

RIVER CITIES TO MEET NEXT MONTH

Improvement Association Will Hold Its Annual Session at Stillwater, Minn., to Talk Proposed Measures.

TERMINALS A FEATURE

Facilities for Moving Freight at Landings Will be One Big Thing Which Will be Discussed

The annual meeting of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association will be held in Stillwater, Minn., Wednesday and Thursday, September 16 and 17. Official calls for the meeting will be issued soon. All of the commercial and shipping associations in the various towns along the river and the town and city councils will be urged to have delegates at this session.

Efforts are being made to have a large official representation of governors and state officials of the five states, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Stillwater convention will bring out some very important propositions, the advance bulletins state, especially in regard to the permanent improvement of the river and the establishment of harbor terminals.

E. L. Rose, field agent for the association, has been visiting the various river cities in the effort to create enthusiasm and interest and to point out the needs for better terminal facilities. It is believed by the officials that Mr. Rose's visits will help in the restoring of river transportation.

Importance of Meeting.

A bulletin issued by the association has the following to say:

"We cannot too strongly impress upon the city councils the importance of their giving early attention to and prompt action in the installing of adequate, modern, terminal facilities, for handling river traffic at all of the principal ports on the upper river. Under laws that have been passed in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and which will be urged upon the attention of the legislators of Missouri, it is possible for the different cities to proceed to install these modern terminals and ample facilities for loading and unloading freight, economically and expeditiously. The installation of improved terminals is a part of the general scheme, and is absolutely necessary to secure a revival and development of river traffic. The old method is too slow and too expensive and inconvenient and does not encourage the investment of capital in boats or barges, whereas, the opposite would be the case if such improvements were inaugurated.

Bill is Not Passed.

"Congress has not as yet passed the rivers and harbors bill with continuing appropriations for work required in the improvement of the principal rivers and harbors of this country. Unexpected opposition on the part of some of the senators has tended to delay action. We trust the differences of opinion now existing, will be withdrawn or such changes made as may be necessary to reconcile the opposition and permit the bill to pass, for it would be a great misfortune to this country and its commerce, if congress should fail, at this session, to provide the necessary means for continuing the important work which the

Your System Demands

an occasional corrective to insure good health and strength. Success is almost impossible for the weak and ailing. Enjoyment is not for the sick. Impaired health and serious sicknesses usually begin in deranged conditions of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels.



are recognized all over the world to be the best corrective of troubles of the digestive organs. They tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels. They cleanse the system, purify the blood and act in the best and safest way

For Health and Strength

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Helping Kidneys By Clearing Blood

A Function Greatly Assisted By a Well-Known Remedy.



Most readers will be interested to more clearly understand why analysis of urine is so important. In the use of S. S. S. to purify the blood, its action is a stimulant to the myriad of fine blood vessels that make up the constructive tissues of the kidneys. All the blood from all over the body must pass through the kidneys. They act as testers and assessors. And according to what they allow to pass out in the urine, both as to quantity and materials, the health of the kidneys and the quality of the blood is determined. The catalytic energy forced by S. S. S. is shown in the urine. It is also demonstrated in the skin. And as the blood continues to sweep through the kidneys the dominating nature of S. S. S. acting as it does through all the avenues of elimination, shows a marked decrease of disease manifestations as demonstrated by urine analysis. This assistance is a great relief to the kidneys. The body wastes are more evenly distributed to the excretories; their elimination is stimulated by the tonic action afforded the liver, lungs, skin and kidneys. Thus, in cases of rheumatism, erythema, chronic sore throat, hoarseness of voice, bronchitis, asthma and the myriad of other reflex indications of weak kidney action, first purify your blood with S. S. S., so it will enable the tissues to rebuild the cellular strength and regain the normal health.

S. S. S. is prepared by The Swift Specific Co., 527 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and if you have any depressed or obstinate blood trouble, write to their Medical Dept. for free advice.

United States engineers have under their charge and are endeavoring to complete.

"We invite the active efforts of each member of the executive committee in keeping before the civic and commercial interests, in each town and city in the upper valley, the great value and importance to each place in our securing the permanent improvement of the upper Mississippi river, and the construction of modern terminal facilities, both of which are strongly advocated by this association."

WYACONDA, MO.

Mrs. Lottie Fry of Gorin visited her sister-in-law Mrs. W. T. Miller and other relatives and also attended the chautauqua.

Mr. Arthur Lips has returned home from Kahoka where he has been serving on the petit jury.

Mrs. Myrtle Linton has gone to Unionville, Iowa, where she takes a position as saleslady in a large dry goods store.

Mr. Oscar King of Yarrow, Mo., visited Mr. and Mrs. Noah Branson the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Farrell of Kirksville visited old friends here and attended the chautauqua. Mr. Farrell conducted a clothing store here about nine or ten years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sass and daughters and son of Willow Springs, Mo., have returned home after spending two weeks with their daughter Mrs. B. N. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gates and family and Mrs. Freshwater and two children have moved to Kahoka, being forced to go to that town owing to the scarcity of houses in Wyaconda.

Mr. and Mrs. Garland Sawyer are moving into the house vacated by Mr. Gates.

Mr. and Mrs. Mertain Hayden are moving into the Paydon bungalow on Jefferson street.

Noah Kapfer is moving into the house vacated by Mertain Hayden.

Miss Minnie Raber and little sister Edith are visiting their uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lips.

Mr. J. M. Lafrenz and family were Keokuk visitors last week.

Miss Jewel Bondurant of LaBelle, Mo., is visiting Miss Nellie Suter this week.

Mrs. Irvin Hayden was called to Arbelia by the sickness of her father Sheek Raines.

Mr. Isaac Anthony suffered a paralytic stroke the first of the week and for a time it was feared that his condition was hopeless, but he took a turn for the better Tuesday and is now on the road to recovery, it is believed.

The reunion of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry volunteers will be held in Memphis, Aug. 20 and 21. A good program has been arranged.

Mrs. Kathlene Wheeler of Streator, Ill., is spending a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. S. L. Williams of Liberty, Mo., is visiting his cousins Prof. G. V. Baskett and wife.

Miss Stella Weaver of Luray is visiting her cousin Miss Gertrude Guthrie.

Mr. Harry Kerner is having his dwelling remodeled and modernized.

Mr. A. England sold a milk cow for \$100 a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Noe of Washington, Iowa, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Crumly.

James Wright and family, Mr. David Dunblazer and family, Mrs. Bertha Dunblazer and two daughters Mary and Grace, Miss Lou Hale and Miss Pearl Chencowith are at Cable Grove, Ill., attending the home-coming celebration.

Mrs. Fremont Howell of Medill was a visitor here last Tuesday.

INITIAL SHOCK SAFETY PASSED

Efforts to Steady the General Business Situation by Influential Leaders, Having Beneficial Effect.

OPENING WATER WAYS

Will Have Important Bearing on Trade Conditions—United States Only Country Free From Curse.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—This country is rapidly settling down to a war basis. The initial shock to business has been safely passed without grave disaster on this side, and as a people we are now gradually resuming such activities as can and must be carried on in spite of the war. The strong efforts to steady the general situation emanating from leaders in the business world are having their beneficial effect. Courage, consideration and co-operation are working wonders in restoring or readjusting trade movements. The most important relief thus far obtained is the announcement that Great Britain has communication, with the prospect that other avenues of sea transport may soon be reasonably safe for commerce. We will shortly be able to ship our surplus wheat and cotton, for which we need the proceeds quite as much as Europe will need the products. There has also been considerable relief in the foreign exchange situation, although that branch of commerce is still badly demoralized. The establishment of the moratorium abroad leaves international transactions in a state of deplorable confusion; but these are the best exigencies of war and must be faced as best they can for some time to come. Financial London has partially recovered its equilibrium, and the reduction of the Bank of England rate is a decidedly reassuring symptom from the appointment of the committee of the London Stock Exchange for business however is remote; the impossibility of closing up transactions with many of the principal centers of Europe being a problem of the most serious character. There is no immediate prospect of opening the New York stock exchange, but much relief will result from the appointment of the committee of five to pass on the buying of securities for cash at not less than the closing prices of July 30. This will allow the completion of many legitimate contracts, and will prevent any demoralization in security values through excessive trading. Practically it means that this market will be sustained at about the last prices of the 30th of July when the New York stock exchange closed. Extensive efforts have been made to safeguard the money situation, and our bankers are of course all exercising unusual precautions in credit operations. Happily this country is in splendid position to stand the strain imposed by a vast European war. It is but reasonable that we should now place a fair estimate upon the offsets.

This country possesses an incalculable advantage since it is the greatest civilized power entirely removed from the possibility of being drawn into the maelstrom. Europe and the rest of the commercial world are looking to the United States as never before. While Europe cannot expect the United States to finance the war, we are quite likely to give important aid in the matter of extending credit and relieving foreign bankers of their usual seasonal financing of American products. We may even find it to our advantage to aid finance the war if such funds are used to pay for our wheat, cotton, etc. Our surplus food supplies will be sold to Europe at a handsome profit. The

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WORLD MAY CONSUME LESS COTTON NEXT YEAR, BUT LANCASTERS HUNGRY FOR THE FLEECY STAPLE THAT MUST BE HAD IN ORDER TO KEEP HER MILLS GOING AND HER EXPORT MARKETS SATISFIED WITH COTTON FABRICS.

Germany will unfortunately suffer a tremendous loss in export trade, which neither Great Britain nor France will be able to make good. Some of the articles which Germany produces for export, of course, cannot be duplicated; but there would seem to be no reason why many of the big orders which she receives for steel products should not come to the United States, especially as Great Britain will not be able to satisfy such demands. Germany, moreover, has an immense overseas commerce aggregating about \$4,500,000,000, which will be partially lost and may be permanently impaired. German vessels have carried on an enormous transatlantic trade with both North and South America and also with the far east. A very considerable portion of this might be won by the United States did we possess an adequate merchant marine. The time is highly propitious for such a movement. Prompt and intelligent legislative action is needed. If we are to regain our former high prestige upon the high seas we must be able to build and operate ships as cheaply as our competitors. Unless we go in on the same basis as our rivals, important success would be very doubtful. Congress is now considering new legislation upon this important subject, and it is to be hoped that the shackles which have impeded our American development will now be permanently removed. For many years we have been fully occupied in building railroads for the development of our domestic trade. Now we need to build ships to develop our foreign trade; and as the situation is such that we cannot wait until these vessels are constructed, we must seize the opportunity by buying the best ships on the best terms that may be obtained.

THE EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE NO LONGER POLITE TO EACH OTHER, ALL BEING AT LOGGERSHEADS, AND NOT UNTIL THE HURRYBURY'S DONE AND THE BATTLE'S LOST AND WON WILL THERE BE PEACE.

Who could have dreamed that in this twentieth century, with civilization in its present advanced stage, that history would repeat itself in the barbaric fighting now going on between the nations of Europe. However, the expenditure of \$50,000,000 a day for war needs, as at present, will eventually be an important factor in bringing about peace and the laying down of the lion and the lamb together. Should this result in a general disarmament of all nations it would go far toward compensating for the loss in lives and treasure as general armament was certainly leading to the general bankruptcy of almost the entire world.

THE PRESENT IS A PARTICULARLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INTENDING INVESTORS.

The United States is the only great country with great possibilities that is free of the curse and demoralization of war. There are, especially now, no securities as a class, safer and more promising than American; and those who buy outright in these times of present low prices for permanent investment, and hold on without regard to shocks or setbacks will in due season reap handsome profits.

HENRY CLEWS.

A Healthy Happy Wife

is the greatest inspiration a man can have and the life of the family, yet how many homes in this fair land are blighted by the ill health of wife and mother!

It may be backaches, headaches, the tortures of a displacement, or some ailment peculiar to her sex which makes life a burden. Every woman in this condition should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, to restore her to health and happiness.—Advertisement.

HOLDS FEDERAL LAW IS NOT VALID

Arkansas Court Files Decision Which is Adverse to Migratory Bird Statute.

A decision by the federal district court of the eastern district of Arkansas, rendered in May is of interest to Keokuk sportsmen. The decision holds the provision of the appropriation act for the department of agriculture relative to "migratory birds" as unconstitutional. It was under this provision that the closed season on the Mississippi was established by the federal authorities.

The decision was in the case of the United States vs. Shaver. The defendant was indicted for a violation of that provision, the provision giving the government the right to control the migratory birds. A demurrer to the indictment was entered on the grounds that the provision was unconstitutional and the demurrer was sustained. On a motion for a rehearing the motion was denied by the court.

The state claimed in the motion for a rehearing that "the United States is the owner of all migratory birds when they leave one state and go into another, and as such congress has the power to make all needful regulations respecting them."

The court, in answering these contentions, said that "although in full sympathy with all measures tending to preserve the wild game for the benefit of all people, the court can find no valid reason for changing the

conclusions reached at the former hearing" where the act was found unconstitutional. The case may be appealed to the supreme court.

The decision upholds the views of many local nimrods who rebelled against the provisions in regard to closed seasons on the Mississippi on ducks and other wild fowl.

There was a great deal of opposition to the regulations made by the federal authorities under this act by Mississippi river sportsmen in Iowa and Illinois at the time they were promulgated. It cut them off from practically all spring shooting while their state licenses expressly gave them privilege. Most sportsmen agree that the provisions are wise in an effort to conserve our wild fowls, but they objected to the apparent unfairness in disregarding their rights that they had already paid for. Whether the ruling will have the effect of increasing the spring shooting is hard to tell. Some changes are expected in the federal regulation before another year and the objectionable features may be removed by that time.

SAND BARS MAKE TROUBLE FOR BOATS

Hill is Hung up Again Saturday Night and Quincy Sticks in Upper River.

Quincy Whig: After three hours of restlessness for those on board and of great anxiety for relatives in Quincy, the steamer G. W. Hill, which carried an excursion to Canton, Mo., Saturday afternoon, finally landed here at 12:45 o'clock Sunday morning. They were stuck on a sand bar two miles south of La Grange from 9:25 o'clock last evening until 12:15 this morning.

The Dubuque left the city on its way up the river at 11 o'clock Saturday night and when it reached the place where the Hill was stuck, it pulled it off the bar. If no boat had been going up so opportunely, it is hard to say when the Hill would have reached here, as it was unable to pull off by its own power, as was proven by repeated efforts. The boat was stuck so hard that the Dubuque broke a new cable trying to pull it off.

The place where the Hill was stuck is considered very dangerous by river men, and is more so on account of the present low stage of the river. The Dubuque was very careful about coming to the aid of the stranded steamer. A few nights ago the Hill was stuck at the same place.

The first steamboat accident due to low water occurred near Fairport yesterday when the steamer Quincy of the Streckfus line was delayed several hours when it became lodged upon a sandbar, says Sunday's Burlington Hawk-Eye. Had it not been for the close proximity of the United States steamer David Tipton, it is likely that the delay would have been more prolonged. This boat responded to a summons for aid and at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the sandy packet was towed off the sandbar ground and the up-river trip was resumed.

Dean's Regulets relieved and strengthened the bowels, so that they have been regular ever since.—A. E. Davis, grocer, Sulphur, Springs, Tex.—Advertisement.

Talk vs. Action.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: While the powers often talk war, the little Balkan states usually have to do all the fighting.

LEGAL PUBLICATION.

Published by the Secretary of State of the state of Iowa in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the state of Iowa and of section 55 of the supplement to the code, 1907.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5. Providing for the Initiative and Referendum.

House Joint Resolution. Joint resolution to amend the constitution relating to legislative authority; providing for the initiative and referendum with reference to the enactment of laws, or laws enacted by the general assembly, and amendments to the constitution.

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Iowa: That the following, designated as section one (1), be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to section one (1), of article three (III) of the legislative department of the constitution of the state of Iowa, which, when agreed to by this, the thirty-fifth general assembly, shall be referred to the thirty-sixth general assembly and, if by it agreed to, shall be referred to the qualified electors of the state of Iowa, and, if approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, it shall be valid as a part of the constitution of the state of Iowa, as amended, and when said section one (1), of article (III), of the legislative department is so amended, it shall read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, and the style of every law shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa," but the people reserve unto themselves the right and power to propose laws, to enact, approve or reject the same at the polls, independent of the general assembly, and reserve the right and power to approve or reject any item, section or part of any act enacted by

'A Work of Genius'

—New York Current Opinion

1174 AND BETTER BOOKS Doubleday Page & Co.

I had Large Printing of

CHANCE

By Joseph Conrad

What Well-known Critics and Writers say:

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE: "Chance" seems to me to be an extraordinary achievement, a book of tremendous power. I have a feeling that the figures of DeBarral, Flora and Anthony will haunt me for years.

REX BEACH: Joseph Conrad stands for the highest mark in present day English fiction. I consider him the greatest living author in the English language.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN: I do buy, circulate, and praise Joseph Conrad.

Chance is Conrad at His Best
New York Tribune

Net \$1.35

the general assembly, except otherwise provided by this section.

The general assembly shall fix the number of qualified electors required to propose the enactment of any proposed law, which shall be not less than twelve (12 percent) per cent nor more than twenty-two (22 percent) per cent of the qualified electors of each of the congressional districts of the state. Every law proposed by the people shall be presented by petition, signed by the required number of qualified electors, addressed to and filed with the secretary of state not less than one hundred and fifty (150) days before the general election at which the proposed law shall be submitted. The petition shall contain the full text of the proposed law, with title and enacting clause.

If the proposed measure be to enact a law, the enacting clause shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Iowa."

The right and power to initiate and enact laws shall be restricted within the same constitutional limitations as apply to the general assembly.

The required number of qualified electors required to exercise the right and power to require an act passed by the general assembly to be referred for approval or rejection shall be fixed by the general assembly, but shall not be less than ten (10) per cent nor more than twenty (20) per cent of the qualified electors of each of the congressional districts of the state. Petition therefor shall be addressed to and filed with the secretary of state within ninety (90) days from the final adjournment of the general assembly which passed the act to which the petition is addressed, and shall contain a full text of that part of the act to be referred; but such right and power shall not extend or apply to an act passed by the general assembly relating to the preservation of the public peace, public health or appropriations for the support and maintenance of the department of state and state institutions. All acts, and parts thereof, enacted by the general assembly and submitted to the people shall be and remain in full force and effect until rejected by the people, as herein provided.

Until the general assembly provide by law a method of procedure of printing, distributing and submitting proposed measures, the secretary of state shall, ninety (90) days preceding the general election at which the measure will be voted upon, cause to be printed any and all measures for or to which petition has been filed, in pamphlet form, containing the full text thereof, with the title and enacting clause, together with arguments for and against the same within the limits prescribed by the secretary of state. The number printed shall be not less than one for each voter voting at the last general election preceding the filing of the petition, which shall be delivered to each county auditor of each county.

For each voter in each voting precinct of each political party voting at the last general election, the auditor of each county shall deliver one copy of each precinct committee-man of each political party in the county.

The secretary of state shall submit all measures petitioned for in accordance with the provisions of this section, to the people for adoption or rejection at the polls in compliance herewith; but the right and power served to the people shall not operate to deprive or limit the power of the general assembly to enact laws. If, at an election, conflicting measures submitted to the voters of the state shall be approved by a majority of the votes, severally cast thereon, the measure receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall become law as to all conflicting provisions.

Insofar as applicable, the provisions of this amendment shall govern the initiative and adoption of amendments to the constitution; provided, however, that no amendment so submitted shall become a part of the constitution until it shall have received an affirmative majority vote at two successive regular biennial elections, the majority vote at the first of which shall be the authority for preparation of the ballot and submission at the second. The word "enacted" shall be replaced by the word "resolved" in the enacting clause when amendments to the constitution are submitted. This section of the constitution shall be, in all respects, self-executive.

Approved April 17 A. D. 1913. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 5, passed by the thirty-fifth general assembly as the same appears of record in office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, Done at Des Moines, capital of the state, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1914.

W. S. ALLEN, Secretary of State

[Seal]

tary of state, and shall be signed the required number of qualified electors. In their proper persons only, which shall be attached the residence addresses of such persons signing petition and the date of signing. Each of such sheets shall be attached and made a part thereof an affidavit of some qualified elector that the signature thereon is the signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the affiant, each of the persons signing said petition, at the time of signing, a qualified elector. Such petition, so verified, shall be prima facie evidence that the signatures thereon are genuine and true, and that the persons signing the name are qualified electors of the state of Iowa.

Immediately upon the filing of petition for the submission of a proposed law to the voters, the secretary of state shall submit the said proposed law to the supreme court for opinion upon the constitutional validity thereof, which shall be rendered within twenty (20) days, and if the court finds that the proposed measure conflicts with the constitution of the United States or the state of Iowa, the proposed measure shall not be submitted.

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