REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS HAS DISPOSED OF GREAT RAFT OF BUSINESS

President Wilson Has Appeared Before Assembly Five Times in Support of Measures—Tremendously Important Laws Have Been Enacted.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The first regular session of the Sixty-third congress which began Dec. 1, 1913, is about to be concluded. Begun as an uninterrupted continuation of the special session called by President Wilson a month after his inauguration, it is the longest sitting of congress in the history of the nation.

The work, including that of the special session for tariff reform and income tax provisions, represents the legislative achievement of the first democratic congress since March 4, 1897. The chief enactments include the new currency law, anti-trust legislation, repeal of the toll exemption provision for American coastwise ships in the Panama canal, and the provision to build a government railroad in Alaska.

The congress was remarkable for the fact that in less than two years it had to deal with conditions arising from two foreign wars—the revolution in Mexico and the European conflict—and was on the verge of facing a war between the United States and Mexico. Both of these situations demanded emergency legislation, some of which may have far reaching effect upon the future course of the nation in its foreign affairs.

As a rule the utmost co-operation between democratic leaders in congress and President Wilson marked the session, although one notable break occurred in the party over repeal of the tolls provision of the Panama canal act. This led to an alignment which placed the president and some of the party leaders on opposite sides. Among those who took issue with the chief executive being Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood. Speaker Clark's defense of his opposition to repeal furnished one of the most spectacular climaxes in the history of the house.

The president appeared before joint sessions of the house and senate on five occasions. He delivered his general legislative message December 2. Subsequent messages were on anti-trust legislation, the Mexican situation, pleading for continuation of "watchful waiting," the tolls repeal bill and the necessity for a war revenue bill.

Most important of the laws enacted by the congress since December 1, 1913, were:

Federal reserve act creating twelve regional reserve banks, and federal reserve board of control and reforming the currency system.

Federal trade commission act creating a commission of five members and absorbing the bureau of corporations to investigate organization, conduct and practices of industrial corporations; inquire into unfair competition and alleged violation of anti-trust acts; to aid the department of justice and the courts in the prosecution of business offenders; to make public information deemed to be of public interest relating to industrial conditions and to recommend remedial business legislation.

The Clayton anti-trust act which provides for guilt of individuals connected with corporations convicted of violating the anti-trust laws, limits interlocking directorates, prohibits holding companies which will lessen competition, prevents exclusive and tying contracts, liberalizes laws relating to injunction and contempt and exempts from prosecution under anti-trust laws agricultural, horticultural, fraternal and labor organizations.

Act repealing provisions of the Panama canal law exempting from payment of tolls American vessels engaged in coast-wise shipping of the United States.

The Alaska railroad law providing for government construction and operation of 1,000 miles of railroad with telegraph and telephone lines, from the lower Pacific coast to interior waters and mineral region of Alaska at a cost not to exceed $35,000,000.

Laws placing on a war footing the volunteer militia and naval militia of the states subjecting them in time of war to the call of the signal corps of the army.

Law regulating cotton future sales on stock exchanges, providing a tax of 2 cents a pound on sales for future delivery unless actually delivered under conditions and grades established by the department of agriculture.

Overshadowing much other important legislation were emergency measures demanded by the extraordinary condtions precipitated by the war in Europe. Such legislation, enacted or about to become law included the following measures:

War revenue law imposing special internal revenue taxes to aggregate approximate annual revenue of $108,000,000 to offset estimated treasury deficit due to loss of custome receipts during the European war.

Amendment to Panama Canal act admitting to American registry foreign built ships of American ownership to engage in oversees and South American trade.

Emergency currency act permitting banks of national currency associations to issue circulating notes up to 125 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus and making available to banks of the country more than $1,000,000,000 of emergency currency.

Law creating in the treasury department a bureau of war risk insurance, appropriating $5,000,000 to insure ships of American registry against hazards of the European war.

Resolutions appropriating $2,750,000 for protection and transportation of American citizens stranded in European war zones and authorizing the American Red Cross society to charter a ship of foreign register and fly the American flag.

Appropriation of $1,000,000 for extra expense of diplomatic and consular service in taking over embassies, legations and consular offices of warring nations in Europe.

Before these unforeseen conditions which demanded decisive action to cope with the European situation, congress had on its hands for most of the session the threatening Mexican imbroglio which came to a climax in the act of reprisal by the government in the seizure of Vera Cruz. Many times the situation was critical, and actual warfare with Mexico was prevented only by the course of the administration and the cool heads in congress in preventing untoward oratorical outbreaks and unwise action. Legislation growing out of the Mexican controversy was limited to the following:

Resolution expressing congress' justification of employment by the president of armed forces of the United States to enforce demands for affronts and indignities against this nation and disclaiming any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war on Mexico.

Appropriation of $500,000 for transportation and care of interned Mexican soldiers and military refugees and $500,000 for relief and transportation to the United States of America citizens in Mexico.

Other legislation placed upon the statute books included scores of local improvement, laws, many measures relating to land entries and the following:

General appropriations for government expenses aggregating approximately $1,200,000,000.

Appropriation of $20,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements at discretion of war department, passed as substitute for $53,000,000 specific appropriation bill after prolonged filibuster.

Law granting public water supply to city of San Francisco from Hetchy valley in Yosemite National park.

Act prohibiting importation of opium except for medicinal purposes under treasury regulation and placing prohibition tax of $300, a pound on opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes.

Act authorizing payment of money orders at any money order office in country although drawn on specified office.

Appropriation of $600,000 for treatment and eradication of hog cholera and dourine.

Law limiting labor to women in the District of Columbia to 8 hours a day.

Agricultural extension act providing for co-operation between department of agriculture and state agricultural colleges in diffusion of information relating to agriculture and home economics and providing for an ultimate annual appropriation of nearly $5,000,000.

An act raising the American diplomatic agencies in Argentina and Chile from legations to embassies.

A provision for election of United States senators under laws governing election of members of house of representatives in states where legislatures had not passed special election laws.

Act providing agricultural entry of phosphate, nitrate, potash and other mineral lands.

Act providing income tax of 1 per cent of the gross annual income of railroad corporations in Alaska.

Law establishing the United States coast guard and consolidating the revenue cutter and life saving services with increases in salary for employes.

Act reorganizing diplomatic and consular service of the country.

Act providing for government leasing of coal lands in Alaska and to prevent monopolization of natural resources of the territory.

Resolution creating commission to consider the subject of national aid for vocational education to report not later than June 1 next.

Foreign relations of the United States absorbed much attention of the congress irrespective of the wars in Mexico and Europe and formed the basis for discussion by the president in his annual message and in frequent conferences with members of the foreign relations committee. This committee lost its chairman early in the session through the sudden death of Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri was chosen to succeed him as head of this important committee which was busy throughout the session with the consideration of treaties and other foreign affairs. General arbitration treaties with twelve foreign nations, upon recommendation of this committee, were ratified by the senate, as follows:

Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, Paraguay, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands and Salvador.

Later in the session and in the midst of the European conflict, the senate upon recommendation of the foreign relations committee, ratified new treaties providing for peace commissions of investigation in international disputes not settled by ordinary diplomacy with twenty-three foreign nations, as follows:

Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Honduras, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Great Britain, France and Spain. Similar treaties negotiated and urged for ratification but held up in the senate for further consideration are with China, Panama and San Domingo. A similar treaty has been negotiated with Russia to be sent to the senate later.

Much time was given by the committee for hearings and consideration of a treaty with Nicaragua, to acquire the Nicaraguan canal route and naval station rights in the bay of Fonseca, for $3,000,000; and the treaty with Colombia, to pay that country $25,000,000 compensation for the Panama canal strip. Action on both treaties was deferred until next session.

Investigations by congress were less than has been undertaken in recent sessions. The special lobby investigating committee of the senate, however, continued its existence and probed into alleged lobbying in connection with the passage of the Panama canal act, and the subsequent repeal of the tolls exemption provision. The committee has not yet made a final report. The house lobby committee reported a resolution of censure for Representative McDermott of Illinois, who resigned his office. Investigation by the interstate commerce commission into the financial operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway were instituted by resolutions of congress. Investigations also were conducted by senate and house committees into the West Virginia coal strike, the Michigan copper strike and the Colorado coal strike. Inquiries leading to impeachment proceedings were conducted by the house judiciary committee into the affairs of Judges Daniel Thew Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and Emory F. Spear, United States circuit judge for the southern district of Georgia.

Notwithstanding its achievement the congress left much important work unfinished. Much of this legislation will be taken up for consideration in the winter session, though it will be impossible, in the opinion of administration leaders, to consider all of it before adjournment March 4 next. Some of the subjects uncompleted are the following:

Government purchase of merchant vessels advanced as part of the war emergency program but postponed by agreement with the president until next session.

Revision of immigration laws including an illiteracy test, passed by the house and approved by senate committee but never passed in senate.

Regulation of development of water power in navigable streams.

Bill providing for leasing of mines and other natural resources on public domain.

Bill providing eventual independence for the Philippines which passed the house but was deferred until next session by senate.

Bill to provide rural credits legislation by establishment of a system of farm mortgage banks.

Resolution providing for submission of constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women, passed in house, defeated in senate and reintroduced.

Bill to provide for submission of constitutional amendment for national prohibition.

National direct primaries for nomination of presidential candidates.

Regulation of railroad stocks and bonds by the interstate commerce commission undertaken as part of anti-trust program but deferred.

Measure for regulation of stock exchanges and boards of trade undertaken and reported by senate committee on banking and currency.

Bill for greater safety at sea and amelioration of condition of sailors, passed by both houses, considered in conference and recommitted to senate committee on commerce.

Measure for limitation of campaign contributions.

Constitutional amendment limiting service of a president of United States to a single term.

National aid to building of good roads, bills for which were reported this session.

Reorganization of the civil service.

Measure providing for government licensing of cotton ware houses, which passed the senate but was held up in the house, and other measures contemplated for relief of cotton situation in the south.

Interesting features of the session were controversies in the senate over several of the president's appointments. The nomination of H. M. Pindell of Peoria, to be ambassador to Russia led to a prolonged inquiry by the senate committee on foreign relations. The nomination was once withdrawn. Mr. Findell was later renamed and was ordered confirmed by the senate, following which Mr. Pindell asked the president to withdraw his name. The nomination of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, director of the International Harvester company as a member of the federal reserve board, precipitated a struggle in the senate committee on banking and currency. In the midst of the fight Mr. Jones requested the president to withdraw his name. The nomination of Paul M. Warburg of New York, as member of the federal reserve board, also stirred up a controversy. Mr. Warburg once refusing to appear before the banking and currency committee. He eventually yielded and his appointment was confirmed by the senate.

Two senators, William O. Bradley of Kentucy (Rep.) and Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia (Dem.) died during the session. Three deaths occurred in the house membership—Representatives Irving S. Pepper of Iowa; Robert G. Bremner of New Jersey and William Richarlson of Alabama, all democrats.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSALS FOR SIX FRAME HOSPITALS. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposals for Frame Hospitals" and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of November 3, 1914, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of the frame hospitals at the Indian Agencies at Pima and San Xavier, Arizona, Carson, Nevada, Mescalero, New Mexico, Turtle Mountain, North Dakota, and Blackfeet, Montana, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., and San Francisco, Cal., and at the several Indian schools. For additional information application should be made to the Superintendents of Indian Schools as follows: Pima school, Sacaton, Ariz.; San Xavier school Tucson, Ariz.; Carson school, Stewart, Nev.; Mescalero school, Mescalero, New Mex.; Turtle Mountain school, Belcourt, N. Dak.; and Blackfeet school, Browning, Mont. Cato Sells, Commissioner.
(Oct. 13-15-17-20-22-24-27-29-31.)

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is Hereby Given, that a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Elizabeth Filteau, a widow, as mortgagor to E. J. Lander & Co., a corporation as mortgagee, dated the 22nd., day of December, 1910, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Grand Forks County, North Dakota on December 22nd., 1910, at 4:15 o'clock P. M., and recorded in Book 97, of mortgages at page 54, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the Federal Office building at the Alpha Avenue entrance, now being used as the court house at the corner of Alpha Avenue and Fourth Street in the City of Grand Forks, County of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon on the 5th., day of December, 1914, to satisfy the amount due upon such mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are located in Grand Forks County, North Dakota and described as follows, to-wit: Lots 13 and 15 in Block "P" of Budge & Eschelman's Second Addition to Grand Forks, D. T., now State of North Dakota, according to the recorded plat thereof.

And default having been made in the terms of said mortgage by the failure of the mortgagor to pay installments due under said mortgage, January 1st, 1912, January 1st, 1913, and January 1st, 1914, and the mortgagee, pursuant to authority granted in said mortgage having been compelled to pay and did pay overdue taxes on said premises amounting to $303.63, and insurance premiums on insurance policies on said premises, amounting to $32.00, all sums secured by said mortgage, are hereby declared due and payable, and the sums so paid for taxes and insurance are included in the amount due hereunder.

Now, therefore, there will be due upon such mortgage on the day of sale the sum of Eleven Hundred Forty-six and 32-100 Dollars ($1146.32), besides the costs of this foreclosure.

Dated October 23rd, 1914.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Mortgagee.
Murphy & Toner, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
(Oct. 24-31. Nov. 7-14-21-28.)

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, next, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen, an election will be held at the various voting precincts in the several townships and in the wards of the cities and in the village of Niagara, in the county of Grand Forks, in the state of North Dakota, for the election of Congressional, State, District and County officers, as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS.
One United States Senator.
One Congressman for the 1st Congressional District.
STATE OFFICERS.
One Justice of the Supreme Court.
One Governor.
One Lieutenant Governor.
One Secretary of State.
One State Auditor.
One State Treasurer.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
One Commissioner of Insurance.
One Attorney General.
One Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.
Three Commissioners of Railroads.
DISTRICT OFFICERS.
One Senator to represent the 6th District.
One Member of the House of Representatives to represent the 5th District.
One Member of the House of Representatives to represent the 6th District.
One Member of the House of Representatives to represent the 7th District.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
One Auditor.
One Sheriff.
One Treasurer.
One Clerk of the District Court.
One Register of Deeds.
One States Attorney.
One County Judge.
One Surveyor.
One Coroner.
One Superintendent of Schools.
Four Justices of the Peace.
Four Constables.
One County Commissioner to represent the 2d Commissioner District.
One County Commissioner to represent the 3d Commissioner District.
One County Commissioner to represent the 4th Commissioner District.
One County Commissioner to represent the 5th Commissioner District.

The vote for Justice of the Supreme court shall be on separate ballot provided as per Chapter 82 Session Laws of 1909.

The vote for Superintendent of Public Instruction and the vote for County Superintendent of schools shall be on separate ballot provided as per Chapter 153 Session laws of 1913.

Said Election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue open until 5 o'clock of said day.

Dated at Grand Forks, N. Dak., this 3rd day of October, 1914.

HANS ANDERSON, County Auditor of Grand Forks County, North Dakota.
(Oct. 3-10-17-24-31, 1914.)

List of Nominations and Proposed Amendments to the Constitution

NOTICE OF NOMINATIONS.

Under Section 630 of the Revised Codes of 1905 notice is hereby given that the following are the names with their post office address and the political party or principle to which they belong, whose names will appear on the General Election Ballot on November 3rd, 1914. This for the benefit of the voters of Grand Forks county.

United States Senator.

A. J. Gronna, Republican, Lakota, N. Dak.
W. E. Purcell, Democratic, Wahpeton, N. D.
W. H. Brown, Socialist, Devils Lake, N. D.
Sever Serumgard, Progressive, Devils Lake, N. D.

Representative in Congress, First District.

H. T. Helgesen, Republican, Milton, N. D.
F. Bartholomew, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.
Leon Durocher, Socialist, Grand Forks, N. D.

Governor.

L. B. Hanna, Republican, Fargo, N. D.
Frank O. Hellstrom, Democratic, Bismarck, N. D.
Arthur Williams, Socialist, Grand Forks, N. D.
H. H. Aaker, Progressive, Fargo, N. D.

Lieutenant Governor.

John H. Fraine, Republican, Grafton, N. D.
James E. Hall, Democratic, Grafton, N. D.
H. E. Thompson, Socialist, Minot, N. D.
D. L. Campbell, Progressive, Northwood, N. D.

Secretary of State.

Thomas Hall, Republican, Bismarck, N. D.
Wm. J. Anderson, Democratic, Fargo, N. D.
W. G. Johnson, Socialist, Fargo, N. D.

State Auditor.

Carl O. Jorgenson, Republican, Milnor, N. D.
Frank Shanley, Democratic, Cando, N. D.
J. E. Kulstad, Socialist, Grand Forks, N. D.
C. H. Starke, Progressive, Dickinson, N. D.

State Treasurer.

John Steen, Republican, Rugby, N. D.
M. F. Hegge, Democratic, Hatton, N. D.
L. S. Jones, Socialist, Ellendale, N. D.
L. B. Garnaas, Progressive, Sheyenne, N. D.

Attorney General.

Henry J. Linde, Republican, Stanley, N. D.
Scott Cameron, Democratic, Linton, N. D.
J. L. Koeppler, Socialist, Wahpeton, N. D.
Dorr Carroll, Progressive, Minot, N.D.

Commissioner of Insurance.

W. C. Taylor, Republican, LaMoure, N. D.
C. S. Whittlesey, Democratic, Fargo, N. D.
F. Spath, Socialist, Judson, N. D.
J. P. Reed, Progressive, Grand Forks, N. D.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

Robert Flint, Republican, New Salem, N. D.
E. A. Lillibridge, Democratic, Dickinson, N. D.
Robert Grant, Socialist, Lakota, N. D.
Karl Klein, Progressive, Washburn, N. D.

Commissioner of Railroads.

W. H. Mann, Republican, New Salem, N. D.
O. P. N. Anderson, Republican, Starkweather, N. D.
W. H. Stutsman, Republican, Mandan, N. D.
Sam A. Hall, Democratic, Valley City, N. D.
Oscar Greenland, Democratic, Binford, N. D.
Wm. Loughland, Democratic, Nesson, N. D.
G. E. Anderson, Socialist, Steele, N. D.
Herman Reische, Socialist, Bachelor, N. D.
L. A. Knoke, Socialist, Willow City, N. D.
J. A. Hyland, Progressive, Bismarck, N. D.
O. L. Engen, Progressive, Fargo, N.D.
M. P. Johnson, Progressive, Donnybrook, N. D.

State Senator—6th District.

H. G. Lykken, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
Nick N. Nelson, Democratic, Emerado, N. D.

Representatives—5th District.

James Cooper, Republican, Fordville, N. D.

Representatives—6th District.

Henry O'Keefe, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

Representatives—7th District.

Wm. S. Dean, Republican, Hatton, N. D.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.
Justice of Supreme Court.

B. F. Spaulding, Fargo, N. D.
A. M. Christianson, Towner, N. D.

NON-PARTISAN SCHOOL BALLOT.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

E. J. Taylor, Bismarck, N. D.
Richard Heyward, Grand Forks, N. D.

County Superintendent of Schools.

M. Beatrice Johnstone, Grand Forks, N. D.

COUNTY OFFICES.
Auditor.

Ingebrigt Johnson, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
Hans Anderson, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

Sheriff.

A. F. Turner, Republican, Grand Forks N. D.
Martin O. Haugen, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

Treasurer.

John Bridston, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.

Clerk of District Court.

M. W. Spaulding, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
John J. Quigley, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

Register of Deeds.

A. M. Lodmell, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.

States Attorney.

Olger B. Burtness, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. F. T. O'Connor, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

County Judge.

L. K. Hassell, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.

County Surveyor.

Jos. A. Ingram, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.

Coroner.

R. M. McLean, Republican, Gilby, N. D.

County Commissioners—2d Commissioner District.

Joseph R. Poupore, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
Kenneth C. Hunter, Democratic, Grand Forks, N. D.

3rd Commissioner District.

George Udenby, Democratic, Manvel, N. D.

4th Commissioner District.

Thos. F. Mooney, Republican, Fergus, N. D.

5th Commissioner District.

Robert Haddow, Republican, Gilby, N. D.
C. J. Sundahl, Democratic, Niagara, N. D.

Justices of the Peace.

John A. Erickson, Republican, Inkster, N. D.
A. B. Gunn, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
P. McLoughlin, Republican, Grand Forks, N. D.
John Sheehan, Republican, McCanna, N. D.

Constables.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota and amendment to Section 605 of the Revised Codes of 1905 and Chapter 131 of the Session laws of 1911.

There will also be submitted to the voters of the county of Grand Forks, N. D., on November 3rd, 1914, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota and also the law providing for Women Suffrage being an amendment to Section 605 of the Revised Codes of 1905 and Chapter 131 of the Session laws of 1911.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, having passed the Twelfth and Thirteenth Legislative Assemblies, will be submitted to the electors of the State of North Dakota at the general election to be held November 3d, 1914, for approval or rejection.

THOMAS HALL, Secretary of State.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Chap. 93 (S. B. No. 5—Bessessen) 1911 Session Laws.
Chap. 101 (S. B. No. 32—Overson, 1913 Session Laws.

PROVIDING FOR THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AS TO LEGISLATION.

To amend Sec. 25 of Article II of the Constitution to provide for the enactment or repeal of laws or parts of laws by the people by means of a vote taken at the polls, thus reserving to the people a part of the power, now granted exclusively to the legislature, to enact or reject laws.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the following amendment to the constitution of the state of North Dakota, adopted by the Twelfth Legisaltive Assembly of the state of North Dakota and by it referred to the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of said state for approval or rejection, is hereby agreed to and such amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state at the next general election for approval or rejection in accordance with the provisions of section 202 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota.

AMENDMENT.) Section 25 of article 2 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 25. The legislative authority of the state of North Dakota shall be vested in a legislative assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserve power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls, any act, item, section or part of any act or measure passed by the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, or the power to propose measures for enactment into laws, and at least ten per cent of the legal voters to be secured in a majority of the counties of this state shall be required to propose any measure by initiative petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days before any regular session of the legislative assembly; he shall transmit the same to the legislative assembly as soon as it convenes. Such initiative measure shall take precedence over all other measures in the legislative assembly except appropriation bills, and shall be either enacted or rejected without change or amendment by the legislative assembly within forty days. If any such initiative measure shall be enacted by the legislative assembly it shall be subject to referendum petition, or it may be referred by the legislative assembly to the people for approval or rejection. If it is rejected or no action is taken upon it by the legislative assembly within said forty days, the secretary of state shall submit it to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular general election. The legislative assembly may reject any measure so proposed by initiative petition and propose a different one to accomplish the same purpose, and in any such event both measures shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the people for approval or rejection at the next ensuing regular election. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the next ensuing election shall be approved by a majority of the votes severally cast for and against the same, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become valid, and the other shall thereby be rejected. The second power is the referendum, or the power to order any act, item, or part of any act to be referred to the people for their approval or rejection at the polls, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety), as to any measure or any parts, items or sections of any measure passed by the legislative assembly either by a petition signed by ten per cent of the legal voters of the state from a majority of the counties, or by the legislative assembly, if a majority of the members elect vote therefor. When it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall become effective without delay, such necessity and the facts creating the same shall be stated in one section of the bill, and if upon aye and no vote in each house two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall vote on a separate roll call in favor of the said law going into instant operation for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, such law shall become operative upon approval by the governor.

The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of that act from becoming operative. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislative assembly shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the legislative assembly which passed the measure on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at biennial regular elections, except as provision may be made by law for a special election or elections. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise, and shall be in force from the date of the official declaration of the vote.

The enacting clause of all the initiative bills shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the state of North Dakota." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the legislative assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for secretary of state at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted.

Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the secretary of state, and in submitting the same to the people he and all other officers shall be guided by the general laws and the act submitting this amendment until legislation shall be specially provided therefor.

This amendment shall be self executing, but legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Chap. 89 (S. B. 153—Gibbens) 1911 Session Laws.
Chap. 98 (S. B. 73—Gibbens) 1913 Session Laws.

PROVIDING FOR THE INITIATIVE AS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To amend Sec. 202 of Article XV of the Constitution permitting Amendments to the Constitution to be proposed by the people and requiring that they be submitted to the people at the next general election, thus dividing the power, now held exclusively by the legislature, of proposing Amendments to the Constitution.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION amending the Constitution of the state of North Dakota, providing for the future amendment thereof.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring:

Section 1. That the following proposed amendment to section 202 of article 15 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, adopted by the Twelfth Legislative Assembly of the state of North Dakota and by it referred to the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the said state for approval or rejection, is hereby agreed to and such amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state at the general election for approval or rejection in accordance with the provision of section 202 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota.

AMENDMENT. Article 15, section 202, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 202. This constitution may be amended so as to read as follows:

First: Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such times as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Second: Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may also be proposed by the people by the filing with the secretary of state, at least six months previous to a general election, of an initiative petition containing the signatures of at least twenty-five per cent of the legal voters in each of not less than one-half of the counties of the state. When such petition has been properly filed the proposed amendment or amendments shall be published as the legislature may provide, for three months previous to the general election, and shall be placed upon the ballot to be voted upon by the people at the next general election. Should any such amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and submitted to the people receive a majority of all the legal votes cast at such general election, such amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next legislative assembly and should such proposed amendment or amendments be agreed upon by a majority of all the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. Should any amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and receiving a majority of all the votes cast at the general election as herein provided, but failing to receive approval by the following legislative assembly to which it has been referred, such amendment or amendments shall again be submitted to the people at the next general election for their approval or rejection as at the previous general election. Should such amendment or amendments receive a majority of all the legal votes cast at such succeeding general election such amendment or amendments at once become a part of the constitution of this state. Any amendment or amendments proposed by initiative petition and failing of adoption as herein provided, shall not be again considered until the expiration of six years.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Chap. 97 (H. B. 78—O'Connor) 1911 Session Laws.
Chap. 95 (S. B. 219—Ganssle) 1913 Session Laws.

TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE STATE BLIND ASYLUM.

To amend Sec. 216 of Article XIX of the constitution of the State of North Dakota by striking out the words "A Blind Asylum" and inserting in lieu thereof, the "School for the Blind of North Dakota," so as to read as follows:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION to amend Section 216 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota pertaining to public institutions.

Be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of North Dakota adopted by the Twelfth legislative assembly and by it referred to the Thirteenth legislative assembly for approval or rejection, is hereby agreed to and such amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state at the next general election for approval or rejection, in accordance with the provisions of section 202 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota.

Section 1. AMENDMENT. Section 176 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota is amended to read as follows:

Section 176. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property, including franchises within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, but the property of the United States, and of the state, county and municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation; and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery, charitable or other public purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation; provided that all taxes and exemptions in force when this amendment is adopted shall remain in force, in the same manner and to the same extent, until otherwise provided by statute.

Section 2. AMENDMENT. Section 179, as amended by article 4 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, is amended to read as follows:

Section 179. All taxable property except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The property, including franchises of all railroads, operated in this state, and of all express companies, freight line companies, dining car companies, sleeping car companies, car equipment companies, or private car line companies, telegraph or telephone companies or corporations operating in this state, and used directly or indirectly in the carrying of persons, property or messages, shall be assessed by the state board of equalization in a manner prescribed by such state board or commission as may be provided by law. But should any railroad allow any portion of its railway to be used for any purpose other than the operation of a railroad thereon such portion of its roadway, while so used, shall be assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of other real property.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
Department of State.

In accordance with section 634, article 6, chapter 8, of the Revised Codes of North Dakota for 1905, I, Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution of this state have passed the Twelfth and Thirteenth legislative assemblies; have been published as required by section 2294, chapter 27, of the Revised Codes of 1905; and will be placed upon the official ballot and submitted to the electors, to be voted upon at the next general election, to be held on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

(GREAT SEAL) THOMAS HALL, Secretary of State.

Dated at the capitol, Bismarck, North Dakota, this 2nd day of October, A. D. 1914.

PROVIDING FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The following law, having passed the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly, amending and re-enacting Section 605 of the Revised Codes of 1905 and Chapter 131 of the Session laws of 1911, providing for Woman Suffrage, in compliance with Section 122 of the Constitution, will be submitted to the voters at the coming General Election, to be held on the 3rd day of November, 1914, for their approval or rejection:

"Sec. 605. Who Entitled to Vote." Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year and in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be a qualified elector at such election:

"First: Citizens of the United States;

"Second: Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election, provided they have complied with the provisions of any law which is now or may in the future be in force relating to the registration of voters, and all persons possessing the qualifications mentioned in this section and who have resided in this state one year, shall be eligible to any office in this state, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution."

Said election will be held at the usual voting places in the several townships and in the wards of the cities and in the Village of Niagara in the County of Grand Forks and state of North Dakota on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

Polls open at 8 o'clock A. M., and continue open until 5 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Dated at Grand Forks, N. D., this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

Hans Anderson, County Auditor.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Chap. 90 (S. B. 229—Plain) 1911 Session Laws.
Chap. 104 (S. B. 110—Plain)1913 Session Laws.

TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATORS WITHIN THE STATE.

To authorize the legislature to provide by law for the erection, purchasing, or leasing and operation of one or more terminal grain elevators in the State of North Dakota to be maintained and operated by the state, and to provide for the inspection, weighing and grading of all grain received.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION amending the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, empowering the legislative assembly to provide by law for erection, leasing, purchasing and operating terminal elevators in the state of North Dakota.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of North Dakota adopted by the Twelfth legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota and by it referred to the Thirteenth legislative assembly of said state for approval or rejection, is hereby agreed to and such amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state at the next general election for approval or rejection in accordance with the provisions of section 202 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota.

AMENDMENT. The legislative assembly is hereby authorized and empowered to provide by law for the erection, purchasing or leasing and operation of one or more terminal grain elevators in the state of North Dakota, to be maintained and operated in such manner as the legislative assembly shall prescribe, and provide for the inspection, weighing and grading of all grains received in such elevator or elevators.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Chap. 95 (H. B. 23—Nestos) 1911 Session Laws.
Chap. 103 (H. B. 116—Norheim) 1913 Session Laws.

TO PERMIT THE CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAXATION.

**To amend Sec. 176 of Article XI of the Constitution and Sec. 179 of Article XI of the Constitution as amended by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of North Dakota, to authorize laws to be passed, classifying property for purposes of taxation and requiring u