# THE ELEVEN Proposed Amendments to the **Constitution** of the STATE OF **MINNESOTA**

Submitted by the Legislature at Its General Session, 1913, Together With a Statement of the

## **PURPOSES** AND EFFECTS,

**Prepared by Hon.** Lyndon A. Smith, Attorney General of Minnesota.

Addressed to Julius A. Schmahl Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GEN-ERAL, ST. PAUL.

Honorable Julius A. Schmahl. Secretary of State, Capitol.

SIR: As required by Section 46, General Statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1913, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effects of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1913, and which to be submitted to the electors of said State at the general election in

## FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 584 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to enable the electors to submit by petition to the Legislature constitutional amendments and likewise to propose legislation, and in the event the Legislature fails to submit any such constitutional amendment or fails to enact any such proposed law, then such amendment or proposed law may be submitted directly to the voters; also, to permit the electors to cause any law or laws enacted by the Legislature to be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon be opposed to such law, the same shall be repealed.

This is an amendment to Section 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution, which law

reads as follows:

"Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the State, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legisla-

cive days; and no new bill shall be in-troduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty (20) days of sich sessions, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the gov-ernor."

and substitutes therefor the following

"Sec. 1. TWO HOUSES—SES-SIONS.—The Legislature shall consist of the senate and house of representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days, and no bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the governor, during the last twenty days of such session, except the attention of the legislature shall be called to some important matter of general interest by a special message from the governor; but the people reserve to themselves direct power, as follows:

"a. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE.—When at any time prior to
the commencement of any session
of the legislature, there shall have
been filed with the secretary of
state a petition proposing an
amendment to the constitution
signed by two per centum of the
electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the
same to the legislature not later
than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the amendment so proposed be not submitted
to the electors by the legislature
at such session, or if it be submitted in an amended form, then
upon a further petition or petitions,
each signed by eight per centum
of the electors of the state, filed
with the secretary of state within
six months after the adjournment
of the legislature, the amendment
proposed in the first petition, or one
or more amended forms thereof,
shall be submitted to the electors
for their approval or rejection at
the next general or special statewide election, occurring not less
than ninety days after the filing
of any such further petitions. Any
amendment proposed by initiative
petition and, in its original or in an
amended form, submitted to the
electors by the legislature or by a
further petition, shall become a
part of the constitution, if approved
by a majority of the electors voting at said election, or by foursevenths of the electors voting on
the proposed amendment; provided
not less than three-sevenths of the
electors voting at said election one,
Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE—
When at any time prior to the com-

Article fourteen of the State Constitution for amending the same.

"b. STATUTORY INITIATIVE—When at any time prior to the commencement of any session of the legislature, there shall have been filed with the secretary of state a petition proposing a law, signed by two per centum of the electors of the state, the secretary of state shall transmit the same to the legislature not later than ten days after the commencement of the session. If the law so proposed be not passed by the legislature at such session, or if it be passed in an amended form, then upon a further petition or petitions, each signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, filed with the secretary of state within six months after the adjournment of the legislature, the law proposed in the first petition, or one or more amended forms thereof, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of any such further petition or petitions, and if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become law and go into effect thirty days after such election, and shall supersede any amended form of such law which may have been passed by the legislature. No law proposed by the electors shall be subject to the veto of the governor. The authority of the people to enact laws, as provided in this subdivision, shall extend only to laws authorized by the provisions of the constitution.

"C. THE REFERENDUM.—It

"c. THE REFERENDUM.—It within ninety days after the final adjournment of any session of the legislature, a referendum petition, signed by six per centum of the electors of the state, shall be filed with the secretary of state against any law, or any part of a law, passed by the legislature at such session, such law, or such part of a law, shall be submitted to the electors at the next general or special state-wide election, occurring not less than ninety days after the filing of said petition. If a majority of the vote cast thereon be in the negative, such law, or such part of a law, shall thereby be repealed. Provided, that if a referendum petition is signed by fifteen per centum of the electors of the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed the state, the law or part of a law, against which such petition is filed shall be suspended pending the referendum vote thereon.

"Any law providing for a tax levy or appropriating money for the current expenses of the state government or state institutions, any act of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment or other question to the electors of the state, or any emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, shall go into effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the governor, and such laws, except emergency laws, shall not be subject to a referendum vote. All other laws shall go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature. A bill proposing an emergency law shall contain a preamble briefly setting forth the facts constituting the emergency. A separate vote shall be taken upon the preamble of such bill by a call of the yeas and nays, and if the preamble be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law. be an emergency law.

the members of each house, it shall be an emergency law.

"d. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—All petitions provided for in this section shall contain a title indicating the subject and purpose of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, or the law, or part of a law, to be referred, and if a change is proposed in an existing constitutional provision or statute, in addition to referring to the same, it shall state the general effect of the proposed change, and also the full text of the proposed law or amendment to the constitution or of the law, or part of a law, to be referred. Any initiative or referendum petition may be signed in separate parts, but each part shall conform to the provisions herein contained. All petitions shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer an oath, and shall be in such form that a person signing a petition thereby states under oath, the date of his signature, his residence, that he is a qualified elector, that he has not previously signed any part of such petition, and that he has signed the petition with knowledge of the contents thereof. To each part of such petition shall be attached the affidavit of the person before whom the same was signed, which affidavit shall contain a statement of the number of signers thereon, that each of the signatures attached to such part was made in the presence of the affiant, that to the best of his knowledge and belief each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, that he believes the persons who have signed such petition to be electors, that they signed such petition of the person signed the same on the date stated opposite his name. The cfrculation of the petitions provided for herein, or the prohibition of the circulation thereof, may be regulated by law, and in case the

circulation of any petition is pro-hibited by law, the percentage of signers required on any petition provided for in this section shall be one-half of the percentage speci-fied in subdivisions A. B and C of this section.

"The percentage in any case shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for governor at the next preceding election. All petitions provided for in this section shall contain the signature of not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-half of the designated percentage of the electors in not less than one-fourth of the countles of the state. In initiating a law or constitutional amendment, electors who have signed the first shall be qualified to sign the second petition. The sufficiency of all petitions shall be decided by the secretary of state subject to review by the court. If the secretary of state decides that any petition is insufficient, he shall permit a reasonable time for making corrections or for filing additional signatures. In the event of legal proceedings in court to prevent giving effect to any such petition on account of insufficiency, or any other ground, the burden of proof shall be upon the person attacking the petition. No law or amendment to the constitution initiated and approved by the electors as herein provided, shall be held unconstitutional, or void on account of the insufficiency of any initiative petition; nor shall the repeal of any law submitted by referendum petition be held invalid for such insufficiency.

"All initiative laws and constitutional."

"All initiative laws and constitutional amendments shall be so submitted to the electors as to permit an affirmative or negative vote upon each measure submitted. If conflicting proposed laws or conflicting proposed amendments to the constitution be approved at the same election, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall prevail as to conflicting votes shall prevail as to conflicting

"The style of all legislative measures and amendments to the constitution initiated by the people under this section shall be: 'Be it enacted by the people of the State of Minnesota.'

"The provisions of this section may be enforced by appropriate legislation, but until such legisla-tion has been enacted, this section shall be self-executing."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to give to the electors the privilege of submitting directly to the voters constitutional amendments, proposed legislation and the right to suspend and annul laws enacted by the Legislature.

### SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 585 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose and object of this amendment is to add two Associate Justices to the Supreme Court; to require the concurrence of five Justices of the Supreme Court before any law shall be declared unconstitutional by such court, and make the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court appointive, and is an amendment of Section 2 of Article of the Constitution, which law reads as follows:

as follows:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, but the number of the associate justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen, by the qualified electors of the State, one clerk of the supreme court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the judges of the supreme court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the supreme court until an election can be regularly had."

## and substitutes therefor the following:

"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and six associate justices. Five shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of at least four shall be necessary to a decision, but no statute shall be declared unconstitutional unless five members of the court shall concur in the decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions, and a clerk of the supreme court."

EFFECT: The present constitution provides that the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall not exceed four in number, while the amendment, if adopted, will increase the number to six. A majority of the Supreme Court may now declare a law unconstitutional, but if this amendment s adopted, it will require the concurrence of five members. The office of clerk of the Supreme Court is now elective, but if this amendment is adopted, the clerk of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the court.

## THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 586 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is sought to authorize the State to construct roads, ditches, fire breaks through and around unsold state school and swamp lands, and a \$250,000 revolving fund, realized and kept up from the sale of such lands, is to be set apart for such purpose. This is an amend-ment of Section 2 of Article 8 of the Constitution, which law reads as fol-

lows:

"Section 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this State shall remain a perpetual school fund to the State; and not more than one-third (1/4) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third (1/4) in five years, and one-third (1/4) in five years, and one-third (1/4) in ten (10) years but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first; provided, that no portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other disposition of lands or other disposition of lands or other state in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school lands shall be distributed to the different township throughout the State, in proportion to the number of scholars in each lownship, between the ages of five a twenty-one years and shall be fixed.

the original grants or appropriations.

"Investment of Funds.—Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have here-tofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the 'come from such lands accruing in an, way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.

"Twamp Lands.—Division of proceeds. All swamp lands now held by the State, or that may hereafter accrue to the state, shall be appraised and sce officers, and the minimum price shall be the same, less one-third (½), as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of Chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands, as aforesaid, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half (½) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state. The remaining one-half (½) shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state. The remaining one-half (½) shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the State in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions,"

### and adds thereto the following:

"A revolving fund of not over Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000) may be set apart from the funds derived from the sale of school and swamp lands, to be used in constructing roads, ditches and fire breaks in, through and around unsold school and swamp lands, such fund to be replenished as long as needed from the enhanced value realized from the sale of such lands so benefited."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to permit the State to improve the school and swamp lands of the State out of moneys derived from the sale of such lands, and to bring the State into line with the conditions of the Swamp Land Grant as to drainage of such lands, by providing a revolving fund therefor, pending the ultimate application of the avails of such grant to the common school fund of the State and the educational and charitable institutions thereof.

#### FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The fourth proposed amendment is

contained in Chapter 587 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: By this amendment it is proposed to repeal the provisions of Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which section now reads as fol-

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week in January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purpose and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority and from whom."

EFFECT: The Constitution requires the treasurer to publish yearly a detailed statement of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, giving the names of the persons to whom paid and the purposes for which it was expended. It also requires a like statement of the names of the persons, and the sources, as to money received, and in both cases a statement of the law under which payments were made, or money paid into the treasury. The effect of this amendment, if the same be adopted, will be to repeal the section of the Constitution mentioned and insofar relieve the treasurer from such publication and the State from the expense thereof. This change in the Constitution, however, would not prevent the Legislature from directing by law that such, or a different publication, of the same or other laformation, should be made by

#### FIFTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The fifth proposed amendment is con-

tained in Chapter 588 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to permit the permanent school and university funds of this State to be invested in first mortgage loans upon improved and cultivated farm lands of the State. This amendment would change Section 6 of Article of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five (5) years, nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, city, village or of county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

## and substitute therefor the following:

"Section 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, and in first mortgage loans secured upor improved and cultivated farm lands of this state. But no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 per cent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than three per cent per annum, nor for a shorter period than five years, nor for a longer period than thirty years, and no change of the town, school district, county, village or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

EFFECT: The present Constitution authorizes the investment of the per-

ament school and university funds of this State in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this State. This amendment, if adopted, will permit in addition to the foregoing investments, said school and university funds to be invested also in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this State. The present Constitution provides that no investment shall be made for a longer period than twenty years, while the proposed amendment extends the period to thirty years.

### SIXTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The sixth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 589 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this mendment is to make the term of office of the Judge of Probate four years. This is an amendment of Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution, which low reads as follows:

now reads as follows:

"Section 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the State a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution,"

## and substitutes therefor the followings

"Section 7. Probate Court—
Judges to be Elected—Jurisdiction.
"There shall be established in each organized county in the state a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such time and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of four years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election by the electors of any county, of one clerk or register of probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office and compensation shall be prescribed by law. A probate court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship, but no other jurisdiction except as prescribed by this Constitution."

EFFECT: The present Constitution provides that the office of Judge of Probate shall be two years and if this amendment is adopted the term of such office will be four years.

#### SEVENTH PROPOSED ADMENDMENT. The seventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 590 of the Laws

of Minnesota for the year 1913. PURPOSE: The purpose of said mendment is to fix and limit the num-

amendment is to fix and limit the number of State Senators.

Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution now reads as follows:

"Section 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every 5,000 inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every 2,000 inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the State, in proportion to the population thereof exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law."

## It is proposed to substitute therefor

"Section 1. That Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. In the next and succeeding reasonationments of Second 19 of Seco "Section 2. In the next and succeeding reapportionments of Senators and Representatives, the Senators and Representatives, the Senate shall be composed of sixty-three (63) members and the House of Representatives shall be composed of such number of members as may be prescribed by law. The representation in both Houses shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable, throughout the different sections of the states in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law. Provided, however, that a County may be divided into several legislative districts, but no County or any of the parts thereof shall ever constitute or be a part of more than seven (7) Senators shall ever be apportioned to any one County."

EFFECT: The object of this amendnent is to limit the State Senate to sixty-three members and to prevent any one county having more than seven senators.

#### EIGHTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The eighth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 591 of the Laws

of Minnesota for the year 1913. PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to encourage the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees and it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article of the Constitution, to be known as Section 17A, and which shall read as

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the State of Minnesota, for their approval or rejection, which amendment, when adopted, shall be known as Section 17a of said Article Nine (9), that is to say:

"Section 17a. For the purpose of encouraging the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees in this state, laws may be enacted providing for the payment by the State of an annual bounty of not more than Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$2.50) per acre, for a term, in each case of not more than Ten (10) years, and not exceeding Ten (10) acres, to any one person who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon his own land."

EFFECT: This amendment, if adoptd, will permit the Legislature to enact laws providing for the payment by the State of a limited bounty for a limited erm, to persons who shall plant, cultivate and protect useful forest trees upon their own land.

## NINTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The ninth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 592 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913. PURPOSE: By this amendment it as

proposed to add an entirely new see tion to Article 8 of the Constitution to be known as Section 7 and which shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the legal voters of said state for their approval or their rejection, which amendment when so approved shall be known as Section seven (7) of said Article eight (8) and shall read as follows:

"Such of the school and other public lands of the state as are better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture, may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide, and the legislature may provide for the management of the same on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purpose for which the lands were granted to the state."

EFFECT: The effect of this amendment, if adopted, will suthorize the Legislature to set apart for state school forests or other state forests, state public lands which are better adapted for timber than for agriculture, and to manage the same upon forestry principles.

#### TENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The tenth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 593 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed toadd to Article 7 of the Constitution an entirely new section, providing for a recall, which shall read as follows:

Section 1. That Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end of said Article, a new section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7) and which shall read as follows:

section, which shall be numbered Section 10 of said Article Seven (7) and which shall read as follows:

"Section 10. Every public official in Minnesota, elective or appointive, shall be subject to recail from office by the electors of his official or electoral district as herein provided. A petition demanding his recall setting forth the reasons therefor, signed by such number of electors in his district as shall be provided by law, which number shall not be less than twenty per centum or more than thirty per centum of more than thirty per centum of the total number of votes cast for governor in such district at the last preceding election, shall be filed in the office where petitions for nomination to such office are filed, or in such other office as may be provided by law, and the officer in whose office such petition is filed, shall order a special election for such recall. If such official shall resign within five days after such petition is filed, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled as may be provided by law; but if he shall not so resign, such special election, to be held within twenty-five days after the filling of the petition, shall be called to determine whether such official shall be recalled. On the official shall be recalled. On the official shall be recalled. On the official shall that at such election shall be printed, in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of such official shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such election shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office six months; and no petition shall be signed or filed against any official until he shall have held office is nonth; and no petition shall be provided by law. At such election no person shall be voted for, and the only proposition submitted shall be the recall of such official. Any person recalled, as provided in this section, shall be ineligible to fill the vacancy caused by his recall."

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose of this amendment is to enable a certain number of voters to petition question of removing from office any elective or appointive public official.

## ELEVENTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The eleventh proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 594 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1913.

By this amendment it is proposed toadd an entirely new section to Article of the Constitution, to be known as Section 18, which shall rend as follows:

"Section 1. The following amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the State for their approval or rejection, which amendment, if approved, shall be known as Section 18 of Article 9 of the Constitution and shall read as follows:

"'Section 18. Laws may be enacted providing for the taxation of dogs on a basis other than the value of the dog, and from the fund derived from such tax, authorizing payment of the damages sustained by the owners of other domestic animals by reason of injuries caused by dogs."

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The present basis for taxing dogs is upon actual value. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will permit the Legislature to enact laws changing this basis. It is proposed to create a fund out of which owners of domestic animals may be reimbursed for loss sustained by reason of injuries caused by dogs. Yours respectfully,

LYNDON A. SMITH, Attorney General.

St. Paul, May 6, 1914.

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State.

Dear Sir: Referring to proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 4 would say: As state expert printer I have given the publications involved in this proposed amendment special thought, and am of opinion both these publications are entirely superfluous. The extensive anaual publication "in a daily newspaper published at the capital city" attracts absolutely no attention. The annual report of the state treasurer is published in book form, and to an extent that makes it easy for every person specially concerned to secure a copy. To conform strictly with the law as it is at present, means the expenditure, under reasonably favorable printing contracts, of approximately \$8,000, a sum which can be used to excellent advantage under conditions which ordinarily suggest the greatest care and economy upon the part of those under whose direction the

printing fund is expended.

Yours respectfully, J. T. MANNIX, State Expert Printer.