Some More CHOICE FARMS for Sale
20 Acres, 5 miles north and ¾ mile east of Tipton, all best black
158 Acres, in Darke County, in Mississinawa township
40 Acres, in Liberty township, 7
MONEY
Coldwater is preparing to celebrate three days in the most approved style—August 31 and September 1 and 2. Attractions are
Lima Business College

Number 24.

Omitting word "White."

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections.

SCHEDULE.

If the amendment to article V, section 1, to the constitution—Woman's Suffrage, be adopted by the electors and become a part of the constitution, then the foregoing amendment, if adopted, shall be of no effect.

This amendment takes out of article V, section 1, the one word "white". Its adoption is desirable, in case the woman's suffrage amendment should be defeated, to make the state constitution conform to that of the United States.

The object in adding the schedule is to make the foregoing amendment unnecessary in case the woman's suffrage amendment should be ratified by the electors.

Number 25.

Use of Voting Machines.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be either by ballot or by mechanical device, or by both, preserving the secrecy of the vote. Laws may be enacted to regulate the preparation of the ballot and to determine the application of such mechanical device.

This amendment permits laws to be passed authorizing the use of ballots or voting machines at elections. Under a recent decision of the supreme court of this state voting machines cannot be used for the reason that the constitution now requires all elections to be by ballot.

Number 26.

Primary Elections.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 7. All nominations for elective state, district, county and municipal offices shall be made at direct primary elections or by petition as provided by law, and provision shall be made by law for a preferential vote for United States senator; but direct primaries shall not be held for the nomination of township officers or for the officers of municipalities of less than two thousand population, unless petitioned for by a majority of the electors of such township or municipality. All delegates from this state to the national conventions of political parties shall be chosen by direct vote of the electors. Each candidate for such delegate shall state his first and second choices for the presidency, which preferences shall be printed upon the primary ballot below the name of such candidate, but the name of no candidate for the presidency shall be so used without his written authority.

Under this amendment all nominations for offices of the state or any subdivision thereof having a population of over two thousand, must be made by primary election or by petition. But nominations for offices in districts with a population less than the number named are not so made unless the qualified electors thereof so desire. It is further provided that all delegates to national conventions of the different political parties are to be chosen by primary and provision is made for a preferential vote for United States Senator and also to require that candidates for the office of delegate to national conventions shall state their preference as between different candidates for the presidency.

Number 27.

Organization of Boards of Education.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 3. Provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the state supported by public funds; provided, that each school district embraced wholly or in part within any city shall have the power by referendum vote to determine for itself the number of members and the organization of the district board of education, and provision shall be made by law for the exercise of this power by such school districts.

This amendment, if adopted, will give the law-making body of the state complete control over the organization and administration of the state's public school system, and is designed to make clear that local communities cannot destroy the unity of the state system.

The second part of the amendment applies to city school districts only, and allows the electors of each city district to determine, as shall be provided by law, the size and organization of its board of education. The powers of such city boards of education are not enlarged by this amendment.

Number 28.

Creating the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to Replace State Commissioner of Common Schools.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 4. A superintendent of public instruction to replace the state commissioner of common schools, shall be included as one of the officers of the executive department to be appointed by the governor, for the term of four yars, with the powers and duties now exercised by the state commissioner of common schools until otherwise provided by law, and with such other powers as may be provided by law.

SCHEDULE.

If the foregoing amendment be adopted by the electors it shall take effect and become a part of the constitution on the second Monday of July, 1912.

This amendment provides for a more effective supervision of the public school system of the state, by creating the office of superintendent of public instruction as one of the state executive departments. At present there is no provision in the constitution on the subject, the state commissionership of public schools being a statutory office subject to abolition at any time by the general assembly. The new office provided in this amendment will be appointive by the governor and the term will be four years. The amendment, if adopted, will take effect on the second Monday of July, 1913, at which time the first superintendent of public instruction will take the place of the commissioner of common schools, whose term expires on that date, and the latter office will then cease to exist.

Number 29.

To Extend State Bond Limit to Fifty Million Dollars for Inter-County Wagon Roads.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money, arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever; provided, however, that laws may be passed to contract debts and authorize issues of bonds to an amount which in the aggregate of all issues shall not exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing, rebuilding, improving and repairing a system of inter-county wagon roads throughout the state. Not to exceed ten million dollars of such bonds shall be issued in any one year, and there shall be levied and collected annually by taxation an amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and to provide a sinking fund for their redemption at maturity, and laws shall be passed to provide for the maintenance of said roads. Such wagon roads shall be determined under general laws and the cost of constructing, rebuilding, improving, repairing and maintaining the same shall be paid by the state. The provisions of this section shall not be limited or controlled by section 6 of article XII.

Section 1, article VIII, of the constitution limits state indebtedness to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This amendment raises the limit of indebtedness for the specific purpose of constructing, rebuilding, improving and repairing a system of inter-county wagon roads, to fifty million dollars, and, if adopted, will authorize legislation providing for an issue of state bonds, not to exceed, in the aggregate of all issues, fifty million dollars. Not more than ten million dollars in bonds can be issued in any one year. The cost of constructing and maintaining this system of inter-county wagon roads shall be paid by the state and provision shall be made for the redemption of said bonds. The object is to authorize and empower the state to construct and maintain an inter-county system of permanent wagon roads, the cost of which shall be levied upon the entire tax duplicate.

Based upon statistics given by the Ohio Tax Commission and computing interest and sinking fund charges on fifty million dollars at three and one-half per cent., on thirty-five year bonds, issued in amounts of five million dollars each year, the proportion of the tax, on account of such bonds, borne by the different classes of property within the state will be as follows:

	Duplicate.	Proportion.
Real estate in cities and villages	$2,544,547,115	41.0 per cent.
Farm lands	1,676,590,065	27.1 per cent.
Public utilities	912,862,833	14.7 per cent.
Banks	174,693,439	2.8 per cent.
Personal property	891,437,728	14.4 per cent.
State tax duplicate	$6,202,132,080	100.0 per cent.

Average per capita cost per year, 53 cents.

Average annual tax on each $1,000—

For first ten years	26½ cents.
For next ten years	43 cents.
For the last ten years	20 cents.

Number 30.

Regulating Insurance.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 6. No laws shall be passed authorizing any county, city, town or township, by vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever; or to raise money for, or to loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association: provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the insuring of public buildings or property in mutual insurance associations or companies. Laws may be passed providing for the regulation of all rates charged or to be charged by any insurance company, corporation or association organized under the laws of this state or doing any insurance business in this state for profit.

This proposed amendment will permit public property to be insured in mutual insurance associations and companies, a right which has been questioned under the present constitution. In this respect mutual insurance will thus be placed on the same basis with all other kinds and the state will also be authorized to regulate insurance rates.

Number 31.

Abolishing Board of Public Works.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 12. So long as this state shall have public works which require superintendence, a superintendent of public works shall be appointed by the governor for the term of one year, with the powers and duties now exercised by the board of public works until otherwise provided by law, and with such other powers as may be provided by law.

SCHEDULE.

Section 13 of Article VIII is hereby repealed.

This amendment abolishes the state board of public works and provides that the powers and duties now exercised by that board, together with such other duties as may be prescribed by law, shall be exercised by a superintendent of public works, to be appointed by the governor for a period of one year.

Number 32.

Taxation of State and Municipal Bonds, Inheritances, Incomes, Franchises and Production of Minerals.

ARTICLE XII.

Sec. 1. No poll tax shall ever be levied in this state, or service required, which may be commuted in money or other thing of value.

Sec. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting all bonds at present outstanding of the state of Ohio or of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state or which have been issued in behalf of the public schools in Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds so at present outstanding shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution the state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

Sec. 7. Laws may be passed providing for the taxation of the right to receive, or to succeed to, estates, and such taxation may be uniform or it may be so graduated as to tax at a higher rate the right to receive, or to succeed to, estates of larger value than to estates of smaller value. Such tax may also be levied at different rates upon collateral and direct inheritances, and a portion of each state not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be exempt from such taxation.

Sec. 8. Laws may be passed providing for the taxation of incomes, and such taxation may be either uniform or graduated, and may be applied to such incomes as may be designated by law; but a part of each annual income not exceeding three thousand dollars may be exempt from such taxation.

Sec. 9. Not less than fifty per centum of the income and inheritance taxes that may be collected by the state shall be returned to the city, village or township in which said income and inheritance tax originate.

Sec. 10. Laws may be passed providing for excise and franchise taxes and for the imposition of taxes upon the production of coal, oil, gas and other minerals.

Sec. 11. No bonded indebtedness of the state, or any political subdivisions thereof, shall be incurred or renewed, unless, in the legislation under which such indebtedness is incurred or renewed, provision is made for levying and collecting annually by taxation an amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and to provide a sinking fund for their final redemption at maturity.

Section 1 of this amendment seeks to abolish the poll tax including the tax which one may "work out" on the road and in lieu of which he may pay a sum of money.

Section 2 differs from the corresponding section of the present constitution in but two particulars. It makes taxable all state, municipal and school bonds hereafter issued, while the present constitution exempts them. It also makes it possible for the general assembly to exempt five hundred dollars from the personal property of each individual while the present constitution permits only two hundred dollars to be thus exempted.

Both the present constitution and this amendment require that all property shall be taxed by a uniform rule.

The remaining sections of this amendment authorize the general assembly to pass laws levying income and inheritance taxes, graduated or otherwise, on condition that at least fifty per centum of the revenue thus obtained shall be returned to the city, village or township from which it came. Excise and franchise taxes and a tax on the gas, oil, coal and other minerals produced in the state are also authorized.

The last section requires any subdivision of the state which issues bonds to make immediate preparation for their payment by levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest as it accrues and to provide a sinking, or reserve fund which, at the time when the bonds become due, shall be sufficient to pay them.

Number 33.

Regulation of Corporations and Sale of Personal Property.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed. Corporations may be classified and there may be conferred upon proper boards, commissions or officers, such supervisory and regulatory powers over their organization, business and issue and sale of stocks and securities, and over the business and sale of the stocks and securities of foreign corporations and joint stock companies in this state, as may be prescribed by law. Laws may be passed regulating the sale and conveyance of other personal property, whether owned by a corporation, joint stock company or individual.

This amendment is offered for the purpose of authorizing legislation that will permit the classification of corporations and the regulation by law of the issue and sale of stocks and bonds as well as supervision over their organization and business. The further purpose is to authorize such legislation as will prevent the sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds by either domestic or foreign corporations.

The amendment further recognizes the right of the law-making power to regulate the sale of other forms of personal property.

Number 34.

Double Liability of Bank Stockholders and Inspection of Private Banks.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 3. Dues from private corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law, but in no case shall any stockholder be individually liable otherwise than for the unpaid stock owned by him or her; except that stockholders of corporations authorized to receive money on deposit shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporations, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. No corporation not organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, or person, partnership or association shall use the word "bank", "banker" or "banking", or words of similar meaning in any foreign language, as a designation or name under which business may be conducted in this state unless such corporation, person, partnership or association shall submit to inspection, examination and regulation as may hereafter be provided by the laws of this state.

This amendment provides first, that single liability shall apply to the stocks of all Ohio corporations, except those authorized to receive money on deposit, to which class double liability shall apply; and second, that all private persons or associations using a business name including the word "bank", "banker" or "banking", must submit to inspection, examination and regulation.

Number 35.

Regulating State Printing.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 2. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the general assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of state, shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, to be done directly by the state in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. All stationery and supplies shall be purchased as may be provided by law.

The constitution at present requires that the printing for the executive and other departments of the state shall be let on contract to the lowest responsible bidder. This power is still retained in the foregoing section, but the state is given the added authority to do its own printing.

Number 36.

Eligibility of Women to Certain Offices.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state unless possessed of the qualifications of an elector; provided that women who are citizens may be appointed, as notaries public, or as members of boards of, or to positions in, those departments and institutions established by the state or any political subdivision thereof involving the interests or care of women or children or both.

This amendment will permit the appointment of women as superintendents and members of boards of those institutions of the state, or any of its subdivisions, where the interests and care of women and children are involved. It will also allow the appointment of women as notaries public.

License to Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 9. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted in this state, and license laws operative throughout the state shall be passed with such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law, and municipal corporations shall be authorized by general laws to provide for the limitation of the number of saloons. Laws shall not be passed authorizing more than one saloon in each township or municipality of less than five hundred population, or more than one saloon for each five hundred population in other townships and municipalities. Where the traffic is or may be prohibited under laws applying to counties, municipalities, townships, residence districts, or other districts now prescribed by law, the traffic shall not be licensed in any such local subdivision while any prohibitory law is operative therein, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal, modify or suspend any such prohibitory laws, or any regulatory laws now in force or hereafter enacted, or to prevent the future enactment, modification or repeal of any prohibitory or regulatory laws. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall not be granted to any persons who at the time of making application therefor is not a citizen of the United States and of good moral character. License shall not be granted to any applicant who is in any way interested in the business conducted at any other place where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale as a beverage nor shall such license be granted unless the applicant or applicants are the only persons in any way pecuniarily interested in the business for which the license is sought and no other person shall be in any way interested therein during the continuance of the license; if such interest of such person shall appear, the license shall be deemed revoked. If any licensee is more than once convicted for a violation of the laws in force to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, his license shall be deemed revoked, and no license shall thereafter be granted to him. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall not be granted unless the place of traffic under such license shall be located in the county in which the person or persons reside whose duty it is to grant such license, or in a county adjoining thereto. The word "saloon" as used in this section is defined to be a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or kept for sale, as a beverage in quantities less than one gallon.

At said election a ballot shall be in the following form:

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

	For License to traffic in intoxicating liquors.
	Against License to traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The voter shall indicate his choice by placing a cross-mark within the blank space opposite the words "For License," if he desires to vote in favor of the article above mentioned and opposite the words "Against License," within the blank space if he desires to vote against said article. If a cross-mark is placed opposite both phrases or neither phrase, then the vote upon the subject shall not be counted.

If the votes for license shall exceed the votes against license, then the article above mentioned shall become Section 9 of Article XV of the constitution, and the present Section 9 of said article, also known as Section 18 of the schedule shall be repealed.

LICENSE PROPOSAL 151 AND ITS PROVISIONS.

1. License to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted and license laws shall be passed operative throughout the state with such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law.

2. No alien or person not of good moral character can secure a license.

3. License cannot be granted to any person pecuniarily interested in the liquor business conducted at any other place.

4. Any licensee more than once convicted, shall have his license revoked and not thereafter granted.

5. There shall not be more than one saloon to each five hundred population in a municipality or township.

6. A municipality may further limit the number of saloons therein.

7. The licensing authority shall be located in the county, or in a county adjoining thereto.

8. Where the traffic is or may be prohibited under laws applying to counties, municipalities, townships, residence districts or other districts now prescribed by law license shall not be granted therein while such prohibitory law is operative therein.

9. Nothing contained in the proposal repeals, or modifies existing prohibitory or regulatory laws, or prevents their future repeal or enactment.

10. There is added to the above provisions, that nothing contained in the amendment prevents the future enactment, modification or repeal of any prohibitory or regulatory laws.

Number 37.

Civil Service.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 10. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, the several counties, and cities, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by competitive examinations. Laws shall be passed providing for the enforcement of this provision.

This amendment makes mandatory the passage of laws placing, as far as practicable, all appointive officers in the service of the state and the several counties and cities, under civil service regulation and subject to competitive examination.

Number 38.

Out-Door Advertising.

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 11. Laws may be passed regulating and limiting the use of property on or near public ways and grounds for erecting bill-boards thereon and for the public display of posters, pictures and other forms of advertising.

This amendment authorizes the passage of laws, regulating and limiting the use of property on or near public ways and grounds for display posters and advertising. It enlarges existing legislative power.

Number 39.

Methods of Submitting Amendments to the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVI.

Sec. 1. Either branch of the general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind, at either a special or a general election as the general assembly may prescribe. Such proposed amendments shall be published once a week for five consecutive weeks preceding such election, in at least one newspaper in each county of the state, where a newspaper is published. If the majority of the electors voting on the same shall adopt such amendments the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment, separately.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, shall think it necessary to call a convention, to revise, amend, or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at the next election for members to the general assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. Candidates for members of the constitutional convention shall be nominated by nominating petitions only and shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen as provided by law, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution", shall be submitted to the electors of the state; and in case a majority of the electors, voting for and against the calling of a convention, shall decide in favor of a convention, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the proceding section; but no amendment of this constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect, until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

At present when the general assembly submits to the electors for their approval or rejection any proposed amendment to the constitution the same has to be published in newspapers for a period of six months prior to general election and then becomes a part of the constitution if a majority of the electors voting at such general election vote in favor of the same. Under the above amendment if it is adopted, the time of publication is reduced from six months to five weeks and in lieu of requiring a majority of all the electors who vote at such general election, any submitted amendment will become a part of the constitution if a majority of the electors voting thereon shall vote in its favor. In addition all proposed amendments must be submitted on a separate ballot without party designation thereon and at either a special or general election.

This amendment also makes mandatory what formerly was optional with the general assembly as to the method of selecting members of future constitutional conventions. It requires that they shall be nominated by petition only and shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever.