

Bonds herein authorized may from time to time first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the committee from time to time, as will in its opinion give the people as nearly as may be an equal opportunity to participate therein, but the committee may make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds in advance of any date which it may set for the closing of subscriptions and may reject or reduce allotments upon later applications and applications for larger amounts, and may reject or reduce allotments upon applications from incorporated banks and trust companies for their own account and make allotments to any one or larger allotments to others, and may establish a graduated scale of allotments, and may in time to time adopt any or all of said methods, should any such action be deemed by it to be in the public interest; provided, that such reduction or increase of allotments of such bonds shall be made under general rules to be prescribed by said committee and shall apply to all subscribers similarly situated.

Any portion of the bonds so offered and not taken may be otherwise disposed of by the committee in such manner and at such price, or prices, not less than par, as it may determine. The committee may cancel any of the bonds so offered and not taken and reissue them in different denominations.

Sec. 7. Bonds herein authorized shall be issued and sold only for the acquisition of such property and rights, and for the acquisition, construction, development, completion, operation and maintenance of such projects as the
board may deem necessary or convenient to the accomplishment of the purposes of this article; provided, that from time to time upon written requisition of the board the committee shall issue and sell bonds not exceeding in the aggregate five million dollars, the proceeds of which shall be placed in the water and power revolving fund in the state treasury, with which fund is hereby created, to be used by the board for the purpose of defraying its expenses, acquiring property, rights, facilities, materials and supplies, carrying charges during construction and meeting other costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this article; provided further, that if at any time the revenues from projects shall be insufficient to pay the interest on and principal of outstanding bonds as the same fall due the committee shall, with the consent of the governor, in order to avoid appropriations from the general fund and resulting taxation, may issue and sell bonds to provide funds required to make such payments of interest or principal.

As is provided in this article, the committee shall issue and sell bonds only upon the written requisition of the board stating the amount of money required and the purpose for which it is to be used and accompanied by duly authenticated a duly authenticated copy of a bond describing the property or rights to be used and the estimated cost thereof and showing the same to have been investigated and approved by the committee, that plans and estimates therefor, a copy of which shall be attached to the purchase agreement, have been prepared and adopted by the board and further certified by the controller that the board estimates the revenue from the property or rights to be acquired or from the proposed project, together with all revenues from other projects, will be sufficient to pay within fifty years the principal and interest of such bonds as herein provided.

Each project, as the same may be defined by the board, shall be charged by the board with its cost, which shall include its proper share as fixed by the board of all expenditures for water and power revolving fund and the share so charged shall be credited to such revolving fund which shall be replenished, to the extent of the amount so credited, from the revenues of the fund on like terms for the cost of such project. The board shall establish such rates for service furnished by projects which it may appropriate for the payment of interest and principal of said bonds.

If at any time the moneys in the state treasury applicable to the payment of interest or principal of said bonds, shall be insufficient to pay the same as it falls due, moneys shall be temporarily advanced from the general fund for that purpose and there is hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury such sum annually as may be necessary to pay such interest and principal, and there shall be collected each year in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected such sum in addition to the other revenues of the state as shall be required to pay the sums appropriated for payment of interest and principal as herein provided, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty with regard to the levy and collection of said revenue to both receive and perform each and every act which shall be necessary to collect such additional sum.

All moneys paid from the general fund in the state treasury for principal or interest on such bonds shall be returned to said general fund out of the revenues of the state as and when the same become available, together with interest thereon from the several dates of such advances until so returned at the rate of six per cent per annum compounded semi-annually.

Sec. 10. Out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be credited to the board and an equivalent amount shall be returned to the general fund in the state treasury out of the first moneys available in the state revolving fund.

Sec. 11. The committee may establish such funds in the state treasury as in its judgment may be required to carry out the purposes of this article.

Moneys herein provided for the board shall be drawn from the treasury by warrant on the controller on demand made by the board and allowed and audited by the state department of finance.

The board, the controller, the treasurer and the committee shall keep and maintain an account and record of all their proceedings under this article, and shall transmit to the governor annually a report thereof, not less than one thousand copies of which shall be printed, to be by the governor laid before the legislature biennially, and all books and papers pertaining to the matters provided for in this article, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any officer or citizen of the state. All accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be audited annually by the state department of finance.

Sec. 12. The state and political subdivisions shall have a preferred right to water and electric energy controlled by the board as against privately owned public utilities and for water or electric energy to the public and no contract or act of the board shall interfere with such preferred right. As between those otherwise equally entitled, the board shall supply water or electric energy to political subdivisions nearest the source of supply, to the extent of their reasonable needs, in preference to public utilities.

The board shall not supply water to a privately owned public utility for water or electric energy and shall not supply directly or indirectly to privately owned public utilities and shall sell electric energy or water for public use at a rate not more than twenty per cent of the total amount of electric energy or water under its control, and contracts therefor shall not extend over a longer period than five years, or be renewed before one year prior to their expiration. Before making or renewing such a contract, the board shall publish a notice of its intention so to do at least six days each week for a period of sixty days. In case newspaper published and circulated in this state, and designated by the board for that purpose, and at least thirty days' prior notice shall be mailed to the legislative bodies of all counties and incorporated municipalities and to irrigation districts situated within the territory which, in the opinion of the board, may use such electric energy.

[Twenty-three]
The procedure hereunder to effect the removal of an incumbent of an elective public office shall be as follows: A petition signed by officers entitled to vote for a successor of the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twelve per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies (provided that if the officer sought to be removed is a state officer who is elected in any political subdivision of the state, said petition shall be signed by officers entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twenty per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies) demanding an election of a successor to the officer named in said petition, shall be addressed to the secretary of state and filed with the clerk, or registrar of voters, of the county or city and county in which the petition was circulated; provided, that if the officer sought to be removed was elected in this state at large, the petition shall be circulated in not less than five counties of the state, and shall be signed in each of such counties by officers equal in number to not less than one per cent of the entire vote cast in said county at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies; and such petition shall be addressed, together with a certificate of its sufficiency, to the governor, who, within thirty days thereafter, shall order an election for holding the office, not less than sixty days nor more than eighty days from the date of such certificate of the secretary of state.

The governor shall make or cause to be made publication of notice of the holding of such election, and officers charged with the duty of conducting elections shall make all arrangements for such election and the same shall be at least no later than the day of the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which the incumbent is to be removed, when such incumbent is to be removed, and the result thereof declared, in all respects as are for state elections. On the official ballot at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons set forth in the petition for demanding his recall. And in not more than three hundred words there shall also be printed, if desired by him, the officer’s justification of his course in office; proceedings for the recall of any officer shall be deeming to be pending from the date of the filing with any county, or city and county clerk, or registrar of voters, of any recall petition against such officer; and if such officer shall resign at any time subsequent to the filing thereof, the recall election shall be held notwithstanding such resignation, and the vacancy caused by such resignation, or from any other cause, shall only be filled as provided by law, but the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold his office only until the person elected at the said recall election shall qualify.

Any person may be nominated for the office which is to be filled at any recall election by a petition signed by officers entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed occupies, equal in number to at least one per cent of the total number of voters who voted at the last preceding election for all candidates for the office which the incumbent sought to be removed occupies. Each such nominating petition shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than twenty-five days before such recall election.

There shall be printed on the recall ballot, as to every officer whose recall is to be voted on thereof, the following question: "Shall (name of person against whom the recall petition is filed) be recalled from the office of (title of office)?", following which question shall be two words, "Yes" and "No" on separate lines, with a blank space at the right of each, in which the vote shall indicate, by stamping a cross (X) on the blank, vote for or against such recall. On such ballots, under such question, there shall also be printed the names of those persons who have
been nominated as candidates to succeed the person recalled, on
any other petition for said office, but the person on said petition, except
as to the signatures thereto, should forthwith
with his said certificate, to the secretary of state.

When the secretary of state shall have received from one or
more county clerks, or registrars of voters, a petition certified
as herein provided to have been signed by the requisite number
of qualified electors, he shall forthwith transmit to the county
clerk or registrar of voters of every county or city and county in
the state a certificate showing such facts, and such clerk or such
registrar of voters shall thereupon file said certificate for
record in his office.

A petition shall be deemed to be filed with the secretary
of state upon the date of the receipt by him of a certificate or
certificates showing the said petition to be signed by the requisite
number of electors of the state.

No recall petition shall be circulated or filed against any
other until he has actually held his office for at least six
months, and no and except it may be filed against any member
of the state legislature at any time after five days from the
convening and organizing of the legislature after his election.

If at any recall election the incumbent whose removal
is sought is not recalled; he shall be repaid from the state
treasury any amount legally expended by him as expenses
of such election, and the legislature shall provide appropriation
for that purpose, and no proceedings for another recall election
of said incumbent shall be initiated within six months after
such election.

If the governor is sought to be removed under the provisions
of this article, the duties herein imposed upon him shall be per-
formed by the lieutenant-governor, and if the secretary of state
is sought to be removed, the duties herein imposed upon him shall
be performed by the state controller, and the duties
herein imposed upon the clerk or registrar of voters, shall be
performed by such registrar of voters.

The recall shall also be exercised by the electors of each
county, city and county, city and town, of the state, with
reference to the elective officers thereof, under such procedure as
shall be provided by law.

Until otherwise provided by law, the legislative body of any
such county, city or town, shall have the power to regulate the
manner of exercising such recall powers in such counties, cities
and counties, cities and towns, and shall set a form of such
recall petitions to be signed by electors more in number than
twenty-five per cent. of the entire vote cast at the last proceed-
ing election for all candidates for the office to which the
incumbent sought to be removed belongs.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or limiting the present or future powers of cities or counties or cities and counties having
charters adopted under the authority given by the constitution.

In the submission to the electorate of any petition proposed
under this article all officers shall be guided by the general
laws of the state, except as otherwise herein provided.

This article is self-executing, but legislation may be enacted
to facilitate its operation, but no to limiting or restricting
the provisions of this article or the powers herein reserved.

Section twenty-three of article twelve, referred to in the
proposed amendment, reads as follows:

Sec. 23a. The railroad commission shall have and exercise
such power and jurisdiction as shall be conferred upon it by the
legislature to fix the just compensation to be paid for the
taking of any property of a public utility in eminent domain
proceedings by the state or any county, municipality or city
within the state of California, or any city, village, city
ward, incorporated town, or municipal water district, and the
determination hereby declared to be plenary and to be
binding on the parties in any action or suit by any provision of this constitution. All acts of the legislature
herebefore adopted, which are in accordance herewith, are hereby
confirmed and declared valid.

EMINENT DOMAIN. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 31. Amends
Section 23a of Article XII of Constitution, which now empowers rail-
roads to exercise such power to condemn private property when
such proceedings are taken by an
irrigation district or other public corporation or district.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 31—An resolution to
propose to the people of the State of California an
amendment to the constitution of said state by amending
section twenty-three of article twelve therein, relating to
the fixing by the railroad commission of compensation
for taking public utility property in eminent domain
proceedings.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the
legislature of the State of California at its regular session
commencing on the eighth day of January, one thousand nine
[Underlined]
PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(Promises changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Sec. 23a. The railroad commission shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction as shall be conferred upon it by the legislature to fix the just compensation to be paid for the taking of any property of a public utility in eminent domain proceedings by the state or any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, municipal water district, irrigation district or other public corporation or district, and the right of the legislature to confer such powers upon the railroad commission is hereby declared to be plenary and to be unlimited by any provision of this constitution. All acts of the legislature herefore adopted which are in accordance herewith are hereby confirmed and declared valid.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.

(Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics.)

Sec. 23a. The railroad commission shall have and exercise such power and jurisdiction as shall be conferred upon it by the legislature to fix the just compensation to be paid for the taking of any property of a public utility in eminent domain proceedings by the state or any county, city and county, incorporated city or town, municipal water district, irrigation district or other public corporation or district, and the right of the legislature to confer such powers upon the railroad commission is hereby declared to be plenary and to be unlimited by any provision of this constitution. All acts of the legislature herefore adopted which are in accordance herewith, are hereby confirmed and declared valid.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(Promises changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type.)

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 24—A resolution to amend the constitution of the State of California by inserting therein a proviso declaring that any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an election shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election.

SUFFRAGE. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 24 amending Section 1 of Article II by inserting therein proviso declaring that any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an election shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election.

Section 1. Every native citizen of the United States, every person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the treaty of Querétaro, and every naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been residing in the state and of the county in which he resides ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law, provided, any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an election, shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been residing in the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he resides ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law, provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language and write his or her name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.
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ORDER OF MEASURES ON BALLOT, AND LOCATION IN THIS PAMPHLET.

No. | Measure Description | Page | No. | Measure Description | Page
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(Total number 18.)

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<td>Initiative</td>
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(The number of lines is increased to ensure clarity and readability.)
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<th>Initiative Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Section 15 to Article XIII of Constitution</td>
<td>Requires common carriers, including buses, stages or motor vehicles, to pay a percentage of their gross receipts to the state for the purpose of local roads and highways.</td>
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<td>Senate Constitutional Amendment 23</td>
<td>Amends Sections 22 and 23a of Article IV of the Constitution to provide for the election of a legislative council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate Constitutional Amendment 46</td>
<td>Amends Section 164 of Article XI of the Constitution to provide for the deposit of public moneys in banks in the state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2</td>
<td>Amends Section 11 of Article VI of the Constitution to provide for the concurrent jurisdiction of superior courts over inferior courts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate Constitutional Amendment 20</td>
<td>Amends Section 31 of Article IV of the Constitution to provide for the transfer of funds to local governments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assembly Constitutional Amendment 98</td>
<td>Amends Section 1 to Article XIII of the Constitution to provide for the assessment of personal property taxes.</td>
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**Salaries and Expense of Legislature:** Senate Constitutional Amendment 23 declares members of Legislature shall receive one hundred dollars per month payable in advance, and during regular session as may be provided by law, and mileage not exceeding five cents per mile. Legislative sessions for house of representatives shall be limited to one hundred dollars for either house during regular session, and two hundred dollars for both houses during special session.

**Deposit of Public Moneys:** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 46 amends Section 164 of Article XI of the Constitution to provide for the deposit of public moneys in banks of the state or any political subdivision.

**Inferior Courts:** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2 amends Section 11 of Article VI of the Constitution to provide for the concurrent jurisdiction of superior courts over inferior courts.

**Transfer of Funds:** Senate Constitutional Amendment 20 amends Section 31 of Article IV of the Constitution to provide for the transfer of funds to local governments.

**Personal Property Taxes:** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 98 amends Section 1 to Article XIII of the Constitution to provide for the assessment of personal property taxes.
### Manner in Which Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Other Measures Will Be Designated and Appear on the Ballot.

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<th><strong>STATE TAXATION OF HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article XIII of Constitution. Requires companies owning or operating, as common carriers, upon public highways, jitney buses, stages or motor vehicles, to pay annual state tax upon their, operative property of four per cent of their gross receipts from operations, in lieu of all other taxes and license thereon except ad valorem tax to meet deficiencies or to pay bonded indebtedness, outstanding November 4, 1934, of political subdivisions; empowers legislature by two-thirds vote to change such percentage.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **SALARIES AND EXPENSE OF LEGISLATURE.** Senate Constitutional Amendment 23. Amends Sections 23 and 23a of Article IV of Constitution. Declares members of Legislature shall receive one hundred dollars per month payable monthly in even numbered 2 years, and during regular session as may be provided by law, and mileage not exceeding five cents per mile. Legislature to provide for selection of all officers and employees and, when advisable, under civil service, limiting total daily expense thereof to three hundred dollars for either house during regular session, and two hundred dollars for both houses during special session. | YES |

| **DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 46. Amends Section 164 of Article XI of Constitution by extending 3 to any political subdivision, the provisions permitting the deposit in banks of this state of moneys belonging to or in the custody of the state of any political subdivision. | NO |

| **INFERIOR COURTS.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 2 amending Section 11 of Article VI of Constitution. Changes provision therein which confers on inferior courts created by Legislature concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts in cases of forcible entry and detainer where rental value does not exceed twenty-five dollars per month, and where whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars by declaring such concurrent jurisdiction shall exist where such rental value does not exceed seventy-five dollars per month and the whole amount of damages claimed does not exceed three hundred dollars. | YES |

| **TRANSFER OF FUNDS.** Senate Constitutional Amendment 20. Amends Section 31 of Article IV of Constitution. Adds proviso requiring city or county treasurer, having custody of funds of political subdivision payable solely through his office, to make, on or before last 5 Monday in April in each current fiscal year, temporary transfers therefrom, not exceeding eighty-five per cent of taxes accruing to such subdivision, to meet obligations incurred by such subdivision for maintenance purposes, and to replace same from such taxes before meeting other obligations therefrom. | NO |

| **PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.** Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47. Adds Section 45 to Article XIII of Constitution. Declares taxes levied on personal property for any current tax year, where same 6 are not secured by real estate, shall be based upon tax rate levied upon real property for preceding tax year; but nothing herein shall prohibit the equalization each year of the assessment of personal property in the manner now or hereafter provided by law. | YES |

[Twenty-nine]
### Manner in Which Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Other Measures Will Be Designated and Appear on the Ballot

<table>
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<th><strong>Boxing and Wrestling Contests.</strong> Initiative measure. Authorizes boxing and wrestling contests for prizes or purses, or where admission fee is charged, limiting such boxing contests to twelve rounds; creates athletic commission empowered to license such contests and participants therein; prescribes conditions under which licenses shall be issued and contests held; declares amateur boxing contests, conducted under Section 412 of Penal Code which prohibits prize fights and limits amateur boxing contests to four rounds, shall be subject to provisions of this measure and under sole jurisdiction of such commission when admission fee is charged.</th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>County Officers.</strong> Senate Constitutional Amendment 15. Amends Section 9 of Article XI of Constitution, which prohibits increase in salary of county officer, by inserting therein a proviso authorizing Legislature by general laws to provide that such additional deputies or assistants as may be necessary and proper be allowed to the principal in any county office during his term and also provide that the compensation of such deputy or assistant be increased during the term of office of such principal.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Taxation.</strong> Assembly Constitutional Amendment 30. Adds Section 12 1/2 to Article XIII of Constitution. Authorizes taxation of notes, debentures, shares of stock, bonds, solvent credits or mortgages, not now exempt, in manner, at rate or proportionate to value, different from other property, and in lieu of all other property taxes thereon, requiring equitable distribution thereof to political subdivision wherein levied; rates not to exceed those on other property not exempt, and when fixed by Legislature altered only by two-thirds vote of each house; property taxed for state purposes under Section 14 of same article unaffected hereby.</th>
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<td>YES</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>State Taxation.</strong> Assembly Constitutional Amendment 51. Amends Section 14 of Article XIII of Constitution. Exempts from the state tax on insurance companies county fire insurance companies organized under act of April 3, 1857; provides that state shall reimburse all counties for net loss in county revenue occasioned by withdrawal of property from county taxation, and directs Legislature to provide for reimbursement from county general funds to districts suffering loss from such withdrawals.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Klamath River Fish and Game District.</strong> Initiative measure. Creates Klamath River Fish and Game District consisting of Klamath River and waters thereof following its meanderings from confluence of Klamath and Shasta rivers in Siskiyou County to mouth of Klamath River in Del Norte County. Prohibits the construction or maintenance of any dam or other artificial obstruction in waters of said district, prescribes penalties therefor, and declares any such artificial obstruction to be a public nuisance.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Municipal Courts.</strong> Senate Constitutional Amendment 25. Amends Sections 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 23 and 24 of Article VI of Constitution, relating to courts and their jurisdiction, by providing therein for the establishment of municipal courts as courts of record in any city or city and county and for their jurisdiction for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior court in any county or city and county wherein any municipal court is established.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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</table>
Manner in Which Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Other Measures Will Be Designated and Appear on the Ballot.

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<th>POLL TAXES. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 47. Amends Section 12 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares Legislature shall provide for levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than five dollars on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except those holding honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from United States army, navy or marine corps, those paying real or personal property tax amounting to at least five dollars per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons and imbeciles; such poll tax to be paid into state school fund.</th>
<th>YES</th>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>BONDS. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 49. Amends Section 13 of Article XIII of Constitution. Declares that all bonds hereafter issued by the State of California, or by any county, city and county, municipal corporation or district, including school, reclamation, irrigation, and public utility districts, within this state, shall be free and exempt from taxation.</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAX EXEMPTION. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 52. Amends Section 1 of Article XIII of Constitution by inserting a proviso therein declaring exempt from taxation property not exceeding in value in any one county $60,000, used exclusively as air-ports or aviation fields under the control of United States Government and while so used and under such control.</th>
<th>YES</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>WATER AND POWER. Initiative measure adding Article XIVc to Constitution. Creates board, appointed by Governor and subject to recall, authorized to develop and distribute water and electric energy, acquire by any legal means any property therefor and do anything convenient thereto, including using and reserving state lands and waters; gives state and political subdivisions certain preferential rights as against privately owned public utilities selling water or electric energy to public; authorizes issuance of bonds not exceeding $600,000,000, to further such purposes, requiring board to fix rates to meet expenses and retire bonds in fifty years.</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMINENT DOMAIN. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 51. Amends Section 234 of Article XII of Constitution, which now empowers railroad commission to exercise such power as Legislature confers upon it to fix compensation to be paid for taking property of public utility in eminent domain proceedings by the state or any county, municipality or municipal water district, so as to authorize that commission to exercise such power when such proceedings are taken by an irrigation district or other public corporation or district.</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>SUFFRAGE. Assembly Constitutional Amendment 24 amending Section 1 of Article II by inserting therein proviso declaring that any person duly registered as an elector in one precinct and removing therefrom to another precinct in the same county within thirty days of an election shall for the purpose of such election be deemed to be a resident and qualified elector of the precinct from which he so removed until after such election.</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
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</table>
CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA; DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

I, Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing eighteen measures will be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the general election to be held throughout the State on the fourth day of November, 1924.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the first day of October, A. D. 1924.

Frank C. Jordan
Secretary of State.