Review of Legislative Proceedings

SESSION OF 1911

In behalf of representatives of the Farmers' Union, State Grange, State Federation of Labor, State Direct Legislation League, Club Women and others who rendered valuable assistance in the cause of **Legislation for the People** I make this report of the 1911 session of the state legislature. It lacks much because the writer went to Olympia as a representative of the State Federation of Labor alone and with no thought of assuming this added duty.

Early in the session, however, he was glad to meet representatives of these other organizations and learned that they, too, could forsee the advantages of unity of action in behalf of all measures upon which they could agree, against those to which they were opposed, and each for his respective organization without prejudice toward others, if a question arose where agreement was not reached.

On this basis a Temporary Joint Legislative Committee was formed, which met each evening in the rooms of the Federation, planned its work, reported on duties assigned, centralized efforts where needed, and worked harmoniously and unitedly, for or against, all issues as agreed. It is extremely gratifying to note, that these forces which had never attempted united action before, reached unanimous conclusions on all issues before them. To the writer, because of previous experience in the work, fell the task of explaining legislative procedure, possible pitfalls, loopholes, entanglements and combinations, either favorable or to be avoided. In short, he became of necessity a bureau to whom others came for information and direction. While this in a sense retarded his individual efforts, it was essential and resulted finally in the greatest good to the greatest number.

ORGANIZATION OF LEGISLATURE

Very much depends upon the organization of a legislature, and here is where very little if any progress has been made in this state in past years. Immediately following the November elections and oftentimes long before, candidates with previous experience who aspire to leadership, "get busy" and the one who can make the most promises of committee chairmanships or other sought after places to aspirants, who in turn "get busy" in their behalf, becomes the leader, dictator, director, autocrat, czar or whatever role he sees fit to assume during the entire session. He, with the aid of a few whom he has especially favored, can shape the destinies of all important legislation. The only other power which they of necessity consider is the veto power of the Governor.

Members with previous experience and a desire to represent their, or other peoples', or corporate interests, like such procedure because it gives them better opportunities; new members without experience fall for it, because they know not of the evils of the system or how to counteract them. If they knew they would have little or no opportunity to organize their forces until after the deal was made.

Under the rules adopted by the 1911 session (these rules have changed but very little in past years) the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate are elected immediately upon the convening of the legislature and before any of the members have an opportunity through acquaintance, to judge of their ability to fill the position. When elected they appoint all standing and other committees. The House rules do not require confirmation of committee appointments, while Senate rules require confirmation within twenty-four hours after appointment, again

giving no opportunity for acquaintance or possibility of judging of fitness for position. No provision is made for removal or change if committees are unfair or unsatisfactory in any way. Each Chairman of a committee is a little czar if he desires to be, can call meetings publicly or secretly or not at all, as he desires, and the people have no redress. Twenty-four hours' notice and a two-thirds vote is necessary to change any rule after adoption.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER

Rule 2 of the House says, "The committee on rules and order shall have charge of the daily calendar of the House and direct the clerk in the order in which the business shall be transacted." The Senate rule is the same but has a proviso that a majority of the Senate may take any bill from the rules committee and put it on the daily calendar or otherwise advance it. In the House the Rules Committee is supreme in power unless overridden by a three-fifths vote. During the last session the House rules committee, composed of Speaker Taylor and representatives Dickson, Megler, Carlyon, Beach, McNeely, Miller (J. A.), Sims, Stevens (W. E.) and Todd, used their power most arbitrarily during the last half of the session. A majority of the committee repeatedly refused to put popular peoples' legislation on the daily calendar, giving preference to petty personal bills meeting their approval, with the result that many of the most valuable bills introduced died in this committee.

The following list shows some of the bills so smothered:

House Bill No. 28—False Advertising for Labor.....Rules Com. Feb. 1
House Bill No. 44—Protection of employees in building Construction .....Rules Com. Feb. 6
House Bill 72—Relating to assignment of wages.....Rules Com. Feb. 8
House Bill No. 167—Hours of labor in drug stores.....Rules Com. Feb. 15
House Bill No. 225—Giving cities the right to regulate charges for water, gas and electricity.....Rules Com. Feb. 15
House Bill No. 254—Liability act in conformity with national law .....Rules Com. Feb. 17
House Bill No. 298—Child labor bill in conformity with national committee recommendations.....Rules Com. Feb. 20
House Bill No. 317—Relating to damages for death by wrongful act .....Rules Com. Feb. 17
House Bill No. 387—Protection of employees on electrical work .....Rules Com. Feb. 25
House Bill No. 549—Regulating manufacture and sale of shoddy .....Rules Com. Feb. 25
House Bill No. 548—Regulating public employment offices .....Rules Com. Feb. 28
Senate Bill No. 100—Providing that convict-made goods should be labeled .....Rules Com. Feb. 24

On Feb. 28 the committee was notified of the large number of bills of popular interest in their possession and courteously requested to put same on the calendar. The request was repeated frequently and less courteously perhaps, but nothing was done. While commenting on committees it is but fair to state that in every instance, except the above and one noted under H. B. No. 60, we received fair, courteous and prompt consideration of all measures in which we were interested.

LEGISLATION ENACTED

HOUSE BILL NO. 153—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

The initiative and referendum bill, providing for the making of laws, as finally passed, was amended so as to require 10 and 6 per cent respectively, on initiative and referendum petitions. The time which laws enacted should be in force before being subject to amendment was reduced from four to two years. A proviso requiring that no measure should be enacted or rejected by the initiative or referendum process unless one-third

of all the votes cast at such election voted on the issue was attached. Otherwise the bill passed as prepared by its friends. We acquiesced in these amendments, believing they were but slightly, if at all, detrimental to the successful workings of the initiative and referendum.

Every effort was made by political and "special interests" legislators to defeat this measure by amending it with a view to making it as near valueless as possible.

House Record, H. B. No. 153.

The Committee on constitutional revision to whom it was referred refused to return it to the House, forcing us to secure the signatures of a majority of the House demanding compliance with rules which provide that a standing committee must return bills within ten days of time of reference. In doing this we took the precaution at the same time to pledge members to vote for the bill as introduced, and without any amendments, except those agreeable to its authors. A majority of the House members signed such a pledge. The committee upon demand returned the bill with a majority report favoring over 20 amendments, all tending to destroy or curtail the possible usefulness of the measure. Those signing were: Phil Loche (chairman), E. A. Sims, H. E. Foster, J. G. Megler and E. E. Fisher. A minority of the committee, composed of Geo. L. Denman, O. M. Haroldson and J. E. Campbell, recommended "that the bill do pass as introduced."

Destructive amendments were offered and fought for on the floor of the House by Ghent, Wray and Foster of Seattle. Sims (fish trust representative) and Beach (always a special interests tool). Seven roll calls were had on various amendments, all of which were defeated. The best expression of the real friends of the bill is obtained in a roll call on the motion to adopt the minority report. Those voting aye (true friends of the measure), were:

Page 344, House Journal.

Messrs. Alexander, Appleman, Atkinson, Boyle, Buchanan (H. D.), Buchanan (R. E.), Campbell, Chamberlain, Christensen (W. P.), Christensen (Walter T.), Deming, Denman, Dow, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Fontaine, French, Fritz, Garrecht, Gillett, Halsey, Haroldson, Hoff, Holmes, Horrigan, Hubbell, Jamieson, Johnson, Kelly, LaRue, Laube, LeSourd, McClure, McKenna, McQuesten, Moren, Phipps, Rudene, Shutt, Stevens (A. M.), Spedden, Stone, Straub, Teats, Todd, Vollmer, Wooldridge, Wright, Zednick—40.

Those voting nay were: Messrs. Beach, Bird, Byerly, Cameron, Carlyon, Conner, Davis, Dickson, Drissler, Fisher, Foster, Gandy, Ghent, Groff, Hastings, Hornibrook, Jones, Kennedy, Leonard, Locke, Martin, McArdle, McLean, McMillan, McNeely, Megler, Mess, Miller (J. A.), Minard, Moody, Rice, Scales, Sims, Smith, Stevens (W. E.), Thompson, Tonkin, Twitchell, Ward, Webster, Wray, Speaker Taylor—42.

Those absent or not voting were: Messrs. Ennis, Eshelman, Goss, McCoy, Miller (Clyde)—5.

Of those voting nay the following signed this pledge:

"Recognizing the fundamental principle that the people should rule, I hereby promise the people of the State of Washington and of my legislative district that if I am elected to the legislature at the election in November, 1910, I will vote for the submission of such amendments to the constitution as will **effectually** provide for Direct Legislation (initiative, referendum and recall) and will use every honorable means to secure the necessary legislation providing for such submission:"

Messrs. Bird, Cameron, Carlyon, Dickson, Foster, Gandy, Hastings, Kennedy, Locke, McLean, McNeely, Miller (J. A.), Scales, Smith, Thompson, Ward and Wray signed the above pledge.

Some explanation is due from these representatives who signed a pledge agreeing to support **effective direct legislation amendments** and then voted as noted above. Ask them to explain.

On final passage the following, in addition to those recorded as voting yea above, voted for the bill, after exhausting every effort to amend it so that it would be useless: Messrs. Bird, Cameron, Carlyon, Conner, Davis,

Dickson, Fisher, Gandy, Hastings, Hornibrook, Jones, Kennedy, Leonard, Locke, McLean, McNeely, Megler, Mess, Miller (J. A.), Minard, Moody, Rich, Scales, Smith, Thompson, Tonkin, Twitchell, Ward, Wray, Speaker Taylor.

Those voting nay on final passage were: Messrs. Beach, Byerly, Drissler, Foster, Ghent, Groff, Martin, McArdle, McMillan, Sims, Stevens (W. E.), Webster—12.

Senate Record, H. B. No. 153.

In the Senate the committee on Constitutional Revision, to whom same was referred, increased the percentages from 5 and 8 to 6 and 10 upon demand of Senator Collins. On the floor destructive amendments were offered by Senators Fishbach, Espey, Rydstrom and Collins. The Fishbach amendment required that initiative or referendum petitions should be placed on file in the offices of County Auditors and that all persons desiring to sign same should call and sign in the presence of the County Auditor. On roll call the vote on this amendment was as follows, **all true friends of the initiative and referendum voting nay:**

Senate Journal, p. 787. Those voting aye were: Senators Allen (F. J.), Arrasmith, Collins, Cox, Davis, Eastham, Espey, Fishbach, Nichols, Piper, Roberts, Ruth, Rydstrom, Shaefer, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Whalley—18.

Those voting nay were: Senators Anderson, Bassett, Bowen, Brown, Bryan, Chappell, Falconer, Hall, Hammer, Hutchison, Huxtable, Jensen, Landon, Metcalf, Myers, Rosenhaupt, Troy, White, President Paulhamus —19.

Those absent and not voting were: Senators Allen (P. L.), Hewitt, Jackson, Smithson, Whitney.

Of those voting nay the following had pledged their constituents to support such amendments to the constitution as would effectually provide for the initiative referendum and recall. Senators Collins, Espey, Shaefer and Whalley.

Those voting against the bill on final passage were: Senators Davis, Eastham, Nichols, Roberts, Ruth, Rydstrom, Stewart.

Those absent were Senators Allen (P. L.), Smithson, Whitney.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION BY THE INITIATIVE— H. B. No. 60

Friends of Direct Legislation deemed it essential to amend the constitution by two separate bills, H. B. No. 153 covered only the matter of initiative and referendum of laws. H. B. No. 60 was intended to give the people the right to submit constitutional amendments under the initiative, instead of by the almost impossible method of securing the consent of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature as at present.

This bill provided that ten per cent of the people could petition for a constitutional amendment and said amendment would be submitted to the people at a general election and if approved by a majority of those voting thereon it became a part of the constitution. It passed the House by practically the same vote as H. B. No. 153, the two being classed as "companion bills," running the guantlet of the same gang that opposed all progressive legislation.

Senate Record, H. B. No. 60.

The committee on constitutional revision reported with recommendations that the bill **do pass** (making no amendments to the House bill) on Feb. 10th, the report being signed by Jesse Huxtable (chairman), Senators Collins, Landon and Hutchison. Six days later it had not appeared on the Senate calendar for final consideration and an inquiry was started to ascertain the reason of the delay. Farmer Charles E. Cline (one of our legislative committee) was assigned the task, and upon inquiry was referred to the Governor. He secured an interview with Governor Hay on Feb. 17th and made the following report thereof:

"The Governor met me with the statement that he could offer me no help in the passage of House Bill No. 60; that he had called in several

friends among the Senators, among them being the two Allens, Bassett, Paulhamus, Collins and Myers; that they would not support the bill unless it was amended. The Governor said, 'I proposed this amendment and they promised me to support the bill if so amended; that the bill provides that at least 60% of all the votes cast at any election when the people had proposed an amendment to the constitution would be required to adopt the same.' The Governor said that he would veto the bill if it came to him in its present form, but if amended as suggested, he was prepared to assure me that the bill would pass."

Upon recovery from this body blow, by our Chief executive, we sought interviews with the Senators who were "called in" and verified the statement. Senator Josiah Collins, who had, on Feb. 10th, acted as reading clerk in the committee, read the bill aloud, in its entirety, moved its endorsement by the committee and signed the committee report that it **do pass**, just as it came from the House (requiring but a 10% petition and but a majority of the votes cast on the amendment to adopt same), after the Governor's conference signed another committee report requiring a 20% petition and three-fifths (60%) of all votes cast in said election (not on said amendment) to adopt an initiative amendment. What induced the Senator to change his mind? The bill did not again appear on the calendar, but on the afternoon of the last day, after the time limit for the consideration of bills had expired, a joint resolution was offered in the Senate giving permission to the House to consider S. B. No. 321 (a military bill). Senator Bryan offered an amendment which would give the Senate permission to consider H. B. No. 60. Members of the Senate desiring the passage of the military bill by the House voted for the amended resolution and it carried, but the House never acted on this joint resolution. What became of it? Ask President Paulhamus or Speaker Taylor; the printed records do not tell.

Had we been willing to accept the Governors' terms (60% of all votes cast in the election must be in favor of a constitutional amendment to adopt same) we could have secured its passage. Better, a thousand times better, to do without it than to encumber our constitution with an initiative amendment that we could not use. A majority of the votes cast for a constitutional amendment always has been sufficient to adopt it heretofore, why 60% of all votes cast in the election under the initiative method?

RECALL—H. B. No. 62

This bill as introduced applied to all elective officials, state and all political sub-divisions thereof, on a 25% petition basis. It was returned to the House with two committee reports, Messrs. Locke, Sims, Fisher, Foster and Haroldson favoring a 50% petition, which would make the recall useless. Messrs. Denman, Phipps and Campbell recommending that the original bill **do pass.**

On roll call, the following voted for a 51% petition: Messrs. Beach, Byerly, Chamberlain, Christensen (W. P.), Conner, Dickson, Drissler, Ennis, Eshelman, Foster, Ghent, Groff, Haroldson, Hoff, Hornibrook, Kennedy, LeSourd, Locke, Martin, McArdle, McKenna, McLean, McMillan, Megler, Mess, Minard, Rich, Stevens (W. E.), Straub, Tonkin, Vollmer, Webster, Zednick, Speaker Taylor—34.

Those sidestepping or absent were: Messrs. Carlyon, Fisher, Gandy, Jones, McQuesten, Miller (J. A.), Moren, Scales, Shutt, Sims, Stevens (A. M.),—11.

Following this a 33% amendment was offered and adopted, after which the bill went to the Rules committee. For 36 days we tried in vain to get the Rules committee to put it on the daily calendar for final consideration, but our efforts were in vain. Meantime the Governor had been endeavoring, by every known method, to force the House to pass Senate Bill No. 171. This bill created a board of three land commissioners, appointive by the Governor, two of whom should be appointed immediately upon the passage of the act. Its purpose was two-fold, to create two more

appointive positions for the Governor to fill and to secure control of the office of the Land Commissioner. The House indefinitely postponed this pet measure on the fifty-eighth day of the session, whereupon the Governor, through his influence with some members of the Rules committee, secured the release of the Recall bill. It was again amended so as to read:

"The percentages required shall be: state officers (other than judges, senators and representatives), city officers of cities of the first class, school district boards in cities of the first class, county officers of counties of the first, second and third classes, twenty-five per cent. Officers of all other political sub-divisions, cities, towns, townships, precincts and school districts not herein mentioned, and state senators and representatives, thirty-five per cent."

In this form it passed the House with but six nay votes. They were: Messrs. Eshelman, Foster, Groff, McMillan, Megler, Stevens (W. E.)—6.

Those sidestepping or absent were: Messrs. Buchanan (H. D.), Conner, Faulkner, Gandy, Hastings, Hubbell, Jones, Kennedy, Laube, Martin, McKenna, Rudene, Scales, Straub, Wooldridge, Wray—16.

Before taking up the Senate record on this bill a roll call vote on an amendment to exempt judges of the Supreme Court from the recall is of interest. Those voting to exempt Supreme Court Judges were: Messrs. Beach, Byerly, Conner, Drissler, Ghent, Groff, Larue, Leonard, LeSourd, Locke, Martin, McLean, McMillan, Megler, Mess, Miller (J. A.), Minard, Rich, Sims, Stevens (W. E.), Tonkin, Speaker Taylor—22.

Those sidestepping or absent were: Messrs. Carlyon, Davis, Deming, Eshelman, Gandy, McCoy, Moody, Scales, Shutt, Smith, Webster—11.

Senate Record on House Bill No. 60.

The bill was introduced in the Senate between 9 and 10 A. M. on the last day of the session, read (by title) and placed on calendar, was carefully (?) considered and passed before two P. M. (Yes, it is easy when the administration is with you). Some friend of our divine judges was on the job, however, for Senator Collins moved to exempt judges of courts of record from the bill, which amendment was passed by the following vote:

Those voting for the exemption were: Senators Allen (F. J.), Allen (P. L.), Arrasmith, Bassett, Bowen, Brown, Collins, Cox, Davis, Eastham, Fishbach, Hall, Hewitt, Jackson, Metcalf, Myers, Nichols, Piper, Smithson, Stevenson, Stewart, President Paulhamus—22.

Those sidestepping or absent were: Anderson, Huxtable, Rosenhaupt, Rydstrom, Shafer, Whalley—6.

WORKMENS' COMPENSATION ACT—H. B. No. 14

This measure, fathered by and known as the Teats Bill was prepared by a committee composed of five employers and five workingmen, appointed by the Governor as the result of a conference held under the auspices of the Tacoma Commercial Club.

The committee, after several months of arduous volunteer work, in which they were aided by Attorneys Harold Preston and Govnor Teats, completed their work a few days before the convening of the Legislature. The completed bill met the approval of representatives of the lumber and mining industries and was endorsed by the State Federation of Labor at its last convention.

We had presumed that the employers on the committee represented all the employers of the state and were surprised after the introduction of the bill to learn that Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturing associations were opposing its passage. As originally drawn, the bill contained what became known as "First Aid" provisions. The first aid portion provided that the cost of surgical, medical and hospital attention for all workmen injured in the course of their employment should be bourne equally by employer and employee during the first three weeks after injury. Plainly speaking, this meant hospital care for the injured, under direct state supervision, cutting out the grafting institutions which are, through collusion with employers, collecting, usually $1.00 monthly, from

workingmen and giving them as little as possible in return. Naturally, hospital associations, doctors connected with same and employers receiving a percentage of the monthly amounts they withhold from workingmen without the latter's consent, resented such interference with their source of profit. Employers who were not withholding hospital fees for profit approved of the first aid.

A motion to strike the "first aid" sections was defeated by a tie vote, whereupon Speaker Taylor left the chair, and with all the prestige of his official position flayed those who had defeated the motion. Many quivered under the lash, as the enmity of the Speaker left little if any chance for them to get the legislation they desired, no matter how meritorius it might be. Upon finishing his unwarranted attack, a reconsideration was had and the "first aid" sections were stricken by the following vote: (The names appearing in black type changed their vote because of the Speaker's assault. We note them to demonstrate the Speaker's power to coerce and control legislation.)

Messrs. Alexander, Appleman, Beach, Bird, Byerly, **Cameron**, Carlyon, Chamberlain, Christensen (Walter T.), Drissler, **Ennis, Eshelman**, Farnsworth, Fisher, Fontaine, French, Gandy, Halsey, **Haroldson**, Hastings, Hoff, Hornibrook, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kennedy, Larue, Leonard, Martin, McArdle, McKenna, McLean, McMillan, McNeely, McQuesten, Megler, Mess, **Miller (J. A.), Moody**, Moren, **Phipps**, Rich, **Rudene**, Sims, Stevens (W. E.), Stevens (A. M.), Stone, **Thompson**, Twitchell, Vollmer, Ward, **Webster**, Wray, Speaker Taylor—55.

Those sidestepping or absent were: Messrs. Foster, Ghent, Locke, Minard, Smith, Spedden—6.

Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers' Associations of the state continued their fight after the "first aid" was stricken, but the bill passed the House with 69 for, 24 against, 3 absent. Those recorded against H. B. No. 14 on final passage were: Messrs. Appleman, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Fontaine, Foster, Frits, Gillett, Groff, Halsey, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Locke, McArdle, McCoy, McKenna, McMillan, Megler, Miller (J. A.), Minard, Sims, Stone, Twitchell, Vollmer—24. Absentees were: Gandy, Ghent, Smith—3.

Senate Record, Compensation Act, H. B. No. 14.

Unable to defeat the measure in the House, its opponents resorted to different tactics in the Senate. Two other bills, drawn by attorneys for Casualty Companys, were introduced by Senators Metcalf and Collins. Under them Casualty Companies could continue to rob both employer and employee. If the Teats bill was adopted the state would become the insurer, the employer would pay his premiums to the state instead of to the Casualty company and the state would compensate its injured workmen without cost to the state, other than the cost of administration of the law. Personal injury suits would be eliminated, court costs reduced and workmen promptly compensated for injuries received in the course of their employment. Naturally, the Casualty Companies were bitterly opposed to legislation that took away their chief source of revenue. It was reported that they were willing to spend $100,000 or more to defeat the Teats bill. The assault against it from certain newspapers and senators led many to believe that the report was well founded.

On the 58th day of the session, after one of the most bitterly contested fights of the year, the Teats Compensation bill (H. B. No. 14) was finally passed by the following vote: (Names in black type tried to substitute the Metcalf Casualty Co. bill but failed on a test vote.)

Those voting aye were: Senators **Allen (F. J.)**, Allen (P. L.), Anderson, Arrasmith, **Bassett**, Bowen, **Brown**, Bryan, **Chappell**, Cox, Espey, Falconer, Fishbach, Hall, Hammer, Hewitt, Jackson, Jensen, Landon, **Metcalf**, Myers, **Piper, Shaefer**, Smithson, Stevens, Stevenson, **Stewart**, Troy, White, President Paulhamus—30.

Those voting nay were: Senators **Collins, Davis, Eastham, Hutchison Nichols, Roberts, Ruth, Rydstrom, Whalley, Whitney**—10.

Absent—Senators Huxtable and Rosenhaupt—2.

This law we believe to be the most advanced and meritorious piece of legislation of its kind yet enacted in this or any other country.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN—H. B. No. 12

Fathered by Representative J. E. Campbell, the eight-hour law for women was bitterly assailed by employing interests throughout the state. Fish and canning interests succeeded in amending the bill so as to exempt their industries from its operation. We were not opposed to exempting the fruit industry, but did resent to our utmost ability the exemption of fish canneries, which, of all the industries of the state employing girls and women, are, in our belief, among the most unsuitable. Fruit packing and canning, and fish canneries were exempted from the bill by the following vote: Messrs. Alexander, Appleman, Atkinson, Beach, Byerly, Carlyon, Chamberlain, Christensen (W. P.), Conner, Drissler, Farnsworth, Fisher, Fontaine, Foster, French, Frits, Gandy, Ghent, Groff, Halsey, Hastings, Hoff, Jones, Kelly, Kennedy, Larue, Leonard, LeSourd, Locke, Martin, McArdle, McCoy, McKenna, McLean, McMillan, McNeely, Megler, Mess, Minard, Moody, Rich, Rudene, Sims, Smith, Stevens (W. E.), Stevens (A. M.), Spedden, Stone, Teats, Todd, Twitchell, Vollmer, Webster, Wright, Speaker Taylor—55. Upon final passage the bill was opposed by the following: Messrs. Appleman, Atkinson, Christensen (W. P.), Conner, Drissler, Eshelman, Farnsworth, Fisher, Fontaine, Foster, Frits, Gillett, Groff, Halsey, Hornibrook, Jones, Kelly, Kennedy, McArdle, McKenna, McLean, McMillan, Rudene, Sims, Stevens (W. E.), Stone, Vollmer—27.

Sidestepping or absent were: Bird, Byerly, Leonard, Martin, Megler—5.

COURT JUDGES PUT UNDER DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

The act of two years ago which deprived the people of their right to nominate Supreme Court judges was repealed and the peoples' rights restored in a better form than the original law. Under the new law candidates for the Supreme Court at the primaries who receive fifty per cent of all votes cast are placed on the election ballot without opposing candidates, while those receiving less than fifty per cent have twice the number of names put on the ballot on election day that there are judges to be elected.

The term of office of Supreme Court judges was lengthened from four to six years. Under this system there will be three elected at each biennial election.

SUPERIOR COURTS

Six additional Superior Court judgeships were created, despite the acknowledged fact that the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act would eliminate probably seventy-five per cent of the personal injury cases which occupied three-fourths of the time of courts and juries, in our Superior Courts. These plums were distributed as follows: Snohomish county, 1; King county, 2; Yakima county, 1; Pacific and Wahkiakum, 1; Cowlitz, Skamania and Klickitat, 1.

MILLAGE TAX FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Resolutions adopted by the State Grange declaring against the existing system of pork barrel and log rolling methods necessary to secure appropriations for state educational institutions and in favor of a millage tax basis of support, resulted in the introduction and passage of such a bill, which should eliminate from future sessions much of the lobbying and trading resorted to in the past, by both the representatives of these institutions and members of the legislature.

INSURANCE CODE

A complete revision of the insurance laws of the state was enacted. It was essential that this be watched carefully, in the interests of benefits guaranteed by International Unions as well as mutual insurance by farmers, fraternal and other mutual companies. All appear to be amply protected and every one carrying insurance is undoubtedly materially benefitted by the adoption of this new code. Its passage was bitterly opposed by questionable insurance companies and the underwriters of San Francisco.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—S. B. No. 102

This measure, which became law, repealed the existing Railway Commission Law and enacted in its stead a commission with power of regulation over all public service corporations. Its passage met with considerable opposition from cities because of the abrogation of the rights of home rule they previously enjoyed. Such opposition was largely overcome, however, as a better understanding was reached. The development of interurban traffic, long distance telephone systems, power, light, water and gas distribution has reached a stage where state regulation is essential if they are to be controlled. If administered in the interests of the people it will prove advantageous, if dominated by the corporations, nothing more disastrous to the development of municipally owned public utilities could have been concocted.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Despite the exposures of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds, internal dissention, inefficiency, insubordination, in short, rotten, core and all, condition existing in the state militia, no action was taken to improve existing conditions, other than to appropriate money to cover embezzlements and deficiencies, create a new branch to be known as the Naval Militia, and provide funds for the maintenance of the whole putrid political mess during the coming biennial. This at a cost of over $205,000 of the taxpayers' money. As a further precaution against lack of military spirit the appropriation of $816,000 for the state University is made contingent upon compulsory military drill for all first-year students, to continue through the second year unless excused by a three-fourths vote of the faculty.

How much longer are taxpayers going to stand for such worthless extravagance and misappropriation of public funds?

OWNERSHIP OF LANDS BY ALIENS—S. B. No. 59

Senator Josiah Collins wanted aliens to have all the rights of citizens, when it came to ownership of land. We were opposed and succeeded in amending the bill so as to exclude aliens who were barred from becoming citizens, in which form it passed the Senate. Later it was assigned to the graveyard by the House.

LICENSE FOR ALIENS TO CARRY FIREARMS

Senate Bill No. 180, which became a law, made it unlawful for any alien to have in his possession any firearm without having obtained a license from the State Auditor, which license can only be issued upon the certificate of the Consul domiciled in the State of Washington and representing the country of such alien. Cost of license, $15.00.

The bill was passed as a protection to game. Had labor asked for its passage as a protection against possible labor troubles it is safe to say that the members responsible for its enactment would have opposed it.

CHILD LABOR—H. B. No. 298

This bill was a copy of the law proposed by the national committee on uniform child labor legislation. Its adoption in this state, at this time, was essential, as the previous session had repealed several sections of our child labor laws when they adopted the criminal code, which covered only a small portion of the matter repealed.

The proposed law placed the issuance of permits under certain conditions, in the hands of the school authorities, they of all officials being the best qualified to know of the necessities of the occasion and the ad-

visability of a leave of absence from school on the part of the child. This power had, heretofore, in this state, been in the hands of the Superior Court Judges, some of whom resented having it taken from them. Juvenile Court Judges A. W. Frater, of Seattle, and J. D. Hinkle, of Spokane, got very busy among their friends in the Legislature, with the result that no child labor legislation was enacted.

When the issuance of permits to children under age to work becomes such a valuable asset to our Juvenile Court Judges that they will urge the defeat of the best child labor bill ever presented to the legislature because it takes from them the right to issue permits and places it where those with experience believe better results will be attained, it is time we had some new Juvenile Court Judges.

TAXPAYER QUALIFICATION FOR JUROR STILL HOLDS

Despite our efforts to the contrary, it is still necessary that, in order to be a juror, you must be a citizen and a **taxpayer.** There is no legitimate reason why a farmer or laborer who cannot afford to own a farm or home and whose personal property is so limited in amount as to be exempt from taxes, should be disqualified from jury service. Failure to resent this injustice and the next step is a property qualification for voters.

GOOD ROADS

The acts of the last Legislature on this subject are so well portrayed in the address of Master C. B. Kegley before the State Grange Convention that I quote therefrom:

"The last Legislature split on the Good Roads bill—not on a bill to build good roads for the farmer, or for truck hauling, but because those wanting automobile boulevards were divided into factions which opposed each other. Their bone of contention was not whether the farmer and consumer should be benefitted by state aid in road building and improvement, but which group of automobilists should have their plans for highway boulevards adopted. Each faction wanted the automobile boulevards, one known as the Pacific Highway, connecting the large cities of the Sound and the other the one promoted by Sam Hill to follow the Columbia River and cross his large tract of land to Maryhill. And then Spokane came in for a Cross State road. Any of these would cost such an enormous amount and be of so little use to the farmers that we opposed them vigorously and none of them got through. * * * * Every city and town of note should be made the hub from which roads should radiate and connect with other roads, thus connecting all towns and cities, and at the same time leaving to each local road improvement district or county to determine where such roads should be built.

"Patrons, make no mistake. Do not be deceived. Between the multi-millionaire land speculator and automobilists of the big cities who simply want the state to build their pleasure highways, and the farmer who must have improved roads connecting the farm with the market, there is an irreconcilable difference, and the farmer will not get a square deal unless you, his representatives, are eternally vigilant in looking after his interests. The boulevard seekers are always on the job, and if we are to succeed in our efforts we must go right after this road proposition until it is settled and settled right."

In behalf of labor I might add to the above: We are with you, Mr. Farmer, our interests are identical—good roads to benefit producer and consumer.

GRAIN AND HAY INSPECTION—H. B. No. 228

A law establishing standards in weight and quality of hay and grain was greatly desired by growers. A measure in accord with their views was enacted, except that what is known as "out inspection" was stricken from the bill in the Senate through the efforts of Senators Cox, Fishbach, Chappell, Metcalf, Nichols and Ruth. No roll call is available, as the action was taken in a committee of the whole. (This method of amending bills is too frequently resorted to in the Senate for the purpose of avoiding roll calls, which become a permanent record).

HORTICULTURAL ACT—H. B. No. 438

Horticultural laws were strengthened, State Horticultural Commissioner's office removed to Tacoma, and sufficient funds appropriated to provide for a more rigid enforcement than heretofore.

TOWNSHIP LAW—H. B. No. 288

This measure of home rule in townships was strengthened, but still lacks much of meeting the views of its sponsors.

WEED LAW—H. B. No. 240

A law was passed requiring the destruction of noxious weeds, which law authorizes road supervisors to destroy same, upon failure of owners or lessees to do so. Its enactment was sought by farmers in an endeavor to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

A COMMISSION TO REVISE MINING LAWS

Legislation in behalf of the most hazardous of all employments, requiring the serivces of a large army of men, coal mining, has not kept step with the rapid development, during the past few years, of the industry. Existing legislation has suffered amendment after amendment and conditions in the industry have changed until it was essential that a complete revision of the mining codes be undertaken. To that end the Legislature provided for the appointment of a commission and appropriated sufficient money to pay the expenses thereof.

STORAGE OF POWDER

A catastrophe in Roslyn which resulted in the blowing up of a whole family gave prominent publicity to the fact that miners were required by the coal operators to store their own powder, which necessarily meant in their own homes, as the operators provided no place of storage. Remedial legislation compelling operators to build powder magazines in suitable locations and issue powder each morning in sufficient amounts for the day was enacted.

ASSISTANT MINING INSPECTOR

The growth of the mining industry necessitated assistance for the mine inspector, who looks after the enforcement of legislation in relation to ventilation, safety, cause of accidents and the state's welfare in connection with the industry. An assistant mining inspector was provided for.

DAYS' LABOR ON PUBLIC WORK

A revision of the local improvement laws, among other things made it possible for cities, through proper officials, to do local improvement work without letting same to contract. Heretofore it has been compulsory that all work of this nature be let by contract to the lowest bidder. Likewise greater freedom was given county commissioners to do road and bridge work by day's labor if they so desired.

LIEN LAW

The Arts and Crafts Lien Law, of which we heard so much prior to the session, was talked to death by its friends in their anxiety to foist something upon the public which no one wanted except a few large contractors and architects. A material men's lien law, modifying existing legislation relative to the giving of notice of delivery of material, to owners, but in no way affecting labor, was passed.

FULL TRAIN CREW BILL

Members of the railroad organizations concentrated their energies upon the passage of what is known as the Full Train Crew bill and success crowned their efforts. We were pleased to render them such assistance as we could, as its enactment is not only a relief to them where relief was needed, but means greater safety to the traveling public as well.

LABOR LEGISLATION DEFEATED

PLUMBER'S LICENSE LAW

The efforts of the plumbers to enact a plumber's license law met with defeat, largely on account of that old decision of the Supreme Court that is so sweeping a denunciation of legislation of this character that it is almost impossible to overcome. This decision, together with the ever-ready cry of a plumbing trust, sent the measure to indefinite postponement in the House one morning before its friends could rally to its rescue.

BARBER'S LICENSE LAW—H. B. No. 135.

A bill extending the present barbers license law so as to include all cities and towns of the state, passed the House on the fifty-third day of the session. This delay should not have occurred, as the opposition was not strong enough to so long delay the measure, if its friends had been more persistent in the early part of the session. Bro. Wilson (Sargeant-at-Arms of the House, and a barber), Bro. Giersch and others were looking after it, and I gave it little attention except to, on several occasions, urge greater activity. When it reached the Senate, the clerk of the Judiciary committee, who, it was reported, was interested in a barber school, did all he could to delay it, but Senators Landon and Bryan, of the Judiciary committee, came to the rescue promptly when their attention was called to it, and made a favorable report on the fifty-ninth day. Too late, however, it was lost in the mad rush at the close and died for want of time to consider it.

SEMI-MONTHLY PAY

A bill providing for semi-monthly pay was introduced by Mr. Scales, but went the indefinite postponement route. The Retail Grocers association were its instigators and we were backing it quietly, so were taken entirely unawares when they permitted it to be sent to the graveyard without an effort to ascertain a record of its enemies.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

I report this under the heading "labor legislation defeated" because it had the endorsement of the State Labor Commissioner. He and its author, Senator Sheafer, of Spokane, were, so far as we were able to ascertain, the only two friends it had. The bill was never heard from after we had exposed its fallacies before the Senate committee. In this connection it might not be amiss to say that this is the only occasion so far as we know, when the State Labor Commissioner appeared before any committee of the last Legislature on labor issues.

MINERS' BILLS DEFEATED

Bills providing for an eight-hour day, from bank to bank, compelling coal operators to recognize 2000 pounds as a ton when paying for mining coal and requiring safety lamps, were defeated. Brothers Gatz, Durham and Harlan pleaded in vain for their enactment.

UNFAIR LEGISLATION DEFEATED

Very little legislation was introduced which aimed in any way to cripple our organization or thwart our legislative efforts, and what was introduced was easily defeated. Our strong lobby emphasized the futility of efforts in this direction.

ANTI-PLEDGE BILL

The Anti-Pledge bill, which attempted to prevent legislative candidates from pledging themselves to their constituents in behalf of certain legislation, passed the House but was never heard from in the Senate.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE SECOND CHOICE IN PRIMARY LAW

A majority of the House succeeded in passing an act, repealing the second choice provisions of the primary law and making other radical changes. No consideration was given it by the Senate and our primary law remains unchanged except as to Supreme Court Judges, who are again included in its scope.

CONCLUSION

Much credit is due to personal sacrifices and untiring effort on the part of many individuals at home and at Olympia in the furtherance of this work. Many appeals were sent out from Olympia to individuals and organizations to petition, write or telegraph their representatives on the issues before them. Such requests invariably brought prompt responses.

Among those who personally participated in the work at Olympia, and to whom the people of our state are indebted for valuable services rendered, were:

Farmers Union:—Messrs. R. B. Martin (Chairman Temporary Joint Legislative Committee), A. McCurtain, W. H. Childs, W. B. Davis, R. E. Darling.

State Grange:—Messrs. C. B. Kegley, Geo. Hingston, H. D. Jory, F. J. Chamberlain, C. E. Cline, J. O. Wing.

State Federation of Labor—Messrs. P. W. Dowler, C. O. Young, Pete Henretty, P. K. Mohr, G. F. Staub, F. Gatz, Rob't Harlan, Chas. Perry Taylor, Jas. Durham, Alice Lord, Lorah Zach, Robert Hesketh.

Women Workers—Dr. Theresa McMahon, Mrs. E. P. Fick, Mrs. Blanche Mason, L. R. Case.

At the conclusion of the session all who had participated in the work realized that the successes attained had been accomplished through unity of action of the representatives of these organizations and all favored the formation of a permanent organization to continue the work. President R. B. Martin and Secretary P. W. Dowler were instructed to make necessary arrangements for a conference of all interested. As a result of their efforts a meeting was held in North Yakima on Sept. 25, 1911, at which time a permanent organization was formed under the name of Joint Legislative Committee of Direct Legislation League of Washington, State Federation of Labor, Farmers' Union, State Grange.

Its stated objects are:

First—To secure the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall amendments now before the people.

Second—To secure the submission to the people by the next Legislature of an amendment extending to the people the power to initiate amendments to the constitution.

Third—To secure at such times and in such manner as may be deemed advisable the enactment of measures that will conserve and extend the powers of the people to rule themselves and elect their public servants.

Resolutions were adopted favoring legislation providing for the election of delegates to national conventions to nominate Presidents and Vice-Presidents by the Direct Primary, the Recall of Judges, the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people and a thorough Corrupt Practices Act.

For the purpose of furthering these objects this report has been prepared and given publicity. The all important work before voters who believe in a Government of, by and for the people, is a campaign of education in behalf of the amendments submitted to be voted upon in November, 1912, viz.:

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Hand in hand with this must go a campaign in behalf of a Legislature which will submit a further amendment granting to the people the right to amend their constitution by the INITIATIVE and for a Governor who realizes that our people are capable of direct self government.

The Joint Legislative Committee will direct such a campaign, will make every possible effort to give publicity to the amendments before the people; will direct and aid in pledging legislative and gubernatorial candidates for the necessary further amendment and will give all possible publicity to the attitude of political aspirants toward this issue. In fact, will make it THE ISSUE in the campaign.

It will then be up to every voter who believes in Direct Legislation to vote for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as submitted and for candidates who believe in the much-needed right to amend the state constitution by the Initiative.

We will do our part. Do yours, Voters, and if "Special Privilege" continues in the saddle it will be because a majority (not a minority as at present) of the people so ordain.

Respectfully submitted by

CHARLES R. CASE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Endorsed by
FRED J. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman
ALMER McCURTAIN
HENRY A. McLEAN
Joint Legislative Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ROSTER

SENATE

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, TWELFTH SESSION, 1911.

No. Dist.	NAME	COUNTIES REPRESENTED	P. O. ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
1...	Earl C. Davis....	Grant..... Douglas.... Perry..... Okanogan..	Ephrata.....	Banker
2...	*A. W. Anderson....	Stevens.....	Addy.....	Lumberman
3...	Jesse Huxtable.....	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Ry. Conductor
4...	R. A. Hutchinson...	Spokane.....	Spokane.....	Farmer
5...	E. C. Whitney.....	Spokane.....	Foothills.....	Liveryman
6...	*George W. Shaefer..	Spokane.....	225 17th Ave., Spokane.....	Lawyer
7...	*Harry Rosenhaupt..	Spokane.....	2017 8th Ave., Spokane.....	Lawyer
8...	*Oliver Hall.....	Whitman....	Colfax.....	Farmer
9...	Joseph Arrasmith...	Whitman....	Colfax.....	Farmer
10...	John R. Stevenson	Asotin..... Columbia... Garfield.... Adams.....	Pomeroy.....	Merchant
11...	John D. Bassett...	Franklin... Walla Wall	Ritzville.....	Banker
12...	D. H. Cox.....	Walla Walla.	Walla Walla.....	Grain Dealer
13...	John H. Smithson..	Chelan..... Kittitas....	Ellensburg.....	Banker
14...	Charles E. Meyers..	Lincoln.....	Davenport.....	Jeweler
15...	Frank. J. Allen....	Benton..... Yakima....	North Yakima.....	Lawyer
16...	*John E. Chappell.	Klickitat... Skamania..	Goldendale.....	Merchant
17...	A. B. Eastham.....	Clarke.....	Vancouver.....	Dentist
18...	F. L. Stewart.....	Cowlitz.....	Kelso.....	Banker
19...	*H. A. Espey.....	Pacific..... Wahkiakum..	Oysterville.....	Dairyman
20...	H. O. Fishback.....	Lewis.....	Adna.....	Farmer
21...	*H. B. Hewitt.....	Chehalis.....	Hoquiam	Lumberman
22...	A. S. Ruth.....	Thurston....	Olympia.....	Civil Engineer
23...	James W. Bryan..	Island..... Kitsap..... Mason.....	Bremerton.....	Lawyer
24...	*David S. Troy.....	Jefferson... Clallam.... San Juan..	Chimacum.....	Farmer
25...	W. H. Paulhamus...	Pierce.....	Sumner.....	Farmer
26...	*Ralph Metcalf.....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Lumberman
27...	John L. Roberts....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Manufacturer
28...	Arvid Rydstrom....	Pierce.....	Tacoma.....	Civil Engineer
29...	*Peder Jensen.....	Pierce.....	Fern Hill (Tacoma).....	Pharmacist
30...	*B. A. Bowen.....	King.....	Kent.....	Real Estate, Ins.
31...	*Ralph D. Nichols...	King.....	4815 37th St. So., Seattle....	Lawyer
32...	*Daniel Landon.....	King.....	4115 Fremont Ave., Seattle..	Lawyer
33...	*Pliny L. Allen.....	King.....	523 25th St. So., Seattle.....	Printer, Publr.
34...	*George U. Piper....	King.....	510 James St., Seattle.....	Real Estate
35...	*Josiah Collins.....	King.....	1205 University St., Seattle...	Lawyer
36...	*John A. Whalley...	King.....	852 W. Galer, Seattle.....	Insurance
37...	*Frank C. Jackson...	King.....	801 35th Ave., Seattle.....	Real Estate
38...	J. A. Falconer.....	Snohomish...	Everett.....	Lumberman
39...	*E. Milton Stephens..	Snohomish...	Monroe.....	Bnkr., Lumbmn.
40...	*Emerson Hammer...	Skagit.....	Sedro-Wholley.....	Merchant
41...	Ed. Brown.....	Whatcom....	Custer.....	Farmer
42...	*Henry M. White....	Whatcom....	Bellingham.....	Lawyer

*Holdover.

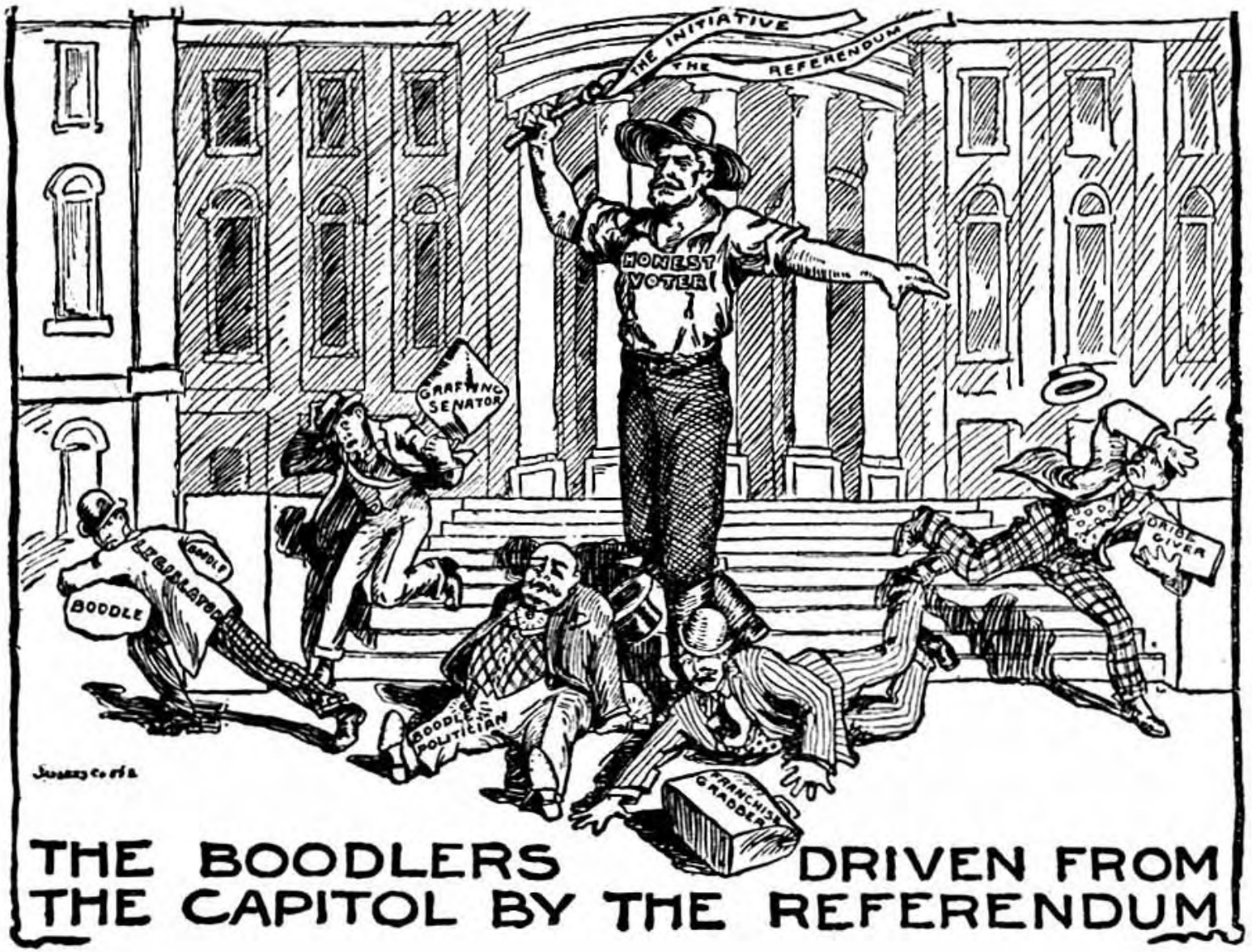
HOUSE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TWELFTH SESSION, 1911.

No. Dist.	NAME	COUNTIES REPRESENTED	P. O. ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
1..	Henry R. Spedden	Stevens	Colville	Real Estate
	S. J. Appleman	Stevens	Newport	Merchant
2..	R. E. Buchanan	Spokane	E. 321 Nora Ave., Spokane	Lawyer
	W. E. Stephens	Spokane	1703 Crescent Ave., Spokane	Real Estate, Ins.
3..	Geo. L. Denman	Spokane	E. 2628 4th Ave., Spokane	Teacher
	Dalbert E. Twitchel	Spokane	E. 1816 9th Ave., Spokane	Lawyer
4..	Clyde Miller	Spokane	Waverly	Farmer
	A. M. Stephens	Spokane	Deer Park	Farmer
5..	Guy B. Groff	Spokane	402 Mohawk Blk., Spokane	Lawyer
	Lloyd E. Gandy	Spokane	27 Sumner Ave., Spokane	Lawyer
6..	Harve H. Phipps	Spokane	1718 Dean Ave., Spokane	Lawyer
	E. H. Eshelman	Spokane	Madison Hotel, Spokane	Real Estate
7..	Chas. R. Larue	Whitman	Colfax	Real Estate, Ins.
	Hugh C. Todd	Whitman	Colfax	Lawyer
8..	W. C. McCoy	Whitman	Oakesdale	Farmer
	H. S. McClure	Whitman	Garfield	Farmer
9..	Elmer E. Halsey	Asotin	Clarkston	Lawyer
10..	W. J. Kelly	Garfield	Pomeroy	Farmer
11..	J. A. Fontaine	Columbia	Dayton	Farmer
12..	J. A. McLean	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Contr., Buildr.
13..	Gustav Vollmer	Walla Walla	Waitsburg	Farmer
	Francis A. Garrecht	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Lawyer
14..	B. B. Horrigan	Franklin	Pasco	Lawyer
15..	S. C. Gillett	Adams	Ritzville	Farmer
16..	E. L. Farnsworth	Lincoln	Wilbur	Banker
	O. W. Stone	Lincoln	Davenport	Undertaker
17..	J. W. Faulkner	Okanogan	Twisp	Lawyer
18..	Edward Johnson	Douglas	Bridgeport	Capitalist
19..	J. C. Hubbell	Kittitas	Ellensburg	Fruit Grower
	Geo. E. Dickson	Kittitas	Ellensburg	Investments
20..	Walker Moren	Yakima	North Yakima	Lawyer
	C. W. Chamberlin	Yakima	Granger	Fruit Grower
21..	William E. Hornibrook	Klickitat	Goldendale	Farmer
22..	Wm. P. Christensen	Skamania	Stevenson	Banker
23.	Edward L. French	Clarke	Vancouver, R. F. D. No. 1	Farmer
	Geo. Y. Moody	Clarke	Washougal	Real Estate
24..	Oliver Byerly	Cowlitz	Ostrander	Logger
25..	J. G. Megler	Wahkiakum	Brookfield	Canneryman
26..	John H. Drissler	Pacific	South Bend	Merchant
27.	Frank A. Martin	Lewis	Centralia	Lumberman
	J. E. Leonard	Lewis	Chehalis	Coal Mine Opr.
	Wm. Scales	Lewis	Centralia	Merchant
28..	P. H. Carlyon	Thurston	Olympia	Dentist
	Archie W. Demtag	Thurston	Littlerock	Shingle Mnfr.
29..	Phil. S. Locke	Chehalis	Aberdeen	Real Estate
	E. L. Minard	Chehalis	Elma	Merch.,Lumbmn.
30..	Fred Straub	Chehalis	Hoquiam	Jeweler
31..	Wm. M. Beach	Mason	Shelton	Physician
32..	Geo. F. Ward	Kitsap	Bremerton	Merchant
33..	E. A. Sims	Jefferson	Port Townsend	Logger
	L. D. McArdle	Jefferson	Quilcene	Oyster grounds
34..	E. E. Fisher	Clallam	Port Angeles	Druggist
35..	James McNeely	Pierce	Buckley	Lumberman
	G. Dowe McQuesten	Pierce	3216 E. X St., Tacoma	Lawyer
36..	Govnor Teats	Pierce	No. 13th and Alder Sts., Tacoma	Lawyer
	R. W. Jamieson	Pierce	3324 No. 28th., Tacoma	Lawyer
37..	R. D. Shutt	Pierce	1711 So. 9th St., Tacoma	Real Estate, Ins.
	J. H. Davis	Pierce	812 So. Ainsworth St., Tacoma	Real Estate, Ins.
38..	James J. Cameron	Pierce	1115 D St., Tacoma	Dep. Co. Treas
	Thomas. A. Thompson	Pierce	3575 E. Howe St., Tacoma	Salesman
39..	Lorenzo Dow	Pierce	Fern Hill, Tacoma	Lawyer
	Frank J. Laube	Pierce	3311 No. 7th St., Tacoma	Lawyer

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

Dist. No.	NAME	COUNTIES REPRESENTED	P. O. ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
40..	F. H. Tonkin	King	Black Diamond	Engineer
	Fred J. Mess	King	Orillia	Farmer
	Howard D. Taylor	King	Eagle Gorge	Lumberman
41.	Chas. H. Ennis	King	12th Ave. So. W., Seattle	Lawyer
	George B. Webster	King	2309 Walnut Ave., S.W.,Seattle	Printer, Publr.
42.	Walter T. Christensen	King	2450 West 63rd St., Seattle	Physician
	Edgar J. Wright	King	4743 University Blvd., Seattle	Lawyer
43.	William Wray	King	421 Lake Ave., Seattle	Lawyer
	Victor Zednick	King	543 22nd Ave. S., Seattle	Newspaper
44..	H. E. Kennedy	King	873 Madison St., Seattle	Hotel Propr.
	J. A. Ghent	King	203-5 Marion Bldg., Seattle	Phys., Surg.
45..	Somers Hayes Smith	King	Madison Hotel, Seattle	Lawyer
	Francis Patrick Goss	King	1023 Union St., Seattle	News Writer
46..	Oscar M. Haroldson	King	216 Wall St., Seattle	Printing Suppl.
	Fred W. Hastings	King	2 Prospect St., Seattle	Lawyer
47..	H. D. Buchanan	King	1610 33rd Ave., Seattle	Lawyer
	H. E. Foster	King	325 19th Ave., Seattle	Lawyer
48..	H. W. Holmes	Snohomish	Everett	Lawyer
	J. E. Campbell	Snohomish	Everett	Publisher
49..	Thos. Bird	Snohomish	Monroe	Lawyer
	J. L. Boyle	Snohomish	Snohomish	Lumberman
50..	Francis A. LeSourd	Island	Coupeville	Farmer
51..	W. A. McKenna	Skagit	Mount Vernon	Lumberman
	J. O. Rudene	Skagit	LaConner	Farmer
	W. W. Conner	Skagit	LaConner	Farm Lands
52..	J. W. Fritz	San Juan	Friday Harbor	Farmer
53..	C. H. Hoff	Whatcom	Lawrence	Lumberman
	C. H. Woolridge	Whatcom	Ferndale, R. F. D.	Farmer
54..	J. A. Millet	Whatcom	Bellingham	Real Estate, Ins.
	D. N. McMillan	Whatcom	Bellingham	Fisherman
55..	H. R. Alexander	Ferry	Keller	Mining
56..	Thos. H. Atkinson	Chelan	Entiat	Orchardist
58..	Nelson Rich	Benton	Prosser	Contractor
59..	D. W. Jones	Grant	Coulee City	Undertaker



THE BOODLERS DRIVEN FROM THE CAPITOL BY THE REFERENDUM