Amendments to the constitution of Missouri proposed by the Constitutional Convention, 1922-1923, and the address to the people: To be submitted at special election to be held Tuesday, February 26, 1924
Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri

Proposed by the Constitutional Convention 1922-1923

and the Address to The People

To be Submitted at Special Election to be Held Tuesday, February 26, 1924
Address to the People

To the People of Missouri:

Your representatives assembled in convention to revise and amend the constitution of our state submit the result of their work for your consideration and action. The convention recommends certain changes in the present constitution and that you may fully understand the proposed amendments the following explanations are offered:

The people voted to call the convention in 1921 and it convened May 15, 1922. There were eighty-three members, two from each of the thirty-four senatorial districts and fifteen from the state at large. The membership was equally divided between the two dominant political parties—it was bipartisan. Four of the delegates were women and in the membership there were labor leaders, farmers, a college president, teachers, bankers, business men, editors, and lawyers. All parts of the state with its many and diversified interests were represented.

The work of the convention was done first by standing committees, to which were referred the articles and sections of the present constitution, together with some three hundred and seventy-five independent proposals for amendments. Committee meetings were held for the consideration of all proposals and public hearings were held frequently for the convenience of delegations of citizens who appeared for or against proposed amendments. Extensive investigations and studies were conducted, not only of the constitution and laws of our own state and the workings of our state government, but of other states as well. The committees made their reports to the convention, where opportunities for full and free consideration and discussion were afforded.

Space will not permit a detailed statement of the months of tireless labor devoted to these tasks. Much time of the convention was given to consideration of proposals offered by various persons and organizations, many of which contained progressive and meritorious suggestions but had to be finally rejected because not adapted to the needs of Missouri. Every line of every amendment adopted was condensed and corrected to insure brevity and clarity. The final draft of the amendments submitted is the composite product of the earnest deliberations and careful study of the delegates.
The first constitution of our state was adopted in 1820, the next in 1865 and the last in 1875. Those who framed the changes embodied in the constitution of 1875 appreciated the value of historic precedent and attempted to adapt that document to the problems of that day. Conditions in Missouri have changed since 1875, and it has been our aim to propose such changes in that constitution as to enable our government to function properly in accordance with present needs.

In 1875 the population of our state was 1,721,295; in 1920 it was 3,404,055. St. Louis had a population of 310,864; in 1920 it had 772,879. Kansas City had a population of 32,260; in 1920 it was 324,410. The assessed value of the property of the state then was $567,988,490.00; now it is $4,613,901,497.00. The attendance in our public schools then was 169,270; now it is 736,522. The amount of money devoted annually to our public schools then was $1,142,959.93; in 1922 it was $40,499,939.31. The running expenses of the state government have increased more than twenty-fold. Changes, growth and development in farms, mines, factories, transportation, finance, social and economic conditions and education will readily suggest themselves.

There have been many efforts to amend our constitution in recent years by submission of amendments by the general assembly or through the initiative. Since 1908 there have been 93 such amendments proposed, 17 of which have been adopted. The expense of such submissions has been more than $440,000 and the average cost of the adoption of each of the amendments has been more than $25,000. Regardless of the merits of those proposed amendments, or whether they were offered under the stress of local or temporary conditions, they had to be considered in the heat of political campaigns when other issues were claiming the attention of the voters. This convention was called so that if changes were to be made in the constitution they might be submitted only after full consideration in the light of the whole constitution and all related matters. This is the first opportunity for forty-eight years that the people of Missouri have had to pass upon amendments framed by a deliberative body chosen for that purpose only by the people themselves. In order that the voters may now have full opportunity to give the amendments fair consideration they are to be submitted at a special election.

Our constitution contains fifteen articles and a schedule, subdivided into three hundred and twenty sections. The various articles deal with separate subject matters and matters properly connected therewith. The schedule contains the provisions for carrying the constitution into effect and necessary for conducting the government during the period of change from the old to the amended constitution.

The three general departments of our state government are the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Each is a special department and in its proper sphere is independent of the others but all are closely related and the activities of each are interwoven into the activities of
the others so that they all form a unified trinity in the transaction of the business of the state. The legislative department is the General Assembly and consists of the Senate and House of Representatives. The executive department consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Schools and the numerous departments, bureaus, boards, commissions and other agencies to which the administrative and ministerial duties of this department have been assigned from time to time during the years with the result that an unbusiness-like, confused and over-lapping administration of the public business has been brought about with great loss of efficiency and unnecessary expenditure of public money. The business of government in this state has outgrown the machinery of government. The judicial department is charged with the administration of justice and consists of all the courts of the state. All these courts should be regarded as one complete judicial body composed of the various courts having various jurisdiction and all the courts in close working relationship with each other for the purpose of giving to the state and its citizens the sure, speedy and inexpensive disposition of litigation to which they are entitled. The present constitution has provided a judicial system which has prevented our judges from rendering the service which a more flexible system will permit. An effort has been made to simplify and improve all these departments of government.

In the making of constitutions there has been a tendency in modern times to lengthen rather than shorten the statements of necessary principles. It has been the effort of the framers of these amendments to shorten our constitution wherever it was possible. An attempt is made also to hold fast to all those principles of the older constitutions which have proved their value through the century of Missouri's growth in constitutional government.

The form of ballot will permit a separate vote on each amendment and a majority of the votes cast on any amendment will be sufficient for its adoption.

The members of the convention express their deep appreciation of the honor of the service they were delegated to render.
ARTICLE II—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Amendment No. 1.

Enlarges privileges of Religious Corporations; Simplifies Indictments and Amends the Law of Libel.

Present Constitution.

Sec. 8. That no religious corporation can be established in this State, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

Sec. 12. No person shall be prosecuted criminally for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by indictment or information, which shall be concurrent remedies, but this shall not be construed to apply to cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

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Sec. 8. That no religious corporation shall be established in this State, except such as may be created under general law for the purpose of conducting the missionary, charitable or educational activities of a religious denomination or body, and owning real and personal property for such purposes; but such corporation shall not hold real estate for any period longer than six years, except such as is used solely for church edifices, parsonages, cemeteries, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or similar non-gainful religious, charitable or educational purposes.

Sec. 12. That no person shall be prosecuted criminally for felony or misdemeanor otherwise than by indictment or information, which shall be concurrent remedies; that the indictment or information shall be sufficient if it state in plain and concise language the facts constituting the alleged offense. This section shall not be construed to apply to cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor to prevent arrest and preliminary examination in any criminal case.

Sec. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence.

EXPLANATION.

Section 8 permits religious corporations to hold real estate for church edifices, parsonages, and cemeteries but for no other purposes. This section is amended so that such corporations may hold real estate for missionary, charitable or educational activities, schools, hospitals, orphanages, or similar non-gainful religious, charitable or educational purposes. It also permits them to hold personal property as well as real estate but the holding of real estate for purposes other than those above stated is limited to six years. It does not increase the amount of church property that may be held exempt from taxation. See Sec. 7 Article X for taxation of such property.

Section 12 is amended by inserting after the word "remedies" the words "that the indictment or information shall be sufficient if it state in plain and concise language the facts constituting the alleged offense." The purpose of this amendment is to simplify indictments and informations and prevent the expense of delay, dismissal, and retrial of criminal cases because of mere technical errors.

Section 14 is amended by dropping the clause "and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact." This change has the effect of bringing suits and prosecutions for libel under the same general rules of procedure as other actions.
ARTICLE IV—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Amendment No. 2.

Changes Provisions of Initiative and Referendum.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The legislative power, subject to the limitations herein contained, shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, to be styled "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri."

Sec. 57. The legislative authority of the state 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 amendments to the Constitution, 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 of the legislative assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts in the state shall be required to propose any measure by such 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 four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety and laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the State government, for the maintenance of the State institutions and for the support of the public schools) either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two thirds of the congressional districts in the state, or by the legislative assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions 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 bill 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 the biennial regular general elections, except when the legislative assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast.

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Section 1. The legislative power of the State, except as in this Constitution limited or otherwise provided, shall be vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power, by the initiative, to propose amendments to the Constitution and general laws, and to enact the same at the polls, independently of the General Assembly, and also reserve the power, by the referendum, to reject at the polls any act of the General Assembly except laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, and laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government and for the maintenance of the state institutions and for the support of the public schools.

The initiative may be invoked by a petition signed by at least eight per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts of the State, but if the measure be a proposed amendment to the Constitution, then twelve per cent of such voters shall be required. The petition shall include the full text of the proposed measure and shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which the measure is to be voted upon. The style of all laws proposed by initiative shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of Missouri." Any law proposed by initiative petition shall be in force when it has received a majority of the votes cast thereon and may be amended or repealed as any other law. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures thus enacted by the people.

The referendum may be invoked either by petition signed by at least ten per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts of the State, or by act of the General Assembly. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the General Assembly at which the act, upon which the referendum is invoked, was passed.

All measures submitted by initiative or referendum shall be voted upon at the next general election unless a special election intervene for any other purpose, in
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thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Missouri." 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 justice of the supreme court 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 especially provided therefor.

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which event the Governor or General Assembly may direct the submission at such special election.

Any act submitted by referendum petition shall be described on the ballot as may be provided by law and shall be submitted in the following form: "Shall the act of the General Assembly be rejected?" and unless rejected by a majority of the votes cast thereon shall be in force from and after the date of such election.

The number of signatures required upon any initiative or referendum petition shall be computed upon the whole number of votes cast for Governor at the last election for that office preceding the filing of such petition. Each petitioner shall, on the same line, subscribe his true name and place of residence including the city, street and house number and if not in a city then his county and post-office address. If unable to write he shall sign by mark and his name and residence shall be written for him in presence of two witnesses who shall attest by subscribing their names and post-office addresses. Where registration is provided by law the petitioner shall be a registered legal voter.

EXPLANATION.

Section 1. This section amends and combines sections 1 and 57 of this Article. The percentages of signatures required on petitions to invoke the Initiative and Referendum are changed from five to ten per cent for a referendum petition and from eight to twelve per cent for an initiative petition submitting a constitutional amendment. The per cent required to initiate a law has not been changed. The ballot submitting an act of the General Assembly to a referendum will read "Shall the Act of the General Assembly be rejected?" instead of "Shall the act of the General Assembly be approved?" This change will require an affirmative rather than a negative vote. The General Assembly may repeal an act adopted through the initiative and the people may reject an act passed by the General Assembly.

Amendment No. 3.

Relates to Senatorial Districts, Pay of Members of General Assembly, Expenditures for Employees, Limitations on Legislative Power, Certain Pensions and Workmen's Compensation.

Present Constitution.

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Sec. 3. When any county shall be entitled to more than one Representative, the county court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, corresponding in number to the Representatives to which such county is entitled, and in population as nearly equal as may be, in each of which the qualified voters shall elect one Representative, who shall be a resident of such district: Provided, That when any county shall be entitled to more than ten Representatives, the circuit court shall cause such county to be subdivided into districts,
Present Constitution.

Sec. 6. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this State three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he or she may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his or her election, if such district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a State and county tax within one year next preceding the election. When any county shall be entitled to more than one Senator, such county shall be subdivided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, and of population as nearly equal as may be, corresponding in number with the Senators to which such county may be entitled; and in each of these one Senator, who shall be a resident of such district, shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

Sec. 7. Senators and Representatives shall be chosen according to the rule of apportionment established in this Constitution, until the next decennial census by the United States shall have been taken, and the result thereof as to this State ascertained, when the apportionment shall be revised and adjusted on the basis of that census, and every ten years thereafter upon the basis of the United States census; or if such census be not taken, or is delayed, then on the basis of a State census. Such apportionment shall be made by the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Auditor and State Treasurer, or a majority of them, within sixty days after the result of such census has been ascertained.

Such officers shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a full statement signed by them or a majority of them containing the districts, their numbers, and the names of the counties in each. Upon the filing of such statement the new districting shall be in full force and effect.

The acts of such officers shall be ministerial and mandatory and shall not be subject to the referendum and failure to perform shall be cause for impeachment and neglect or refusal or failure to properly perform within the time herein prescribed shall not discharge such officers of such duty but the same shall continue until fully performed.

Sec. 8. Until an apportionment of Representatives can be made in accordance with the provisions of this article,
Present Constitution.

by the Great Seal of the State, and upon the proclamation of the Governor, the same shall be as binding and effectual as if done by the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. Until an apportionment of Representatives can be made in accordance with the provisions of this article, the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and forty-three members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the State as follows: The county of St. Louis shall have seventeen; the county of Jackson four; the county of Buchanan three; the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike and Saline, each two, and each of the other counties in the State one.

Sec. 9. Senatorial and Representative districts may be altered, from time to time, as public convenience may require. When any Senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

Sec. 10. The first election of Senators and Representatives, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, when the whole number of Representatives, and the Senator from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the Senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the Senators provided for by this Constitution shall be chosen.

Sec. 11. Until the State shall be divided into Senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: (Here followed the senatorial districts as they were arranged in Constitution of 1875, now obsolete).

Sec. 15. Every Senator and Representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State and will demean myself faithfully in office; and that I have not knowingly received and will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the Supreme Court, or the Circuit Court, or, after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Any member

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the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, which shall be divided among the several counties of the State as follows: The City of Saint Louis shall have nineteen; the county of Saint Louis, three; the county of Jackson, ten; the county of Buchanan, three; the county of Greene, three; the county of Jasper, three; and each of the other counties in the State, one.

Sec. 9. When any Senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous; such districts to be as compact as may be, and in the formation of the same no county shall be divided.

Sec. 10. The first election of Senators and Representatives, under this Constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, when the whole number of Representatives, and the Senators from the districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be chosen; and in one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the Senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the second class, and so on at each succeeding general election, half the Senators provided for by this Constitution shall be chosen.

Sec. 11. In the year 1925, after the adoption of this constitution, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor and State Treasurer elected at the general election in 1924, or a majority of them, shall district this state into Senatorial districts as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 15. Every Senator and Representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State and will demean myself faithfully in office; and that I have not knowingly received and will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the Supreme Court, or the Circuit Court, or, after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Any member
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directly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the halls of their respective houses, to the members thereof, by some judge of the Supreme Court, or the Circuit Court, or the County Court of Cole County, or after the organization, by the presiding officer of either house, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Any member of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation, shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

Sec. 16. The members of the General Assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be provided by law, not to exceed five dollars per day for the first seventy days of each regular session, and after that not to exceed one dollar per day for the remainder of the session, except the first session held under this Constitution, and during revising sessions, when they may receive five dollars per day for one hundred and twenty days, and one dollar per day for the remainder of such sessions. In addition to per diem, the members shall be entitled to receive traveling expenses or mileage, for any regular and extra session not greater than now provided by law; but no member shall be entitled to traveling expenses or mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after an adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the State, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee and by him certified to the State Auditor before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session the sum of thirty dollars in full for stationery, postage and all other incidental expenses and no member, officer or employee of either house or any committee except the compensation herein provided shall receive any allowance or emoluments except the compensation herein provided for members and as provided by rule for the officers and employees whose compensation is not herein fixed. Each branch of the General Assembly shall fix the amount of the compensation of its officers and employees which shall not exceed the total sum of three hundred dollars per day in the Senate and four hundred dollars per day in the House of Representatives during any regular or revising session nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars per day in the Senate and two hundred dollars per day in the House of Representatives during any extra session.

Sec. 17. The Senate shall select one of

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of either house refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall be deemed to have thereby vacated his office, and any member convicted of having violated his oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

Sec. 16. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive ten dollars per day for the first seventy days of each regular session, and for the first ninety days of each revising session, and for the first one hundred days of the first regular session convening after the adoption of this Constitution, and for the first thirty days of each extra session, and two dollars per day for each day of the remainder of such sessions, and ten cents per mile by the route usually traveled from his home to the capital and return. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker and the Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents per day additional compensation. No member shall receive mileage for any extra session convened within one day after the adjournment of a regular session. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the State, other than those at the seat of government, may receive their actual expenses necessarily incurred while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee and by him certified to the State Auditor before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. Each member may receive at each regular session the sum of thirty dollars in full for stationery, postage and all other incidental expenses and no member, officer or employee of either house or any committee except the compensation herein provided shall receive any allowance or emoluments except the compensation herein provided for members and as provided by rule for the officers and employees whose compensation is not herein fixed. Each branch of the General Assembly shall fix the amount of the compensation of its officers and employees which shall not exceed the total sum of three hundred dollars per day in the Senate and four hundred dollars per day in the House of Representatives during any regular or revising session nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars per day in the Senate and two hundred dollars per day in the House of Representatives during any extra session.
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and all postage, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; and no allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to, or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant, or employe of either house of the General Assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

Sec. 17. Each House shall appoint its own officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 36. No law passed by the General Assembly, except the general appropriation act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which necessity must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the General Assembly shall, by vote of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the State from any source whatsoever shall go into the treasury, and the General Assembly shall have no power to divert the same, or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law. All appropriations of money by the suc-

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its members president pro tempore who, in the absence, disability or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, shall be the presiding officer of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall select from its membership a Speaker who shall be the presiding officer thereof and a Speaker pro tempore who, in the absence or disability of the Speaker, shall be its presiding officer and each House may select such other officers and employees as it may deem necessary. Each House shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 36. No law passed by the General Assembly, except laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government and for the maintenance of state institutions and for the support of the public schools, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted; unless in case of a law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety (which necessity must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the General Assembly shall, by vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each House, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

LIMITATIONS ON LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Sec. 43. All revenue collected and moneys received by the State from any source whatsoever shall go into the treasury and the General Assembly shall have no power to divert the same or to permit money to be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of regular appropriations made by law.

The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July. Appropriations made at the first regular session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Con-
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successive General Assemblies shall be made in the following order:

First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the State that may become due during the term for which each General Assembly is elected.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the State.

Seventh, For the pay of the General Assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited, as it may deem necessary; but no General Assembly shall have power to make any appropriation of money for any purpose whatsoever, until the respective sums necessary for the purposes in this section specified have been set apart and appropriated, or to give priority in its action to a succeeding over a preceding item as above enumerated.

Sec. 45. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or to lend, or to authorize the giving or lending of the credit of the State in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the State in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: Provided, that the General Assembly shall have the power to appropriate from funds in the state sinking fund, being the proceeds of the tax authorized under section 14 of article X of the constitution, to an amount not exceeding one million dollars for the exhibition of the resources, products and industries of the state in the centennial celebration of the Louisiana purchase in the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 46. The General Assembly shall have no power to make any grant, or to authorize the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: Provided, That this shall not be so construed as to prevent the

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stitution shall be made for two years and six months and thereafter for biennial periods. All appropriations of money by successive General Assemblies shall be made in the following order:

First, For the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the State.

Second, For the benefit of the sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Third, For free public school purposes.

Fourth, For the payment of the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue.

Fifth, For the payment of the civil list.

Sixth, For the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the State.

Seventh, For the pay of the General Assembly, and such other purposes not herein prohibited as it may deem necessary.

Sec. 45. Laws shall not be enacted giving or lending or authorizing the giving or lending of credit of the State in aid of or to any person, association or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the State in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever.

Sec. 46. Laws shall not be enacted making any grant or authorizing the making of any grant of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; Provided, that this shall not be so construed as to prevent the grant of aid in a case of public calamity, nor to prevent the enactment of laws providing for aid out of public funds for indigent mothers having dependent minor children; and provided that the General Assembly shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation of the taxable property of the State to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. If there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school
Present Constitution.

grant of aid in a case of public calamity.

Sec. 47. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or township, or other political corporation or subdivision of the State now existing, or that may be hereafter established, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in such corporation, association or company: Provided, that this shall not be so construed as to prohibit the general assembly from providing by law for authorizing the creation, maintenance and management of a fund for the pensioning of crippled and disabled firemen, and for the relief of the widows and minor children of deceased firemen, by such cities, villages or incorporated towns as may have an organized fire department—said fund to be taken from the municipal revenue of such cities, villages or incorporated towns: Provided further, that nothing in this constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of, pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law: Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

Proposed Amendments.

fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for the above purposes by the General Assembly. No county, township, city, municipality or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall have the power or be authorized to become a subscriber to the capital stock of or a stockholder in any corporation or association or lend its credit or grant public money or thing of value to or in aid of any association, corporation or individual (excepting persons dependent on the public for support), but this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any municipality from paying or providing for the payment of its existing valid indebtedness, nor to prohibit cities or villages which have organized fire or police departments, when authorized by general law, from creating a fund out of the municipal revenue and providing for the maintenance and management thereof for the pensioning of crippled and disabled firemen and policemen and for the relief of the children under sixteen years of age and the widows of deceased firemen and policemen.
Present Constitution.

Proposed Amendments.

Sec. 47. Compulsory or elective workmen's compensation laws may be enacted and the administration thereof provided for.

Sec. 57. The limitations upon the law-making power of the General Assembly, as expressed in this Constitution, shall apply likewise to and be limitations upon the law-making power of the people through the initiative.

EXPLANATION.

This amendment proposes some important changes and adds two new sections to present Article IV. The proposed changes are as follows:

Section 3 is amended to provide a method for forming districts in the City of St. Louis, and in counties entitled to more than one representative and having no county court, from which representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly shall be elected.

Section 6 is revised and amended to conform to the section giving women the right to hold office and to relieve the circuit court of counties entitled to more than one Senator, the duty of dividing the county into districts.

Section 7 is amended to place the duty of dividing the state into senatorial districts upon the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Auditor and State Treasurer or a majority of them instead of upon the General Assembly.

Section 8 is amended to conform to the last apportionment of representatives among the several counties and the City of St. Louis made by the General Assembly.

Section 9 is shortened without change in substance; Section 10 is changed only as to dates, and new Section 11 provides that the five state officers elected in 1924, or a majority of them, shall in 1925 divide the state into Senatorial Districts as provided in Section 7.

Section 15 changes the oath of office of Senators and Representatives.

Section 16. This amendment limits the expenditures for clerk hire and employees to four hundred dollars per day for the House and three hundred dollars per day for the Senate. The present constitution places no limitation upon the power of the General Assembly as to the number of its employees or the amount of its expenses. The average of expenditures by previous General Assemblies in recent years has been from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per day. The members of the General Assembly now receive five dollars per day which it is proposed to increase to ten dollars, to allow for increase in living expenses and as a greater inducement for men and women possessing the necessary qualifications to seek these important offices.

Section 17 makes the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives a constitutional office.

Section 36 is amended to provide that no laws except appropriation acts enumerated shall go into effect until ninety days after adjournment of session at which enacted and except laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, if enacted in the manner therein provided.

Section 43 changes the beginning of the fiscal year from January 1st to July 1st. Section 45 is changed to conform to the Initiative. Obsolete proviso relating to Louisiana Centennial bonds omitted.

Section 46 combines present Sections 46 and 47; permits laws pensioning indigent mothers with dependent minor children; allows cities, when authorized by general law, to provide a fund for pensioning disabled firemen and policemen and for the relief of the widows, and children under sixteen years of age, of deceased firemen and policemen.

Section 47 is a new section and authorizes compulsory or elective workmen's compensation laws.

New Section 57 provides that limitations which apply to laws passed by the General Assembly shall also apply to laws initiated by the people.
Amendment No. 4.

Provides Funds to Complete Payment of Soldiers' and Sailors' Bonus.

Section 44c. The Board of Fund Commissioners is authorized to issue additional bonds of the State of Missouri in an amount not exceeding four million six hundred thousand dollars, ($4,600,000.00), for the purposes authorized by section 44-b of article IV of the present Constitution of Missouri and an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, entitled:

"An Act to provide for the payment of a bonus to certain residents of Missouri, or their survivors, who served with the military or naval forces of the United States during the war between the United States and the German Empire and its allies; creating a soldiers' bonus commission and a board of review, defining their powers and duties and fixing the compensation of the members and employees thereof; authorizing and providing for borrowing fifteen million dollars by the state and the issuance and sale of coupon bonds of the state, in accordance with the provisions of section 44b, article IV of the Constitution of Missouri, for the purpose of paying such bonuses and the costs and expenses of administering this act; to provide for the exchange of such bonds for registered bonds, and vice versa; defining the powers and duties of the board of fund commissioners, secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer relating thereto; to create two funds in the state treasurer's office to be known as the "Soldiers' Bonus Fund" and the "Missouri soldiers' bonus bond, interest and sinking fund;" to designate the purposes for which the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be used; and to provide for the levy and collecting of a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property in the state to pay the principal and interest of the said bonds; prescribing a penalty for the violation of certain provisions of this act, with an emergency clause." Approved November 11, 1921.

All of the provisions of said Act shall apply to and govern the issuance and payment of the principal and interest of the bonds herein authorized and the disbursement of the proceeds thereof without further legislative action, except that the interest on said bonds may be payable at such times and at such place or places as may be designated by the said board of fund commissioners; said board shall pay all expenses of issuing and marketing the bonds out of the proceeds of the sale thereof.
EXPLANATION.

This is new section 44c. It provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of $4,600,000, to complete the payment of bonuses to the soldiers and sailors of the World War, as provided in section 44b. That section authorized $15,000,000, which has been expended. There are about 25,500 soldiers and sailors who have not been paid because of lack of funds and this bond issue will furnish funds with which to pay them.

Amendment No. 5.

Relates to Public Health.

(New Section.)

Sec. 58. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health.

EXPLANATION.

This section states in simple form the recognized obligation of the state to safeguard the public health.

ARTICLE V—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Amendment No. 6.

Relates to Reorganization of Executive and Ministerial Departments of the State, Government and Executive Budget System.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The Executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Schools, all of whom, except the Lieutenant Governor, shall reside at the Seat of Government during their terms of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Schools, shall be four years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the Governor and State Treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as their own successors. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every four years thereafter, all of such officers, except the Superintendent of Public Schools, shall be elected; and the Superintendent of Public Schools shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and every four years thereafter.

Sec. 3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall

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PART I.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor of the State of Missouri, who shall have the supreme power, a Lieutenant Governor, and departments as follows: 1. Department of State; 2. Department of Law; 3. Department of Audit and Accounts; 4. Department of Treasury; 5. Department of Education; and such other departments, not exceeding seven, as may be created by law. Any department created by law under and by virtue of this section may be changed, modified or abolished by law.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected at the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and every four years thereafter and shall hold office for a term of four years from the second Monday in January next following his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall not be eligible to re-election as his own successor. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time for the same term.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be at least thirty-five years old and have been citizens of the United States ten years and residents of this State not less than seven years next before election.

Sec. 3. The returns of election for Governor and other state officers shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed
Present Constitution.

be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each House of the General Assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for that office.

Sec. 4. The supreme Executive power shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled "The Governor of the State of Missouri."

Sec. 5. The Governor shall be at least thirty-five years old, a male, and shall have been a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the State.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; but he need not command in person unless directed so to do by a resolution of the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such condition and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall, at each session of the General Assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly, such other times as he may deem necessary, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message of the condition of the State and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the General Assembly, in such manner as

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by law. The person receiving the highest number of votes for any such office shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for that office.
or reprieve, and the reason for granting the same.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information relative to the state of the government, and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the General Assembly by proclamation, wherein he shall state specifically each matter concerning which the action of that body is deemed necessary.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session of the General Assembly, and at the close of his term of office, give information by message of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for all moneys received and paid out by him for any funds subject to his order, with vouchers; and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

Sec. 11. When any office shall become vacant the Governor, unless otherwise provided by law, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 12. The Governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the House in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval indorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: Provided, That if the General Assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the Governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the Secretary of State with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

Sec. 13. If any bill presented to the Governor, contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items objected to, and the items so objected to shall not take effect. If the General Assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of the Secretary of State, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

Sec. 14. The Governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions, which, having been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the House in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval indorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections, or reasons for disapproval.

Sec. 15. If any bill presented to the Governor, contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items objected to, and the items so objected to shall not take effect. If the General Assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of the Secretary of State, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

Sec. 16. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve succes-
Present Constitution.

time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the General Assembly be in session he shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days, to the office of the Secretary of State, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

Sec. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill; Provided, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

Sec. 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor, and by virtue of his office shall be President of the Senate. In Committee of the Whole he may debate all questions; and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the Senate, and also in joint vote of both Houses.

Sec. 16. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 17. The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore to preside in cases of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall hold the office of Governor. If there be no Lieutenant Governor, or the Lieutenant Governor shall for any of the causes specified in section sixteen of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representa-

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evisely upon the Lieutenant-Governor, President Pro Tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 14. The Lieutenant Governor by virtue of his office shall be President of the Senate. In Committee of the Whole he may debate all questions, and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote in the Senate, and also in joint vote of both houses.

Sec. 15. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services the same compensation as now provided by law until the next regular session of the General Assembly held after the adoption of this section at which time the salaries of said officers shall be established by law, which shall not thereafter be increased or diminished during their official terms; and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation, for any official or ex-officio services they may perform. The salary so fixed shall be compensation in full for the performance of all duties which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law. All fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the State Treasury.

Sec. 16. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the appropriate assignment of all of the powers and duties of the executive department of the state government, except those of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to the departments provided for in Section one of this Article, and after January 1, 1926, all such powers and duties shall be exercised by and through such departments and not otherwise, and all offices, boards, bureaus, commissions and agencies then existing and exercising such powers and duties shall cease to exist.

Part II.

Sec. 17. The Governor shall prepare for submission at each regular session of the General Assembly a budget for the ensuing biennial period and may require any officer or employee of the executive departments expending or supervising the expenditure of State moneys to furnish him itemized estimates and other information in such form and at such times as he shall direct and may revise such estimates and provide public hearings thereon at which he may require the attendance of any such officers and employees.

Sec. 18. Within ten days after the convening of the General Assembly itemized estimates of the financial needs of the
Present Constitution.

Sec. 18. The Lieutenant Governor or the President pro tempore of the Senate, while presiding in the Senate, shall receive the same compensation as shall be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 19. No person shall be eligible to the office of Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, or Superintendent of Public Schools, unless he be a male citizen of the United States and at least twenty-five years old, and shall have resided in this State at least five years next before his election.

Sec. 20. The Secretary of State shall be the custodian of the seal of the State, and authenticate therewith all official acts of the Governor, his approval of laws excepted. The said seal shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Missouri," and the emblems and devices thereof, heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change.

Sec. 21. The Secretary of State shall keep a register of the official acts of the Governor, and when necessary shall attest them, and lay copies of the same, together with copies of all papers relative thereto, before either House of the General Assembly whenever required to do so.

Sec. 22. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive Department of all moneys and choses in action disbursed, or otherwise disposed of by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed; and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the Governor under oath. The Governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the Executive Department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information, when so required, shall be furnished by such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Sec. 23. The Governor shall commission all officers not otherwise provided for by law. All commissions

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General Assembly certified by the presiding officer of each house, and of the judiciary certified as may be provided by law, shall be transmitted to the Governor and included in the budget without revision but with such recommendations as he may think proper.

Sec. 19. Within fifteen days after the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly, the Governor shall submit a budget which shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It shall contain all the estimates so revised or certified and shall be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and re-appropriations, clearly itemized; it shall show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal biennial period and the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal biennial period together with the measures of taxation, if any, or for borrowings, if any, which the Governor may propose for the increase or decrease of the revenues; it shall be accompanied by a statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; statements of the debts and funds of the State; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the biennial period; such other information as may be required by law and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the biennial period next preceding, in a form suitable for comparison. The Governor may before final action thereon by the legislature amend or supplement the budget.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the Governor except to strike out or reduce items therein, but this provision shall not apply to items for the General Assembly or judiciary. It shall be the right of the Governor and the heads of the executive departments, and it shall be the duty of heads of departments when requested, to appear in either house of the General Assembly and be heard and to answer inquiries relating to the budget.

Sec. 21. Any budget appropriation bill when passed by both houses with or without amendments shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor, except that appropriations for the General Assembly and judiciary shall be subject to his approval.

Sec. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass any other appropriation bills until the budget appropriation bills recommended by the Governor have been finally
Present Constitution.

shall run in the name and by the au-

authority of the State of Missouri, be

signed by the Governor, sealed with

the Great Seal of the State of Missouri,

and attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 24. The officers named in this

article shall receive for their services

a salary to be established by law, which

shall not be increased or diminished

during their official terms; and they

shall not, after the expiration of the

terms of those in office at the adoption

of this Constitution, receive to their

own use any fees, costs, perquisites

of office, or other compensation. All

fees that may hereafter be payable by

law for any service performed by any

officer provided for in this article shall

be paid in advance into the State Treas-

ury.

Sec. 25. Contested elections of Gov-

ernor and Lieutenant Governor shall

be decided by a joint vote of both Houses

of the General Assembly, in such man-

ner as may be provided by law; and

contested elections of Secretary of

State, State Auditor, State Treasurer,

Attorney General and Superintendent

of Public Schools shall be decided be-

fore such tribunal and in such manner

as may be provided by law.

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acted upon by both houses, and not then

unless the revenues and income to pay

such appropriations have been provided

for, or unappropriated funds sufficient to

pay them remain in the treasury or the

income and revenue as estimated by the

Governor show an unappropriated balance

sufficient to pay the same, and all such

appropriations shall be made by separate

bills each for a single purpose and shall be

subject to the Governor's approval.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall

make no appropriation for any fiscal period

in excess of the income provided for that

period, as said income is estimated by the

Governor.

PART III.

Sec. 24. The head of the Department

of State shall be the Secretary of State.

He shall be the custodian of the Seal of the

State, and authenticate therewith all

official acts of the Governor, his approval of

laws excepted. The said seal shall be

called the "Great Seal of the State of

Missouri," and the emblems and devices

thereof, heretofore prescribed by law,

shall not be subject to change. He

shall keep a register of the official acts of the

Governor, and when necessary, shall

attest them, and lay copies of the same,

together with copies of all papers relative

thereto, before either house of the General

Assembly whenever required to do so and

shall have such other powers and perform

such other duties as may be provided by

law.

Sec. 25. The head of the Department

of Law shall be the Attorney-General.

Sec. 26. The head of the Department

of the Treasury shall be the State Treas-

urer.

Sec. 27. The head of the Department

of Audit and Accounts shall be the State

Auditor. He shall audit all accounts which

call for payment of money out of the treas-

ury of the State, and have such other

powers and perform such other duties as

may be provided by law.

Sec. 28. The head of the Department

of Education shall be the State Board of

Education.

Sec. 29. No person shall be eligible
to the office of Secretary of State, State

Auditor, State Treasurer or Attorney-

General, unless a citizen of the United

States and at least twenty-five years old,

and shall have resided in this State at

least five years next before election. The

above named officers shall be elected at

the same time, in the same manner and

for the same term as the Governor and
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shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The Governor and the officers named in this section shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office and keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. The State Treasurer shall be ineligible to re-election as his own successor.

Sec. 30. An account shall be kept and a semi-annual report made to the Governor under oath by each officer of every department of all money, property and choses in action received, the source thereof, and disbursements made. The account shall state the purpose of and the service rendered for such disbursements. The Governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive departments and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the conditions, management, receipts and expenses of their respective offices and institutions; which information when so required shall be furnished by such officers and managers, and any officer or manager who at any time shall make a false report, shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Sec. 31. Contested elections of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be decided by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and contested elections for Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer and Attorney-General and other elective state officers shall be decided before such tribunal and in such manner as may be provided by law.

Schedule. Upon the adoption of revised and amended Article V and in the event that revised and amended Article XI fails to receive a majority of the votes cast for and against said article then in such event section 28 of said Article V shall be null and void and the following shall be substituted therefor:

Section 28. A superintendent of public schools shall be elected at the general election in the year 1926 and every four years thereafter, who shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

EXPLANATION.

This amendment proposes a revised and amended article as a substitute for Article V of the present Constitution.

A number of the sections are unchanged but renumbered. Some sections have been re-written and others combined to make them shorter by omitting unnecessary details.
Two main changes are offered:

Sections 1 and 16 propose a re-organization of the executive branch of the state government into not to exceed twelve departments, and Sections 17 to 23 inclusive establish a budget system for raising revenue and making appropriations for the support of the state government and its institutions.

At present the work of the executive branch of the state government is being done by some seventy or more departments, boards, bureaus, commissions and other agencies created at different times and under different conditions which has resulted in duplication and over-lapping of duties, lack of efficiency and increased cost of government. Under this amendment, after January 1, 1926, all of the executive duties of the state government are to be exercised by and through the five departments named in Section 1 of this Article and such other departments not exceeding seven as may be created by law, and not otherwise.

BUDGET. The purpose of the budget is to keep appropriations within estimated revenue, to properly apportion the revenues to the various needs of the State and to give the General Assembly more time to consider the appropriation bills to the end that the cost of government may be reduced to the minimum.

The plan provides:

1. For the preparation of the budget by the Governor, after estimates have been submitted to him by the various departments and institutions.
2. That the Governor may revise all estimates except those of the General Assembly and of the Judiciary.
3. That the budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues, shall be accompanied by the general appropriation bills clearly itemized, and shall be submitted to the General Assembly within fifteen days after the beginning of each regular session.
4. That the Governor and heads of departments may appear before the General Assembly to answer inquiries relative to the budget.
5. That the General Assembly may strike out or decrease items in the budget appropriation bills but may not increase them.
6. That other appropriation bills may not be considered until the budget appropriation bills have been finally acted upon and not then unless necessary revenue is provided for or is in the treasury unappropriated. Such other appropriations must be each by separate bill and for a single purpose, and must be submitted to the Governor for his approval.

This amendment also provides that the method of making returns of election for state officers be left to the law-making power (Section 3); that salaries of all elective state officers as fixed by law be full compensation for all duties performed (Section 15); that officers of every department keep an account and make, under oath, to the Governor, a semi-annual report of all the money and property they receive and pay out (Section 30).

ARTICLE VI—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Amendment No. 7.

Provides for the Organization, Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, the St. Louis Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Criminal Courts, Probate Courts, County Courts, and Municipal Corporation Courts.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise directed by this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State, under the restrictions

Revised and Amended Art. VI.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall be vested in the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals, circuit courts, and such other courts with such territorial and other jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and six judges to be elected by the people and be held at the seat of government. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, it shall have appellate jurisdiction which shall be
Present Constitution.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Sec. 4. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge oldest in commission shall be Chief Justice of the Court; and if there be more than one commission of the same date, the court may select the Chief Justice from the judges holding the same.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof.

Sec. 6. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty years old, and shall have been citizens of this State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, and shall be learned in the law.

Sec. 7. The full terms of the judges of the Supreme Court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

Sec. 8. The present judges of the Supreme Court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and one every two years thereafter.

Sec. 9. The Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law; and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence on the third Tuesday in October and April of each year.

Sec. 10. The State shall provide a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the Supreme Court shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office, furnished offices for the judges, and the use of the State library.
Sec. 11. If, in any cause pending in the Supreme Court, or the St. Louis Court of Appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person learned in the law, to act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein sit with the court, and give decision in the same manner and with the same effect as one of the judges. If the parties cannot agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

Sec. 12. There is hereby established in the city of St. Louis an appellate court, to be known as the "St. Louis Court of Appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be co-extensive with the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari and other original remedial writs and to hear and determine the same; and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in said counties. Appeals shall lie from the decisions of the St. Louis Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court, and writs of error may issue from the Supreme Court to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount in dispute exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the Constitution of the United States or of this State; in cases where the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States is drawn in question; in cases involving the construction of the revenue laws of this State, or the title to any office under this State; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the State, or any State officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

Sec. 13. The St. Louis Court of Appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of the city of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years. They shall be residents of the district composed of said counties, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the Supreme Court, and each shall receive the same compensation as is now, or when authorized by law, shall have power to issue, hear and determine writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari and other original remedial writs. The judges of such courts shall be conservators of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 6. In all causes or proceedings reviewable on appeal by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, appeals shall go direct to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and writs of error shall run from such courts directly to the inferior courts.

Sec. 7. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside over the court en banc; sit in division when a member thereof is absent or disqualified; be the president of the Judicial Council; and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law, or by the Supreme Court or by the Judicial Council.

Sec. 8. The Courts of Appeals, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall consist of three judges each and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in their respective districts in all misdemeanor cases and in civil actions where the amount in dispute, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, which pecuniary amount may be increased or diminished by law.

Sec. 9. The Courts of Appeals now established in St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield shall continue, and their respective districts shall remain as now constituted unless changed by law: Provided, that from and after the adoption of this section the St. Louis Court of Appeals shall consist of two divisions of three judges each, which shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes, but the clerk, reporter and marshal of the court shall serve both divisions. The causes in such court shall be numbered consecutively by the clerk, as received, who shall assign the odd numbered causes to division number one and the even numbered causes to division number two.

Sec. 10. Either one additional Court of Appeals or one additional division of three judges of one of the Courts of Appeals may be created by law and the number of the Courts of Appeals or divisions thereof now or hereafter existing may be reduced and the limits of the districts may be changed as public convenience may require.

Sec. 11. A majority of the members of the Supreme Court and of the Courts of Appeals and of their several divisions, re-
may be, provided by law for the judges of the circuit court of St. Louis county, and be paid from the same sources; provided, that each of said counties shall pay its proportional part of the same according to its taxable property.

Sec. 14. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout said counties. Any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. There shall be two terms of said court to be held each year, on the first Monday of March and October, and the first term of said court shall be held on the first Monday in January, 1876.

Sec. 15. The opinions of said court shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the cases in which they shall be respectively made, and become parts of their record; and all laws relating to the practice in the Supreme Court shall apply to this court, so far as the same may be applicable.

Sec. 16. At the first general election held in said city and counties after the adoption of this Constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight and twelve years, and certify the result to the Secretary of State; and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years. The term of office of such judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election. The judge having the oldest license to practice law in this State, shall be the presiding judge of said court.

Sec. 17. Upon the adoption of this Constitution the Governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 18. The clerk of the Supreme Court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis Court of Appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 19. All cases which may be pending in the Supreme Court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, which by its terms would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis Court of Appeals consisting of only three judges shall elect a presiding judge. The judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals shall elect a chairman to preside at meetings of the two divisions of that court for the performance of its administrative and ministerial duties.

Sec. 18. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction of all causes, matters and proceedings not otherwise provided for by law; and such concurrent jurisdiction with an appellate jurisdiction from inferior courts and tribunals as is now or may be provided by law.

Sec. 19. This constitution shall be divided into convenient circuits composed of a county or of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits at least one judge shall be elected. Such circuits may be changed or abolished, from time to time, as public convenience may require and whenever a circuit shall be abolished the office of judge shall cease.

Sec. 20. A judge of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Circuit Court shall be a citizen of the United States not less than thirty years old, shall have been a citizen of this state for five years next preceding his election or appointment, shall be learned in the law and a resident of the territory within the jurisdiction of the court to which he shall be elected or appointed.

Sec. 21. Provision shall be made by law for the election of judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals and Circuit courts; for determining a tie, or contested election between the candidates, and for filling all vacancies. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice, shall be ten years, of the judges of the Courts of Appeals eight years and of the judges of the circuit courts six years.

Sec. 22. A judge of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals and Circuit Court shall be elected for a full term which shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing his election. A judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as qualified. The successor of a judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall be elected at the first general election after such vacancy occurs.

Sec. 23. At the first general election after the adoption of this Article three additional judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals shall be elected, whereupon the office of commissioner of such court shall
Present Constitution.

Appeals, shall be certified and transferred to the St. Louis Court of Appeals, to be heard and determined by said court.

Sec. 20. All cases coming to said court by appeal, or writ of error, shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of said court.

Sec. 21. Upon the adoption of this Constitution, and after the close of the next regular terms of the Supreme Court at St. Louis and St. Joseph, as now established by law, the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court at St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court at Jefferson City all the books, records, documents, transcripts and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section nineteen of this article, to be turned over to the St. Louis Court of Appeals; and said records, documents, transcripts and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts and papers, of said Supreme Court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

Sec. 22. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; and such concurrent jurisdiction with, and appellate jurisdiction from, inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed, but at least two terms shall be held every year in each county.

Sec. 23. The circuit court shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation courts, justices of the peace, and all inferior tribunals in each county in their respective circuits.

Sec. 24. The State, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall be divided into convenient circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished from time to time, as public convenience may require; and whenever a Revised and Amended Art. VI. end. No law shall hereafter be enacted providing for commissioners for the Supreme Court or Courts of Appeals.

Sec. 18. Candidates for judge of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals, and circuit courts shall be nominated at a time different from that for the nomination of candidates for other offices.

Sec. 19. The compensation of the judges of all courts shall be as is or may be fixed by law and shall not be increased or diminished, directly or indirectly, during the term for which they were elected. The compensation so fixed shall be in full for the performance of all duties which are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20. All judicial decisions in this State shall be free for publication by any person. The opinions of the Supreme Court and of the Courts of Appeals shall be in writing and filed in the causes in which they shall be respectively made and shall become a part of the records of the court.

Sec. 21. The Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals shall appoint their clerks, whose compensation shall be fixed by law.

Clerks of the Circuit Court and County Clerks shall be elected in such manner and for such terms as may be provided by law.

Sec. 22. All writs and processes shall run and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the "State of Missouri;" all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued.

Sec. 23. In case of inability of any judge of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeals or circuit court to discharge the duties of his office with efficiency by reason of continued sickness or physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to remove such judge from office, but each house shall state, on its respective journal, the cause for which it shall wish his removal, and give him notice thereof, and he shall have the right to be heard in his defense in such manner as the General Assembly shall by law direct.

Sec. 24. The State shall provide and furnish suitable court rooms, offices and libraries for the judge and officers of the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals; and each county, including the City of St. Louis, shall provide and furnish suitable court rooms, offices and libraries for the use of the circuit court.
Present Constitution.

Sec. 25. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit; shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

Sec. 26. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the United States five years, a qualified voter of this State for three years, and who shall not be a resident of the circuit in which he may be elected or appointed.

Sec. 27. The circuit court of St. Louis county shall be composed of five judges, and such additional number as the General Assembly may from time to time provide. Each of said judges shall sit separately for the trial of causes and the transaction of business in special term. The judges of said circuit court may sit in general term, for the purpose of making rules of court, and for the transaction of such other business as may be provided by law, at such time as they may determine, but shall have no power to review any order, decision or proceeding of the court in special term. The St. Louis Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from, and writs of error to, the circuit courts of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren counties, and the circuit court of St. Louis county in special term, and all courts of record having criminal jurisdiction in said counties.

Sec. 28. In any circuit composed of a single county, the General Assembly may, from time to time, provide for one or more additional judges, as the business shall require; each of whom shall separately try cases and perform all other duties imposed upon circuit judges.

Sec. 29. If there be a vacancy in the office of judge of any circuit, or if the judge be sick, absent, or from any cause unable to hold any term, or part of term of court, in any county in his circuit, such term, or part of term of court, may be held by a judge of any other circuit; and at the request of the judge of any circuit, any term of court, or part of term in his circuit, may be held by the judge of any other circuit, and in all such cases, or in any case where the judge cannot preside, the General Council shall be abolished, the office of the judge of such circuit shall cease.

Sec. 25. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding judge of each division thereof, the presiding judges of the Kansas City and Springfield Courts of Appeals, and a judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals selected by the judges thereof and three judges of circuit courts who, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be selected by the above named persons, shall constitute a Judicial Council, which shall meet at the seat of government at least once each year. It shall have power to provide by rule or order for the transfer of causes from one Court of Appeals to another, to assign a judge of any trial court to assist the trial court of any like jurisdiction in the trial of cases and the transaction of the business of such court or to hold a term or part of a term of such court, either upon the request of the judge of such court, or in case of the disability or disqualification of, or change of venue from, such judge, or when the efficient transaction of the business of such court so requires. The Council may from time to time establish and simplify rules of practice and procedure for all courts which shall not deny or abridge any remedy or substantive right given by law. All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution which pertain to practice and procedure, shall be considered as, and have the force of, general rules until rescinded, changed or modified by the Council: Provided, that any rule of practice or procedure adopted by the Council may be annulled, or amended, or a new rule created in lieu thereof, by the General Assembly by a special law limited to that purpose. The Council shall have such additional powers and shall perform such additional duties as may be provided by law. The members of the Council shall receive no compensation for their services, except they shall be paid their actual expenses in attending the meetings of said Council, not exceeding the sum of five cents per mile each way actually traveled in going to and returning from said Council, and five dollars per day while attending meetings of the Council.

Sec. 26. The Judicial Council shall make provision for holding court in all cases, when for any reason, a regular judge can not hold such court.

Sec. 27. The Judicial Council, when the business of the court requires, may call to the aid of the Supreme Court or any of the Courts of Appeals one or more judges of the circuit courts for such time as may be necessary. Such judges, while
Present Constitution.

Sec. 30. The election of judges of all courts of record shall be held as is or may be provided by law, and in case of a tie or contested election between the candidates, the same shall be determined as prescribed by law.

Sec. 31. The General Assembly shall have no power to establish criminal courts, except in counties having a population exceeding fifty thousand.

Sec. 32. In case the office of judge of any court of record become vacant by death, resignation, removal, failure to qualify, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 33. The judges of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit courts, and of all other courts of record receiving a salary, shall, at stated times, receive such compensation for their services, as is or may be prescribed by law; but it shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected.

Sec. 34. The General Assembly shall establish in every county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, who shall be elected. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters testamentary, and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors, and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians; and also jurisdiction over all matters relating to apprentices: Provided, that until the General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform system of probate courts, the jurisdiction of probate courts heretofore established shall remain as now provided by law.

Sec. 35. Probate courts shall be uniform in their organization, jurisdiction, duties and practice, except that a separate clerk may be provided for, or the judge may be required to act, ex officio, as his own clerk.

Sec. 36. In each county there shall be a county court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have jurisdiction to transact all county and such other business as may be prescribed by law. The court shall consist of one or more judges, not exceeding three, of

Revised and Amended Art. VI.

so acting, shall possess all of the powers of judges of the court in which they are called to sit. The Council, when a sufficient number of such judges are called, may, for a period not exceeding ninety days, create an additional division of the Supreme Court or Courts of Appeals, but at least one regular judge of the Supreme Court or of the Courts of Appeals shall sit in such division. While so acting such judges shall receive the sum of ten dollars per day from the State in addition to the compensation provided for judges of the circuit court.

Sec. 28. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the first general election held after the adoption of this Article.

Sec. 29. The criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, courts of common pleas, municipal corporation courts and justice of the peace courts, with the jurisdiction now conferred on them, shall remain as now constituted until abolished or changed by law.

Schedule. The judges to be nominated and elected in the year 1924, as provided for in revised and amended Article VI and under existing law, shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by existing law.

The additional judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals to be elected in the year 1924, and their successors, shall constitute Division Number Two, and the present judges and their successors shall constitute Division Number One of said Court.

The approval of revised and amended Article VI, shall not affect the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the several Courts of Appeals of matters pending therein.
Present Constitution.

whom the probate judge may be one
as may be provided by law.

Sec. 37. In each county there shall
be appointed, or elected, as many
justices of the peace as the public good
may require, whose powers, duties and
duration in office, shall be regulated by
law.

Sec. 38. All writs and process shall
run, and all prosecutions shall be con­
ducted, in the name of the "State of
Missouri;" all writs shall be attested
by the clerk of the court from which
they shall be issued; and all indictments
shall conclude "against the peace and
dignity of the State."

Sec. 39. The St. Louis Court of
Appeals, and Supreme Court, shall
appoint their own clerks. The clerks of
all other courts of record shall be elec­
tive, for such terms and in such manner
as may be directed by law: Provided,
That, the term of office of no existing
clerk of any court of record, not abol­
ished by this Constitution, shall be affected
by such law.

Sec. 40. In case there be a tie, or a
contested election between candidates,
for clerk of any court of record, the
same shall be determined in such man­
ner as may be directed by law.

Sec. 41. In case of the inability of
any judge of a court of record to dis­
charge the duties of his office with effi­
ciency by reason of continued sickness,
or physical or mental infirmity, it shall
be in the power of the General Assembly,
two-thirds of the members of each
House concurring, with the approval of
the Governor, to remove such judge
from office; but each House shall state
on its respective journal, the cause for
which it shall wish his removal, and
give him notice thereof, and he shall
have the right to be heard in defense, in
such manner as the General Assembly
shall by law direct.

Sec. 42. All courts now existing in
this State, not named or provided for in
this Constitution, shall continue until
the expiration of the terms of office of
the several judges; and as such terms
expire, the business of said courts shall
vest in the court having jurisdiction
thereof in the counties where said courts
now exist, and all the records and papers
shall be transferred to the proper courts.

Sec. 43. The Supreme Court of the
State shall designate what opinions de­
ivered by the court, or the judges there­
of, may be printed at the expense of the
Present Constitution.

State; and the General Assembly shall make no provision for payment by the State for the publication of any case decided by said court, not so designated.

Sec. 44. All judicial decisions in this State shall be free for publication by any person.

AMENDMENT OF 1884.

COURTS OF APPEALS.

Section 1. The jurisdiction of the St. Louis Court of Appeals is hereby extended so as to be co-extensive with the counties of Monroe, Shelby, Knox, Scotland, Clark, Lewis, Marion, Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, St. Charles, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard, Wayne, Bollinger, Madison, St. Francois, Washington, Franklin, Crawford, Iron, Reynolds, Carter, Butler, Ripley, Oregon, Shannon, Dent, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas, Howell, Ozark, Douglas, Wright, Laclede, Webster, Christian, Taney, Stone, Greene, Lawrence, Barry, Newton and McDonald, as well as the city of St. Louis; and each judge thereof, when hereafter elected, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the counties and of the city under the jurisdiction of said court, and shall be a resident of the said territorial appellate district.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established at Kansas City an appellate court, to be known as the Kansas City court of appeals, the jurisdiction of which shall be co-extensive with all the counties in the state, except those embraced in the jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals. There shall be held in each year two terms of said Kansas City court of appeals, one on the first Monday of March and one on the first Monday of October. The Kansas City court of appeals shall consist of three judges, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the counties under the jurisdiction of said court, and shall be residents of said territorial appellate district.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall have power by law to create one additional court of appeals, with a new district therefor; to change the limits of the appellate districts, and the names of the courts of appeals, designating the districts by numbers or otherwise; to change the time of holding the terms of said courts; to increase or diminish the
Present Constitution.

pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the courts of appeals; to provide for the transfer of cases from one court of appeals to another court of appeals; to provide for the transfer of cases from a court of appeals to the supreme court, and to provide for the hearing and determination of such cases by the courts to which they may be transferred.

Sec. 4. The first term of said Kansas City court of appeals shall be held on the first Monday of March in the year 1885, and the first judges thereof shall, upon the adoption of this amendment, be appointed by the governor of said state for the term of four years each, beginning on the first day of January, 1885, and at the general election in the year 1888, the first election for the judges of said court shall be held, and the provisions of the constitution of the state concerning the organization, the judges, the powers, the jurisdiction and proceedings of the St. Louis court of appeals as herein amended, shall in all appropriate respects apply to the Kansas City court of appeals, and to such additional court of appeals as may be by law created.

Sec. 5. In all causes or proceedings reviewable by the supreme court, writs of error shall run from the supreme court directly to the circuit courts and to courts having the jurisdiction pertaining to circuit courts, and in all such causes or proceedings, appeals shall lie from such trial courts directly to the supreme court, and the supreme court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such writs of error and appeals, and shall in all such cases exclusively exercise superintending control over such trial courts.

Sec. 6. When any one of said courts of appeals shall in any cause or proceeding render a decision which any one of the judges therein sitting shall deem contrary to any previous decision of any one of said courts of appeals, or of the supreme court, the said court of appeals must, of its own motion, pending the same term and not afterwards, certify and transfer said cause or proceeding and the original transcript therein to the supreme court, and thereupon the supreme court must rehear and determine said cause or proceeding, as in case of jurisdiction obtained by ordinary appellate process; and the last previous rulings of the supreme court on any question of law or equity shall, in all
Present Constitution.

cases, be controlling authority in said courts of appeals.

Sec. 7. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment, which have not been submitted, and which by its terms would come within the territorial appellate jurisdiction of the Kansas City court of appeals, shall be certified and transferred to such court to be heard and determined by it.

Sec. 8. The supreme court shall have superintending control over the courts of appeals by mandamus, prohibition and certiorari.

Sec. 9. The state shall provide a suitable court-room at Kansas City, in which the Kansas City court of appeals shall hold its sessions; also a clerk's office and furnished offices for the judges.

Sec. 10. The judges of the Kansas City court of appeals, and of such additional court of appeals as may be created by law, shall each annually receive a salary of three thousand, five hundred dollars per annum, which, together with the entire salaries of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall be paid out of the state treasury, as the salaries of the judges of the supreme court are now paid, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 11. All provisions of the constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and of no effect.

AMENDMENT OF 1890.
SUPREME COURT.

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1891, shall be divided into two divisions, as follows: One division to consist of four judges of the court and to be known as division number one, the other to consist of the remaining judges and to be known as division number two. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court as provided in section four of this amendment. The division of business
Present Constitution.

of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Sec. 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and at the general election in the year 1892 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, as other judges of the supreme court. The two judges appointed by the governor, together with the judges elected at the general election in the year 1890, shall constitute division number two, and the remaining judges shall constitute division number one. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge thereof.

Sec. 3. The supreme court shall assign to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, and all laws relating to practice in the supreme court, as well as the rules of the supreme court, shall apply to each division so far as they may be applicable thereto. The opinion of each division shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the causes in which they shall be respectively made during the term at which the cause is submitted, and such opinions shall be a part of the records of the supreme court. Each division shall have authority to issue the original writs and exercise the powers enumerated in section three of article six of the constitution.

Sec. 4. When the judges of a division are equally divided in opinion in a cause or when a judge of a division dissents from the opinion therein, or when a federal question is involved, the cause, on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court for its decision; or when a division in which a cause is pending shall so order, the cause shall be transferred to the court for its decision.

Sec. 5. Whenever in the opinion of the supreme court the state of its docket with reference to the speedy disposition of the business of the court will justify dispensing with the divisions herein-
Present Constitution.

before provided, the court shall dispense therewith, and the court shall thereafter hear and determine all causes pending in it: Provided, however, that the court shall have the power to again divide itself into two divisions, in like manner and with like power and effect as hereinafore provided, whenever in the opinion of six judges thereof, entered of record, the condition of its docket with reference to the speedy disposition of the business of the court shall so require; and in such division the four judges oldest in commission shall constitute division number one, and the remaining judges division number two.

Sec. 6. All provisions of the constitution of the state, and all laws thereof not consistent with this amendment, shall upon its adoption be forever rescinded and of no effect.

EXPLANATION.

This amendment offers a revised and amended Article for Article VI of the present constitution, which deals with the Judiciary and provides a complete plan for the simplification of our Court system. The revision omits much obsolete matter and the Article is substantially shortened.

A Judicial Council is established, consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of each Division of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of each of the Springfield and Kansas City Courts of Appeals, a Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals and three Circuit Judges.

This Council is given power to establish such rules of practice and procedure in the Courts as do not deny or change any remedy or substantive right given by law. Existing laws pertaining to procedure and practice are continued in force until changed by the Council, and all rules made by the Council are subject to change or repeal by the General Assembly. The Council shall keep in touch with all the Courts so that the condition of the dockets therein may at all times be before it. Circuit Judges, who have completed their dockets may be sent to other Circuits where the dockets are congested or such Judges assigned to act as Judges of the Courts of Appeals or of the Supreme Court, as the business of such Courts may require and cases pending before one Court of Appeals, where the docket is congested, may be transferred to another Court of Appeals.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be elected as such, and he is made the Chief Administrative Officer of that Court and of the Judicial Council. All Judges to be elected after the year 1924 are to be nominated at different times than other officers are nominated. This is intended to remove the Courts, so far as possible, from political campaigns.

A new Division of three Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals is created on account of the increased business of that Court. The offices of the three Commissioners in that Court, however, as well as the four Commissioners in the Supreme Court, are abolished, and it is believed this will result in a substantial reduction in the expense without impairing the ability of these Courts to keep up with their respective dockets. The pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts of Appeals is changed from seventy-five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars which will relieve the Supreme Court. The General Assembly may change the amount at will. The other Courts of Appeals are undisturbed, except the terms of the judges thereof are changed from twelve to eight years, and the General Assembly may abolish all such courts or create new ones, or additional divisions of existing courts.
Courts of inferior jurisdiction, such as County Courts, Justice of the Peace Courts, Probate Courts, Criminal Courts, Municipal Corporation Courts and Courts of Common Pleas are not disturbed, except that the General Assembly is given the power to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of such inferior courts, or create other courts clothed with the jurisdiction now vested in said courts and to enlarge the same, as the needs of the various communities may appear.

The compensation of the Judges of all the Courts may be fixed by the General Assembly, but shall never be changed during the term of the Judge affected thereby. Such salary as may be fixed shall be full compensation for every duty performed.

This amendment makes new provision for harmonizing the decisions of the several Courts of Appeals with the decisions of the Supreme Court and with each other. It is believed that certain, speedy and inexpensive justice will more surely result if this amended Article is adopted.

ARTICLE VII—IMPEACHMENTS.

Amendment No. 8.

Relates to Impeachment of State Officers.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Schools, and Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and Criminal Courts and of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness, or oppression in office.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor of the State is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Proposed Amendments.

Section 1. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Members of the State Board of Education, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeals and the Circuit Courts shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors and for misconduct, habits of drunkenness or oppression in office.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor of the State is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. But judgment in such cases shall not extend any further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

EXPLANATION.

Section 1 is amended to provide that members of the state board of education instead of the superintendent of public schools shall be liable to impeachment.

Section 2 is amended to require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all senators elected for conviction on impeachment. The section now requires two-thirds of those present.
ARTICLE VIII—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Amendment No. 9.

Prescribes Qualifications for Voters and Authorizes the Examination of Ballots in Cases of Violation of Election Laws.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November. The first general election under this Constitution, shall be held on that day, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day—two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto.

Sec. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people:

First, He shall have resided in the State one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

Second, He shall have resided in the county, city or town where he shall offer to vote, at least sixty days immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: provided, that in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all voters in cities and counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and may provide

Revised and Amended Art. VIII.

Section 1. The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of each even year; but the General Assembly may, by law, fix a different day—two-thirds of all members of each House consenting thereto.

Sec. 2. All citizens of the United States, including occupants of soldiers' and sailors' homes, over the age of twenty-one years who have resided in this State one year, and in the county, city or town sixty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote, and no other person, shall be entitled to vote at all elections by the people; provided, no idiot, no insane person and no person while kept in any poor-house at public expense or while confined in any public prison shall be entitled to vote, and persons convicted of felony, or crime connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage may be excluded by law from the right of voting.

Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order received and its number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter who presents it. All election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted: Provided, that in cases of contested elections, grand jury investigations and in the trial of all civil or criminal cases in which the violation of any law relating to elections, including nominating elections, is under investigation or at issue, such officers may be required to testify and the ballots cast may be opened, examined, counted, compared with the list of voters and received as evidence.

Sec. 4. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of voters in counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand and in cities having a population of more than ten thousand, but not otherwise. The first General Assembly held after the adoption of this Constitution shall pass laws neces-
Present Constitution.

for such registration in cities having a population exceeding twenty-five thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand, but not otherwise.

Sec. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service either civil, or military, of this State, or of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor-house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 8. No person, while kept at any poor-house, or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, shall be entitled to vote at any election under the laws of this State.

Sec. 9. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal or local, except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly may enact laws excluding from the right of voting all persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 11. The Legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

Sec. 12. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding his election or appointment.

Revised and Amended Art. VIII.

sary to enforce this provision, and for such purpose may classify such counties and cities according to population, but such laws shall be uniform as to each class.

Sec. 6. All elections, by persons in a representative capacity, shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service either civil, or military, of this State, or of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor-house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 8. The trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal or local, except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the judges thereof. The General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the court or judge by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of any election held before said law shall take effect.

Sec. 9. Qualified electors absent from the state on military or naval service shall, and qualified electors absent from their counties but within the State may, be enabled by law to vote at general or special elections.

Sec. 10. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this state one year next preceding his election or appointment.
EXPLANATION.

This amendment proposes a revised and amended article as a substitute for Article VIII of the present Constitution. It makes the article shorter and offers four main changes:

1. Under this amendment only citizens of the United States will be entitled to vote. The present Constitution permits aliens to vote on first papers.
2. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to vote.
3. The General Assembly is required to enact laws providing for the registration of voters in all cities having a population of more than ten thousand.
4. Under the present Constitution ballot boxes can be opened only in case of a contested election. Under this amendment this right is extended to grand jury investigations and the trial of all cases either civil or criminal in which the violation of any election laws, including elections for nomination of candidates for any office, is under investigation or at issue.

Amendment No. 10.

Relates to the Nomination of Candidates.

New Section—Art. VIII.

Sec. 11. A political party which cast three per cent of the total vote for Governor at the last preceding general election shall have the right, at its option, to nominate its candidates to office either by party primary election or by convention of delegates. Laws shall be enacted regulating such primary elections and conventions, including the selection of delegates and providing for the nomination of other candidates.

EXPLANATION.

This enables political parties, under appropriate legislation, to have the names of their candidates placed on official ballots when nominated at primaries or by conventions, as the party may determine.

ARTICLE IX—COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

Amendment No. 11.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. The several counties of this State, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the State.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a town, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as part of the county seat.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall have no power to establish any new county with a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles; nor to

Revised and Amended Art. IX.

Section 1. The several counties of this State, as they now exist, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of the State.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law; and no county seat shall be removed unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. All additions to a city or village, which is a county seat, shall be included, considered and regarded as a part of the county seat. If a county seat is located wholly or in part in territory which is added to an adjoining county, or if a county seat be consolidated or merged with a city located in an adjoining county, then a new county seat shall be located and established by the
reduce any county, now established, to a less area or less population than required for a ratio of representation existing at the time; but when a new county is formed, having a population less than a ratio of representation, it shall be attached for representative purposes to the county from which the greatest amount of territory is taken until such ratio shall be obtained. No county shall be divided or have any portion stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the county or counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor; nor shall any new county be established, any line of which shall run within ten miles of the then existing county seat of any county. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held for and obliged to pay its ratable proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county or counties from which said new county shall be formed.

Sec. 4. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without submitting the question to the qualified voters of the counties immediately interested, nor unless a majority of all the qualified voters of the counties thus affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be held for, and obliged to pay, its proportion of all the liabilities then existing of the county from which it is taken.

Sec. 5. When any new county, formed from contiguous territory taken from older counties, or when any county, to which territory shall be added taken from an adjoining county, shall fail to pay the proportion of indebtedness of such territory, to the county or counties from which it is taken, then it may be lawful for any county from which such territory has been taken, to levy and collect, by taxation, the due proportion of indebtedness of such territory, in the same manner as if the territory had not been stricken off.

Sec. 6. No county, township, city or other municipality, shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or

Revised and Amended Art. IX.

votes of a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the proposition at a general or special election.

Sec. 3. The boundary lines of existing counties may be changed; portions of one or more counties may be stricken off and added to an adjoining county or counties; adjoining counties may be consolidated and new counties may be created, only in the manner prescribed by law. No change in the boundary line of any county shall be made and no two or more counties shall be consolidated unless a majority of the qualified voters of each and every county affected, voting on the question, shall vote therefor. No new county shall be established with, nor any existing county reduced to, a territory of less than four hundred and ten square miles nor a population less than that required for a ratio of representation existing at the time. No proposition to change the boundaries of a county shall be submitted oftener than once in five years. If territory be added to an adjoining county, the county to which such territory is added shall pay to the county from which such territory is taken the then value of any county property taken. Any county to which has been added territory taken from another county shall assume and be obliged to pay the ratable proportion of the liabilities, existing on the date of transfer, of the county from which such added territory was taken, and the territory taken shall continue to be held for its proportion of said liabilities until paid. If the county to which territory has been added shall fail to discharge said liabilities, then it shall be lawful for the county from which territory was taken to collect the due proportion thereof by taxation in the same manner as if such territory had not been taken. The City of St. Louis is a county for the purposes of this section.

Sec. 4. If the City of St. Louis shall extend its boundary lines under the provisions of section three of this article all territory and all incorporated cities within such extended boundary lines shall upon the taking effect of such extension become a part of the City of St. Louis and all existing obligations of said city or cities so included shall be assumed by and become obligations of the City of St. Louis in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. The territory within the City of St. Louis may be attached to and become a part of St. Louis County and the government of such city may be wholly, or in part, consolidated with the govern-
Present Constitution.

association, or make appropriation or donation, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such corporation or association, or to or in aid of any college or institution of learning, or other institution, whether created for or to be controlled by the State or others. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the General Assembly, or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed: provided however, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall affect the right of any such municipality to make such subscription, where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipality prior to its adoption, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law, for the liquidation or payment of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns. The number of such classes shall not exceed four; and the power of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all such municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. The General Assembly shall also make provisions, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, existing by virtue of any special or local law, may elect to become subject to, and be governed by, the general laws relating to such corporations.

Sec. 8. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting upon that proposition, at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of revenue by county officers in conflict with such general law for township organization may be dispensed with, and the business of said county and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that the justices of the county court in such cases shall not exceed three in number.

Revised and Amended Art. IX.

ment of said county in the manner and upon the conditions following: Upon the filing of a petition signed by five per cent of the registered votes of the City of St. Louis with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of elections in such city and a like petition signed by five per cent of the registered voters of said county with the board of election commissioners or such other board or officials as may be in charge of county elections in said county, said election boards or officials of said city and county shall cause separate special elections to be held, as provided by law for general elections, by the qualified voters of said city and by the qualified voters of said county, of a board of twelve freeholders, six of whom shall be freeholders resident in said city and six of whom shall be freeholders resident in said county. Said separate elections shall be held on the day specified in said petitions which shall be not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the filing of said petitions. Candidates for the proposed board of freeholders from the city shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than one thousand registered voters of said city and filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of elections in said city; candidates for the proposed board of freeholders from the county shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two hundred registered voters of said county and filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of county elections in said county. Such petitions shall be filed at least ten days before the election. No ballot or list of candidates shall bear any slogan, or the name, heading or label of any political party, or of any organization or group, but the names of all such candidates shall be printed on the ballot in alphabetical order. The six candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in said city, and the six candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in said county shall constitute such board of freeholders. It shall be the duty of said board of freeholders to prepare a scheme for the return of the territory within the City of St. Louis to said county, the consolidation in whole or in part of the governments of said city and county, and the adjustment of all other issues that may arise, and which scheme shall be signed in duplicate, by said board or a majority of them. One copy of such scheme shall be
Present Constitution.

Sec. 9. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

Sec. 10. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D., 1908, and thereafter every four years, a sheriff and coroner. They shall serve for four years and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law and shall be eligible only four years in any one period. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 11. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of sheriff or coroner, the same shall be filled by the county court. If such vacancy happen in the office of sheriff more than nine months prior to the time of holding a general election, such county court shall immediately order a special election to fill the same, and the person by it appointed shall hold office until the person chosen at such election shall be duly qualified; otherwise, the person appointed by such county court shall hold office until the person chosen at such general election shall be duly qualified. If any vacancy happen in the office of coroner, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the term by such county court. No person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in either of said offices shall thereby be rendered ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall, by a law uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of all returned to the board of election commissioners or other board or officials having charge of elections in said city, and the other to the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of the county elections in said county, within one year after the election of said board. Within thirty days thereafter, said board or officials of said county shall cause an election to be held and submit such scheme to the qualified voters of said county, and said board or officials of said city shall cause an election to be held and submit such scheme to the qualified voters of said city, at elections to be held, respectively in said county and said city, on the day fixed in said scheme which day shall be not less than ninety days nor more than one hundred and eighty days after the filing of said scheme with said boards or officials. If a majority of the qualified voters of said county voting at such election shall ratify such scheme, and a majority of the qualified voters of said city voting at such election shall ratify such scheme, then, at such time as shall be fixed in said scheme, the territory of the City of St. Louis shall again be a part of and in St. Louis County and such scheme shall, in all matters relating to such consolidation and adjustment of issues, govern said city and county. Any such scheme shall not be submitted oftener than once in five years. If such scheme be adopted copies thereof, certified to by the board of election commissioners or board or officers having charge of elections in said city and county shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for said county.

Sec. 6. All cities, towns and villages are classified as follows: Every city having a population of seventy thousand or more shall be a city of the first class; every city having a population of twenty-five thousand or more and less than seventy thousand shall be a city of the second class; every city having a population of three thousand or more and less than twenty-five thousand shall be a city of the third class; every city having a population of five hundred or more and less than three thousand shall be a city of the fourth class, and every town having a population of less than five hundred shall be a village. The population of all cities and villages shall be determined by the last decennial census of the United States or by a special census as may be provided by law. The method of transition from one class to another shall be provided by law.
Present Constitution.

county officers, and for this purpose may classify the counties by population.

Sec. 13. The fees of no executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality, exclusive of the salaries actually paid to his necessary deputies, shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for any one year. Every such officer shall make return, quarterly, to the county court of all fees by him received, and of the salaries by him actually paid to his deputies or assistants, stating the same in detail, and verifying the same by his affidavit; and for any statement or omission in such return, contrary to truth, such officer shall be liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 14. Except as otherwise directed by this Constitution, the General Assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers, as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years.

Sec. 15. In all counties having a city therein containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the city and county government thereof, may be consolidated in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 16. Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than sixty days, nor

Revised and Amended Art. IX.

General Assembly shall have no power to classify cities or villages. The General Assembly shall make provision by general law whereby any city or village existing by virtue of any special or local law or charter may elect to become subject to and be governed by the general law relating to such corporations.

Sec. 7. The general assembly may provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting upon that proposition, at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization so much of this constitution as provides for the management of county affairs, and the assessment and collection of revenue by county officers in conflict with such general law for township organization may be dispensed with, and the business of said county and the local concerns of the several townships therein, may be transacted in such manner as may be prescribed by law: Provided, that the justices of the county court in such cases shall not exceed three in number.

Sec. 8. In any county which shall have adopted "Township Organization," the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, it shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county.

Sec. 9. There shall be elected by the qualified voters in each county on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1924, and thereafter every four years, a sheriff and a coroner. They shall serve for four years and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed for malfeasance in office. Before entering on the duties of their office, they shall give security in the amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Whenever a county shall be hereafter established, the Governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner therein, who shall continue in office until the next succeeding general election and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 10. No law, special or local either in its terms or in its effect, shall be passed
Present Constitution.

more than ninety days, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a charter shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or sets of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand voters be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question of whether or not a charter commission shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the Revised and Amended Art. IX.

relating to the property, affairs or government of cities or villages; but all laws passed hereafter relating to the property, affairs or government of any city or village shall be general laws and in terms and effect apply alike to all cities of the same class or to all villages.

Sec. 11. The compensation and fees of all county officers shall be provided for and regulated by law uniform in operation, for which purpose counties may be classified by population.

Sec. 12. No executive or ministerial officer of any county or municipality shall receive a sum in excess of ten thousand dollars as compensation for his services for any one year, and he shall make return of fees collected and salaries paid to his necessary deputies or assistants as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. Except as otherwise directed by this Constitution, the General Assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township and municipal officers as public convenience may require; and their terms of office and duties shall be prescribed by law; but no term of office shall exceed four years: Provided, that this section shall not limit the power of cities to determine the mode of selection and duties of city officers.

Sec. 14. In counties containing a city of the first class the city and county governments may be consolidated, in whole or in part, in the manner provided by law, and having been consolidated may again be separated in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 15. Any city of the first, second or third class may frame and adopt a charter for its own municipal government in the following manner: The legislative authority of the city by a two-thirds vote of its members may, and upon a petition signed by ten per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of municipal elections in such city shall forthwith provide by ordinance for the submission to the electors of the question: "shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election and said petition shall be canvassed and certified to by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections.
Present Constitution.

Electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Sec. 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article IX of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten percent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and

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in such city and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petition shall be final. The ordinance shall require that the question be submitted to the electors at the next regular election, if one shall occur not less than sixty nor more than one hundred twenty days after such ordinance becomes effective, otherwise, at a special election to be called and held within not less than sixty nor more than one hundred twenty days after the time said ordinance becomes effective. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or sets of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in said city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided, that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand voters be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question of whether or not a charter commission shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission and proceed to frame a charter. Any charter framed and signed by such commission, or a majority of its members, shall be returned to the legislative authority of the city and by it submitted to the electors of the city at an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election, that section or article submitted in the alternative which receives the greatest number of votes shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such
Present Constitution.

sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

Sec. 18. In cities or counties having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, no person shall at the same time be a state officer and an officer of any county, city or other municipality; and no person shall at the same time fill two municipal offices either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to notaries public, justices of the peace or officers of the militia.

Sec. 19. The corporate authorities of any county, city, or other municipal subdivision of this State having more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, which has already exceeded the limit of indebtedness prescribed in section twelve of Article X, of this Constitution, may, in anticipation of the customary annual revenue thereof, appropriate during any fiscal year towards the general governmental expenses thereof, a sum not exceeding seven-eighths of the entire revenue applicable to general governmental purposes (exclusive of the payment of the bonded debt of such county, city or municipality) that was actually raised by taxation alone during the preceding fiscal year; but until such excess of indebtedness cease no further bonded debt shall be incurred, except for the renewal of other bonds.

ST. LOUIS.

Sec. 20. The city of St. Louis may extend its limits so as to embrace the parks now without its boundaries, and other convenient and contiguous territory, and frame a charter for the government of the city thus enlarged upon the following conditions, that is to say: The council of the city and county court of the county of St. Louis, shall at the request of the mayor of the city of St. Louis meet in joint session, and order an election to be held as provided for general elections, by the qualified voters of the city and county, of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city or county, whose duty shall be to propose a scheme for the enlargement and definition of the boundaries of the city; the reorganization of the government of the county, the adjustment of the relations between the city thus enlarged, and the residue of St. Louis county and the

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charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof, and all laws affecting the organization and government of such city which are in conflict therewith. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city. One of such certified copies shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice of any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper of general circulation in such city and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Sec. 16. Amendments of any charter or a new charter may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission and adopted in the manner provided in section fifteen for the framing and adopting of an original charter. Amendments may also be proposed by two-thirds of the legisla­tive authority of the city, or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city filed with the board of election commissioners or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. Any such petition shall be canvassed by and certified to by said election officials. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at a regular or special election within the time and manner as is provided for the choosing of a charter commission. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendments. Sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of an original charter. All such amendments shall be certified.
Present Constitution.

government of the city thus enlarged, by a charter in harmony with and subject to the Constitution and laws of Missouri, which shall among other things, provide for a chief executive and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected by general ticket, which scheme and charter shall be signed in duplicate by said board or a majority of them, and one of them returned to the mayor of the city and the other to the presiding justice of the county court within ninety days after the election of such board. Within thirty days thereafter the city council and county court submit such scheme to the qualified voters of the whole county and such charter to the qualified voters of the city so enlarged, at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor; and if a majority of such qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify such scheme and charter, then such scheme shall become the organic law of the county and city, and such charter the organic law of the city, and at the end of sixty days thereafter shall take the place of and supersede the charter of St. Louis and all amendments thereof and all special laws relating to St. Louis county inconsistent with such scheme.

Sec. 21. A copy of such scheme and charter, with a certificate thereto appended, signed by the mayor and authenticated by the seal of the city, and, also, signed by the presiding justice of the county court and authenticated by the seal of the county, setting forth the submission of such scheme and charter, to the qualified voters of such county and city and its ratification, by them, shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of St. Louis county, shall be deposited among the archives of the city, and thereafter all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

Sec. 22. The charter so ratified may be amended by proposals thereof submitted by the lawmaking authorities of the city to the qualified voters thereof, at a general or special election held at least sixty days after the publication of such proposals and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters voting for or against each of said amendments so submitted; and the lawmaking authorities of such city may order an election

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to and filed and recorded as in the case of an original charter. The courts shall take judicial notice of amendments so adopted.

Sec. 17. All city charters and amendments thereto and all city and village ordinances shall be consistent with and subject to the Constitution and general laws of the State relative to matters of general state concern or operation.

Sec. 18. Provision shall be made by general law for the incorporation of all cities and villages; and by general law for the organization and government of villages and of cities which do not have or adopt special charters. All such laws relating to the organization and government of cities and villages shall be uniform as to each class.

Sec. 19. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every city which has or shall adopt a special charter is hereby declared to possess, for all municipal purposes, full and complete power of self-government and corporate action. No enumeration of powers in this Constitution or in any law shall be deemed to limit or restrict the general grant of authority conferred; but this grant of authority shall not be deemed to limit or restrict control by laws of the State on matters of general state concern or operation, as distinguished from those of local concern and municipal government, and provided that as to such matters as are both local and state concern city charters and ordinances shall not be in conflict with but shall be subordinate to the general laws of the State upon the same subject. The following shall be deemed to be a part of the powers conferred upon cities by this section: (a) To determine what agencies shall be necessary to conduct their local affairs, the distribution of powers among such agencies, the mode of selection, duties, qualifications, tenure, method of removal and compensation of all officers and employees; (b) To levy, assess and collect taxes and to borrow money, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution; and to levy and collect special assessments on the basis of local benefits, (c) To acquire, by gift, condemnation or otherwise, own, establish, maintain and police, either within or without its corporate limits, parks, boulevards, wharves, cemeteries, hospitals, and all works which involve the public health or safety; (d) To provide for one or more houses of legislation to be elected by general ticket or by the voters of the several wards or districts of
Present Constitution.

by the qualified voters of the city of a board of thirteen freeholders of such city to prepare a new charter for such city, which said charter shall be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state, and shall provide, among other things for a chief executive and at least one house of legislation to be elected by general ticket. Said revised charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city at an election to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the order therefor, and if a majority of such qualified voters voting at such election ratify such charter, then said charter shall become the organic law of such city, and sixty days thereafter shall take effect and supersede the charter of such city and all special laws inconsistent therewith.

Sec. 23. Such charter and amendments shall always be in harmony with, and subject to, the Constitution and laws of Missouri, except only, that provision may be made for the graduation of the rate of taxation for city purposes in the portions of the city which are added thereto by the proposed enlargement of its boundaries. In the adjustment of the relations between city and county, the city shall take upon itself the entire park tax; and in consideration of the city becoming the proprietor of all the county buildings and property within its enlarged limits, it shall assume the whole of the existing county debt, and thereafter the city and county of St. Louis shall be independent of each other. The city shall be exempted from all county taxation. The judges of the county court shall be elected by the qualified voters outside of the city. The city, as enlarged, shall be entitled to the same representation in the General Assembly, collect the State revenue and perform all other functions in relation to the State, in the same manner, as if it were a county as in this Constitution defined; and the residue of the county shall remain a legal county of the State of Missouri, under the name of the county of St. Louis. Until the next apportionment for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, the city shall have six Senators and fifteen Representatives, and the county one Senator and two Representatives, the same being the number of Senators and Representatives to which the county of St. Louis, as now Revised and Amended Art. IX.

the city or village; but until otherwise provided by its charter the members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of St. Louis shall be nominated and elected from each of the wards of said City as the same are now or may be hereafter fixed and determined; (e) By and with the consent of a majority of the qualified voters voting at an election submitting the proposition, to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, construct, own, operate, sell or pledge public utilities for wholly or in part supplying water, light, heat, gas and power to the municipality and its inhabitants; and, to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law, for supplying transportation to the municipality and its inhabitants; and to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law for supplying transportation beyond its corporate limits; (f) To acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, construct, own, operate, sell or pledge subways, lines and equipment for wholly or in part supplying transportation to the municipality and its inhabitants; and, to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law for supplying transportation beyond its corporate limits; (g) To rent, lease or let and authorize the operation of any utility, subway, lines or equipment owned by it to private individuals or corporations or other municipal corporations.

Sec. 20. Any city, including the City of St. Louis, may extend its boundaries and contiguous cities may be consolidated or merged, without regard to county boundary lines, in the manner prescribed by law: Provided, that if any such extension or consolidation shall include incorporated territory, such extension or consolidation shall not be effective until approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the incorporated territory to be affected thereby, voting on the proposition, at an election held for that purpose as may be provided by law.

Sec. 21. No city shall extend a public utility system owned or operated by the city, or extend the service of such municipal public utility system into territory or districts added or annexed to or outside of such city, so as to put the service of such municipal public utility system in competition with another public utility system now furnishing in such added or outside territory electricity, gas, water, heat, transportation or any public service, established under franchise granted by proper public authority having jurisdiction in or over such territory; but the city may acquire by purchase or may condemn and take over such other public utility system operating in such territory added to or
Present Constitution.
organized, is entitled under sections eight and eleven of Article IV of the Constitution.

Sec. 24. The county and city of St. Louis, as now existing, shall continue to constitute the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the jurisdiction of all courts of record, except the county court, shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 25. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have the same power over the city and county of St. Louis, that it has over other cities and counties of this State.

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without the city, on payment of just compensation therefor; or the city may contract with the company owning or operating such other public utility system in the territory added to or without the city to continue to operate such public utility system and to serve the district under proper regulations, until the city shall become purchaser or take over by condemnation such other public utility system, and may operate the same in connection with the municipal utility system; the method of condemning or purchasing such other public utility system and the terms and manner of payment therefor to be provided by law.

Sec. 22. No person shall at the same time hold a state office and an office of a city of the first class or a county having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities; but this section shall not apply to villages or to cities of any other than the first class, or to notaries public, justices of the peace, or officers of the militia.

Sec. 23. Every city which has adopted or which shall hereafter adopt its own charter shall have the power to establish and maintain its own police department and provide the mode of selection, duties, qualifications, compensation and terms of office, of all members thereof and for the filling of all vacancies and the method of removal of all members except as herein prescribed: Provided, that in each city of the first class there shall be a police commissioner or board of police commissioners which may be provided in its charter who shall have general supervision and control over the police department. Any police commissioner or member of the board of police commissioners may be removed by the Governor in his discretion but he shall have no authority to fill any vacancy on said board.

It shall be the duty of every peace officer of every county, township, city and village to aid in conserving the peace and executing the laws of the State, and any failure or refusal of any such officer to perform such duty may be punished in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 24. The service, practices and rates of all public utilities operated within any city or village shall be regulated in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 25. All elections and submissions of questions to the electors shall be conducted in the manner and by the agencies
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prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State.

Sec. 26. General laws may be passed requiring financial reports from cities and villages and providing for the examination by state officials of vouchers, books and accounts of all municipal authorities or of public undertakings conducted by such authorities in cities of the first class. The General Assembly shall by general law provide for the adoption, installation and use of a system of accounting in all county offices, which shall be uniform throughout the State for all accounts of the same character.

Sec. 27. Every city shall have the power to provide for the division of the territory within its boundaries into zones or districts and for the regulation and restriction in the use of the land and structures within such zones or districts to the extent and in the manner provided by general law.

Sec. 28. The State and all subdivisions thereof and all municipal corporations may acquire by gift, condemnation or otherwise lands and appurtenances thereto and easements therein for the purpose of establishing, creating, enlarging or improving parks, highways, boulevards, wharves, cemeteries, hospitals and all works which involve the public health, safety and welfare, and may also acquire by condemnation an excess of such lands, appurtenances and easements over that needed for any such purpose whenever it shall have been judicially determined that the excess is required to protect or preserve the improvement and is reasonable in quantity therefor.

Sec. 29. All city charters and all laws relating to the government of cities, towns and villages in force at the time of the adoption of this article shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by law or by the exercise by the respective cities, of the powers conferred upon them by this article of the Constitution.

EXPLANATION.

This amendment proposes a revised and amended article as a substitute for Article IX of the present Constitution. The revision has eliminated obsolete matter and provides an improved plan for the government of counties, cities and villages.

COUNTIES. The changes made with respect to the government of counties are: first, provision by which adjoining counties may be consolidated (section 3); second, provision that no proposition to change the boundaries of a county shall be submitted oftener than once in five years (section 3); third, the prohibition against sheriffs and coroners succeeding themselves in office has been eliminated (section 9); fourth, the power of the county courts to fill vacancies in the offices of sheriff and coroner and other provisions of section 11 of the present Constitution.
were eliminated, which leaves the power of appointment in the governor; fifth, the general assembly is required to provide a uniform system of accounting in all county offices (section 26).

CITIES AND VILLAGES. Are classified (section 6) and the legislature is prohibited from creating other classes and from passing local or special laws and is required to make all laws apply alike to all cities of the same class or to all villages (section 10).

Every city of 3,000 inhabitants or more, desiring to do so, may, without legislative action, by vote of its citizens adopt a charter for its own municipal government (section 15). By such charters such cities may determine what agencies are necessary to conduct their local affairs (section 19), establish their own police force subject to the right of the governor to remove any police commissioners in the cities of 70,000 or over (section 23), and for all municipal purposes possess full and complete power of local self-government and corporate action.

Every city is given the power to divide the territory within its boundaries into zones and to regulate and restrict the use of the land and structures within such zones (section 27), and to acquire lands for public improvements and an excess of land over that needed for such purpose whenever it is judicially determined that the excess is required to protect or preserve the improvement (section 28).

The amendments giving the right of local self-government to charter cities will not only relieve the state legislature from the consideration of many purely local laws but will bring to the citizens of those cities an increased sense of responsibility in governmental affairs and give to them as great freedom in the management of their local affairs as is consistent with a full recognition of state sovereignty. The state retains control over all elections (section 25), public utilities (section 34), the right to demand financial reports (section 26), the limit on city indebtedness (Article X), education (Article XI) and all other matters of general state concern and operation.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, having separated from St. Louis county in which it was located and fixed its boundaries under provision of the present constitution, is in an anomalous position. It is for some purposes a city, for others a county. It cannot extend its boundaries without crossing the line into St. Louis County, nor without constitutional amendment. Several provisions are contained in this amendment looking towards relieving the city from this embarrassment, each requiring the consent of a majority of those voting on the question in said city as well as a majority of those voting on the question in St. Louis county. Section 5 provides for (a) changes in county lines and for the (b) consolidation of adjoining counties and declares St. Louis a county for the purposes of that section; section 20 provides that any city including the city of St. Louis may (c) extend its boundaries and (d) contiguous cities may be consolidated or merged, without regard to county boundary lines, and section 5 provides a complete plan by which the city may again (e) return to and become a part of St. Louis county when it may expand as other cities may.

Section 19 provides for the nomination and election of members of the board of aldermen of St. Louis by wards until such time as it shall be otherwise provided by the city charter.

**ARTICLE X—REVENUE AND TAXATION.**

Amendment No. 12.

Relates to Limitations on Taxing Power and Authorizes Cities to Finance Local Improvements through Creation of Revolving Fund.

Present Constitution except Secs. 4 and 18.

Section 1. The taxing power may be exercised by the General Assembly for State purposes, and by counties and other municipal corporations, under authority granted to them by the Gen-
Present Constitution except Secs. 4 and 18.

Sec. 2. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by act of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. Taxes may be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

Sec. 5. No property shall be assessed or returned for taxation at more than its actual value, and the method of ascertaining such value shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. All railroad corporations in this State, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for State, county, school, municipal, and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises, and their capital stock.

Sec. 8. The property, real and personal, of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, and cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation. Lots in incorporated cities or towns, or within one mile of the limits of any such city or town, to the extent of one acre, and lots one mile or more distant from such cities or towns, to the extent of five acres, with the buildings thereon, may be exempted from taxation when the same are used exclusively for religious worship; property, including endowments, or income used exclusively for educational purposes or for purposes purely charitable, or for agricultural and horticultural societies when not operated or used for private profit, shall be exempt from taxation. No property shall be exempted from taxation except as authorized in this Constitution.

Sec. 9. The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the State, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the State shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

Sec. 10. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.
Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations, or upon the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town or other municipal purposes, but may by general laws, vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

Sec. 11. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor, shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for State and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars, and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts containing a city of the first class or any part of such city, and in districts maintaining a four year high school course, the annual rate on property shall not exceed seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and shall not exceed forty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation in other districts; provided, that the annual rate may be increased to an amount not to exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation if a majority of
and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes, in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

Sec. 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebted-

the qualified electors voting at an election to determine that question shall vote for such increase, and provided further, that the rate may be increased to an amount not to exceed one dollar and twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation if two-thirds of the qualified voters voting upon that question shall vote for such increase, and provided further, that the rate may be increased to an amount not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation if three-fourths of the qualified voters voting upon that question shall vote for such increase. The rate determined upon at such election shall remain in force for such time as may be stated in the notice of election, not to exceed four years, unless changed later by like notice and vote.

For the purpose of erecting, furnishing and repairing public buildings in counties, cities, villages or school districts the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the amount of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified electors and two-thirds of the electors voting on such proposition shall vote therefor; provided, that a majority shall be sufficient to authorize an increase of the rate of taxation if the purpose be to erect a court house. For the purpose of this section the population of cities or villages shall be ascertained by the last census taken under the authority of the State or of the United States.

The restrictions on rates of taxation shall apply to taxes of every description, whether general or special, excepting taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness; provided, that the City of St. Louis may levy both the city and the county rates under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 13. No county, city, village, township, school district, road district or other political corporation or subdivision or taxing district of the State shall, except as herein otherwise expressly permitted, incur indebtedness in excess of the income and revenue provided for the year, unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the voters voting on the proposition, at a general or special election, nor with such vote to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding in the aggregate five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assess-
Present Constitution except Secs. 4 and 18.

ness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more, may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that, with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaining of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same: And provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world’s fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said Revised and Amended Art. X except Secs. 4 and 18.

ment for State and county purposes; provided, that indebtedness for acquiring, constructing, enlarging and improving sewers, and waterworks, light plants and other revenue producing utilities to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the value of such taxable property shall be excluded in computing the existing indebtedness; and provided further, that the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City may, with such vote, incur indebtedness in excess of the income and revenue provided for the year, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, not exceeding, in the aggregate, ten per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

CITIES, villages and municipal corporations may, when authorized by such vote, incur additional indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, or improving sewers, and waterworks, ice plants, gas plants, electric light plants, and surface, elevated or underground street railways, to be owned exclusively by such city, village or municipal corporation, and from which a revenue may be derived, to an amount which shall not exceed five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes.

The governing authorities of the territory or body incurring indebtedness hereunder shall impose and collect annually, in excess of all other taxes, a tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually and the principal falling due each year or such amount as shall be required to create a sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity.

All bonds and other obligations issued hereunder shall become due and payable in annual installments, beginning not more than three years after the date of issuance and ending not more than twenty years after such date, the smallest annual installment to be not less than three per centum of the total issue.

The General Assembly may prescribe the conditions under which bonds and other obligations issued hereunder shall be incontestable.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of refunding, extending and unifying the whole or any part of its valid bonded indebtedness, any county, city, village, township, school district, road district or other political corporation or subdivision or taxing district.
Present Constitution except Secs. 4 and 18.

city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone. Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal thereof shall be provided from the revenues of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent, of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal thereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed of the State may, under such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may prescribe, issue refunding bonds not exceeding in amount the bonds refunded or the valid bonded indebtedness due. The governing authorities of the territory or body incurring debt hereunder shall impose and collect annually, in excess of all other taxes a tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually and the principal falling due each year or such amount as shall be required to create a sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity. All refunding bonds issued hereunder shall become due and payable in annual installments beginning not more than three years after the date of issuance and ending not more than twenty years after such date, the smallest annual installment to be not less than three per centum of the total issue.

Sec. 15. For the purpose of constructing or acquiring, and for altering, enlarging, extending or improving public utilities herein designated, cities and other municipal corporations may be authorized by charter or by statute to borrow money on the security of such public utilities and the income and revenues therefrom, under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by charter or statute and such charter or statute may also authorize a statutory or conventional mortgage upon such public utilities and the income and revenues therefrom, to secure the sums so borrowed, may provide for the foreclosure thereof, and for the grant of a franchise to the purchasers at foreclosure to operate such public utility, which franchise may continue for such period as may be provided by law or charter, or by the terms of such mortgage: Provided, however, that the moneys so borrowed, and any negotiable bonds or other obligations issued to evidence the same and the interest thereon, shall be payable exclusively from the income and revenues or proceeds of sale of such public utilities and shall not be chargeable upon or payable out of the taxes or other revenues or property of such city or municipal corporation, and provided no indebtedness may be incurred under this section unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the voters voting on the proposition at a general or special election. Bonds and other obligations issued under this section shall not constitute debt within the meaning of any limitation herein.

Waterworks, gas works, electric light works and surface, elevated or under-
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except Secs. 4 and 18.

for the maturity of the same. Pro-
vided, further, that any city which
now has or may hereafter attain a
population of seventy-five thousand
or more inhabitants may acquire, by
purchase, condemnation or construc-
tion, waterworks, gasworks, electric
light works, street railways, telegraph
and telephone systems, heating plants,
ice or refrigeration plants, or any other
plant, system or public service institu-
tion, within or outside of the limits
of such city, for the use of the city or its
citizens, and for the purpose of paying
therefor, in whole or in part, may issue
public utilities bonds, which public
utilities bonds shall not be included
in the liabilities or indebtedness of the
city limited by the prior provi-
sions of this section; but the total amount
of such public utilities bonds to be issued
by such city shall not exceed twenty
per centum of the value of the taxable
property in said city, to be ascertained
as above specified. The principal of
said public utilities bonds shall not
constitute an obligation of the city
enforceable out of the funds raised by
taxation. Such city may also issue
its bonds, other than public utilities
bonds, for the payment, in whole or
in part, for such public utilities, and
such bonds, other than public utilities
bonds, shall constitute a direct obli-
gation of the city, but the total amount
of such bonds, other than public utili-
ties bonds, shall not exceed in the aggre-
gate ten per centum of the taxable
property therein, as hereinbefore pro-
vided, but such bonds, other than public
utilities bonds, shall require the assent
of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast
on that proposition. The ordinance
authorizing the purchase, condemna-
tion or construction of such public
service plant or system shall provide
what portion, if any, of the cost thereof
shall be paid by issue of public utilities
bonds, and what portion, if any, shall
be paid by issue of general bonds of the
city, other than public utilities bonds.
The principal and the interest of such
public utilities bonds shall be paid out
of the earnings or sale of the utilities
plant or system for the acquisition of
which said issue was made, but the city
may thereafter provide, by ordinance,
for the payment in any year of any
part of the interest or principal of
said bonds due in that year, out of the

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except Secs. 4 and 18.

ground street railways to be owned ex-
cursively by such city or municipal cor-
poration, and from which a revenue may be
derived, may be constructed, acquired or
altered, enlarged, extended or improved
under this section.

Sec. 16. In addition to the indebted-
ness authorized or permitted by other pro-
visions of this Constitution, cities and
other municipal corporations may, for
the purpose of creating and maintaining
a permanent improvement revolving fund,
be authorized by charter or by statute
to borrow money and issue negotiable
bonds under such terms and conditions as
may be prescribed by charter or statute,
but no indebtedness shall be so incurred
or obligation issued unless authorized
by a vote of two-thirds of the voters voting
on the proposition at a general or special
election, and all bonds and obligations
issued hereunder shall be payable in
annual installments beginning not more
than three years after issuance and ending
not more than twenty years after issuance,
the smallest installment to be not less
than three per centum of the total issue,
and the city or municipal corporation
incurred indebtedness hereunder shall
impose and collect annually, in excess of
all other taxes, a tax sufficient to pay the
interest semi-annually and the principal
falling due each year or such amount as
shall be required to create a sinking fund
to redeem the bonds at maturity. Moneys
so borrowed shall be applied only in
paying for improvements which shall be
assessed in whole or in part upon property
specially benefited thereby and in ad-
vance of the collection of such assess-
ments. No part of such fund shall ever
be applied to the payment of any portion
of the expense of an improvement which
shall devise upon the city or municipal
corporation, or to the payment of the
current expenses of the city or municipal
corporation, or to any purposes other
than such as are herein designated. All
special assessments for such improve-
ments shall be paid into said fund until the
moneys advanced with interest thereon
shall have been returned to said fund.
The total indebtedness of any city or
municipal corporation, under this section,
shall not at any time exceed one per
centum of the value of the taxable property
therein, to be ascertained by the assess-
ment next before the last assessment for
state and county purposes, plus seventy-
five per centum of the amount of unpaid
Present Constitution
except Secs. 4 and 18.
general revenue of that year raised
by general taxation. Such city shall
have power to execute its mortgage or
mortgages on any such utility, or any
addition thereto, or extension thereof,
to secure the payment of such public
utilities bonds, and in case of default
in the payment of such public utilities
bonds, and the interest thereon, or
interest thereon, said bondholders, or
their representatives, may apply to any
court of competent jurisdiction, sitting
in the county or city in which such city
is located, and said court may, in its
discretion, if said default continue,
appoint a receiver to take charge of
such property, and such receiver shall
operate said property pending such
proceedings in such court, and until
a final decree of foreclosure in such
proceeding, and for a period of one
year thereafter, during which period
the city may, upon payment to the
bondholders of all indebtedness past
due, and court costs, and receiver's
obligations, retake said property, sub-
ject to its unmatured obligations. If
said property is not thus retaken by
the city in said period of redemption,
said receiver shall deliver said property
to such party, as the court in such
action may order, and thereupon all
liability of the city on said bonds shall
cease and determine, and its rights as
owner of said utility or plant shall
cease, and determine, and thereafter
said utility or plant shall be operated
by the party named in said order of
court, or his successors or assigns, in
conformity with and subject to the
provisions of the ordinance authorizing
the acquisition or purchase or con-
struction of said public utility or plant,
and the issuance of bonds therefor; but
such city shall not issue any such public
utilities bonds without the assent of
four-sevenths of the voters thereof,
voting on that proposition, at an elec-
tion to be held for that purpose, and
such proposition may be submitted at
a special election or at a general elec-
tion, in either of which events if four-
sevenths of all of the legal votes cast
on such proposition are in favor of
the issue of said bonds, the city shall have
authority to issue the same. Such
utility may be acquired by condemna-
tion proceedings in the same manner
that such city may acquire real estate
for public purposes, or in such other
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except Secs. 4 and 18.
and non-delinquent special assessments,
payable into said fund, to be ascertained
as of the date the election is called to
authorize such indebtedness.
Sec. 17. No restrictions or limitations
in this article contained shall affect the
power of the General Assembly to author-
ize benefit assessments against the
property specially benefited for the cost of
constructing improvements, nor the power
of the General Assembly to authorize
bonds or other obligations payable ex-
clusively from such benefit assessments.
Cemeteries, not held for private profit,
shall be exempt from special taxes
assessed to pay the cost of local improve-
ments.
Sec. 19. Private property shall not be
taken or sold for the payment of the cor-
porate debt of a municipal corporation.
Sec. 20. All moneys now, or at any
time hereafter, in the State Treasury, be-
longing to the State, shall, immediately on
receipt thereof, be deposited by the Treas-
urer to the credit of the State for the bene-
fit of the funds to which they respectively
belong, in such bank or banks, as he may,
time to time, with the approval of the
Governor and Attorney-General select, the
said bank or banks giving security, satis-
factory to the Governor and Attorney-
General, for the safe-keeping and payment
of such deposit, when demanded by the
State Treasurer on his check—such bank
to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits
not less than the bonus paid by other banks
for similar deposits; and the same,
together with such interest and profits as
may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by
said Treasurer for the purposes of the
State, according to law, upon warrants
drawn by the State Auditor, and not
otherwise.
Sec. 21. The Treasurer shall keep a
separate account of the funds, and the
number and amount of warrants received,
and from whom; and shall publish, in such
manner as the Governor may designate,
quarterly statements, showing the amount
of State moneys and where the same are
kept or deposited.
Sec. 22. The making of profit out of
money belonging to the State or any
county, city, village, school district, road
district, drainage district or any other
municipal corporation or subdivision of the
State, or the use of same for any purpose,
not authorized by law, by any public
officer, shall be deemed a felony and shall
be punished as provided by law,
manner as may be provided by law. Such city may, by a vote in the manner hereinafter provided, take up any public utilities bonds and issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

Sec. 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand (30,000) inhabitants, with the assent of two-thirds (2-3) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the par value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plants, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provisions in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of a municipality.

Sec. 14. The tax authorized by the sixth section of the Ordinance adopted June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, is hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the State, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of

Sec. 23. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have been issued therefor, within the succeeding biennial fiscal period after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such sum or object. A regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published from time to time.

Sec. 24. The moneys arising from any loan, debt or liability, contracted by the State, or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and not otherwise.

Sec. 25. No corporation, company, association or business trust, other than those formed for benevolent, religious, scientific or educational purposes, shall be created or organized under the laws of this State, unless the persons named as corporators, trustees or associates shall, at or before the filing of the articles of association or incorporation, trust deed or agreement, pay into the State treasury fifty dollars, for the first fifty thousand dollars or less of capital stock or capital, and a further sum of five dollars for every additional ten thousand dollars of its capital stock or capital. And no such corporation, company, association or business trust shall increase its capital stock or capital without first paying into the treasury five dollars for every ten thousand dollars of increase: Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the General Assembly from levying a further tax on the franchises of such corporation, company, association or business trust.

Sec. 26. In addition to taxes authorized to be levied for county purposes under and by virtue of section 12, article 10 of the Constitution of this state, the county court in the several counties of this state, not under township organization and the township board of directors, in the several counties under township organization, may in their discretion levy and collect in the same manner as state and county taxes are
which tax shall be paid into the State treasury, and appropriated and paid out for the purposes expressed in the first and second subdivisions of section forty-three of article IV of this Constitution. The funds and resources now in the State Interest and State Sinking Funds shall be appropriated to the same purposes; and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

Sec. 15. All moneys now, or at any time hereafter, in the State Treasury, belonging to the State, shall, immediately on receipt thereof, be deposited by the Treasurer to the credit of the State for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong, in such bank or banks, as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General select, the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor and Attorney-General, for the safe-keeping and payment of such deposit, when demanded by the State Treasurer on his check—such bank to pay a bonus for the use of such deposits not less than the 'bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with such interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said Treasurer for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants drawn by the State Auditor, and not otherwise.

Sec. 16. The Treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds, and the number and amount of warrants received, and from whom; and shall publish, in such manner as the Governor may designate, quarterly statements, showing the amount of State moneys and where the same are kept or deposited.

Sec. 17. The making of profit out of State, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished as provided by law.

Sec. 19. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or a warrant shall have collected, a special tax not exceeding twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, to be used for road and bridge purposes, but for no other purpose whatever; and the power hereby given said county courts and township boards is declared to be a discretionary power.

Sec. 27. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this State, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 26 of article 10 of the Constitution of this State, it shall be the duty of the body transacting county business of any county in this State, when authorized to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose, to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the body transacting county business, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special levy, at an election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after the filing of such petition.

Sec. 28. All certificates of indebtedness of the State to the "public school fund" and to the "seminary fund" are hereby confirmed as sacred obligations of the State to such funds, and they may be renewed as they mature for such periods of time and at such rate of interest as may be provided for by law. There shall be levied and collected an annual rate of taxation, not to exceed one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation, on all property subject to taxation upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed, to pay the accruing interest on all such certificates of indebtedness, so long as such certificates are in force, the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the State Treasury and appropriated and paid out only for such specific purposes. The General Assembly shall have the power, upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to levy and collect an annual rate of taxation, not to exceed two cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on all property subject to taxation upon which
Present Constitution
except Secs. 4 and 18.

Issued therefor, within two years after
the passage of such appropriation act;
and every such law making a new ap­
propriation, or continuing or reviving an
appropriation, shall distinctly specify
the sum appropriated, and the object
to which it is to be applied; and it shall
not be sufficient to refer to any other
law to fix such sum or object. A regu­
lar statement and account of the re­
ceipts and expenditures of all public
money shall be published from time to
time.

Sec. 20. The moneys arising from
any loan, debt or liability, contracted
by the State, or any county, city, town,
or other municipal corporation, shall
be applied to the purposes for which they
were obtained, or to the repayment of
such debt or liability, and not other­
wise.

Sec. 21. No corporation, company
or association, other than those formed
for benevolent, religious, scientific or
educational purposes, shall be created
or organized under the laws of this State,
unless the persons named as corporators
shall, at or before the filing of the articles
of association or incorporation, pay
into the State treasury fifty dollars,
for the first fifty thousand dollars or
less of capital stock and a further sum
of five dollars for every additional ten
thousand dollars of its capital stock.
And no such corporation, company or
association shall increase its capital
stock without first paying into the
treasury five dollars for every ten thou­
sand dollars of increase: Provided, that
nothing contained in this section shall
be construed to prohibit the General
Assembly from levying a further tax
on the franchises of such corporation.

Sec. 22. In addition to taxes au­
thorized to be levied for county pur­
poses under and by virtue of section
31, article 10 of the Constitution of
this state, the county court in the sev­
eral counties of this state, not under
township organization and the town­
ship board of directors, in the several
counties under township organization,
may in their discretion levy and collect
in the same manner as state and county
taxes are collected, a special tax not
exceeding twenty-five cents on each
$100 valuation, to be used for road and
bridge purposes, but for no other pur­
pose whatever; and the power hereby
given said county courts and township

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except Secs. 4 and 18.

Ad valorem taxes are assessed, for the pay­
ment of all such certificates of indebted­
ness, the proceeds of which tax shall be
paid into the State treasury and be specifi­
cally appropriated and applied to the pay­
ment and retiring of such certificates of
indebtedness.
Present Constitution.
except Secs. 4 and 18.
boards is declared to be a discretionary power.

Sec. 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

Sec. 24. Sections twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of article (10) of the constitution of the state of Missouri concerning taxation, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. All certificates of indebtedness of the state to the "public school fund" and to the "seminary fund" are hereby confirmed as sacred obligations of the state to said funds, and they shall be renewed as they mature for such period of time and at such rate of interest as may be provided for by law. The general assembly shall have the power to provide by law for the issuing certificates to the public school fund and seminary fund as the money belonging to said funds accumulates in the state treasury: Provided that after the outstanding bonded indebtedness has been extinguished, all money accumulating in the state treasury for above named purposes shall be invested in registered county, municipal, or school district bonds of this state of not less than par value. Whenever the state bonded debt is extinguished or a sum sufficient therefor has been received, there shall be levied and col-
Present Constitution.

except Secs. 4 and 18.

lected in lieu of the ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation now provided for by the statutes, an annual tax not to exceed three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation to pay the accruing interest on all the certificates of indebtedness, the proceeds of which tax shall be paid into the state treasury and appropriated and paid out for the specific purposes herein mentioned.

EXPLANATION.

This amendment proposes a revised and amended article as a substitute for Article X of the present Constitution, with the exception of Sections 4 and 18, which are submitted as separate proposals. Sections 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20 and 22 are not changed but are renumbered. Other sections have been amended and a few new sections have been added.

Present Section 2 is changed by omitting the words "by act of the General Assembly."

Section 5 is a new section and explains itself.

Section 8 is revised and amended present Section 6 with present Section 7 added. At present the property of all cemeteries is exempt from taxation. If this amendment is adopted the property of cemeteries established and held for private gain will not be exempt; property of other cemeteries, including all money and personal property and income therefrom held in trust for the sole purpose of improving and preserving such cemeteries, shall be exempt. The amendment also exempts from taxation, unless otherwise provided by law, certain lots and buildings thereon when used exclusively for religious worship; also property, endowments and income used exclusively for educational or purely charitable purposes.

Section 9 reduces the maximum state tax levy for general revenue purposes from 15 cents to 10 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.

Section 12 revises and amends present Section 11. The rates of tax levies permitted for cities are not changed. The only change made for county purposes is as to the valuation for counties which may levy 40 cents and 50 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. The levy for school purposes may be increased in certain districts by action of the boards or directors and also by vote of the people, and in other districts only by a vote of the people.

Section 13 revises and amends present Sections 12 and 12a and makes mandatory provision for the annual levy and collection of taxes in excess of all other taxes to pay outstanding bonds; provides for issuance of serial bonds and for their payment in annual installments, beginning not more than three years after date of issuance and ending not more than twenty years after such date.

Section 14 is a new section, providing for the refunding of valid bonded indebtedness of counties and other municipalities according to law but requiring that such refunding bonds shall be serial bonds, payable in annual installments.

Section 15 includes some of the provisions of present Section 12, together with some new provisions, and gives cities or other municipalities authority by charter or by statute to borrow money on the security of public utilities for the purpose of constructing or acquiring, and for altering, enlarging, extending or improving public utilities, which indebtedness shall be payable exclusively from income and revenues or proceeds of sale of such public utilities.

Section 16 is a new section and provides a means whereby cities are enabled to directly finance special tax bills and pay cash to contractors for the construction of streets, alleys, etc., which are now paid by special tax bills at their face value. It is estimated by competent authority that improvements paid for by special tax bills cost on an average at least 25 per cent more than if paid for in the manner provided in this amendment and on that basis the amendment, if adopted, will be a means whereby the taxpayers of this State may be saved millions of dollars in the cost of local improvements.
Section 17 is a new section and relates to benefit assessments against property specially benefited by public improvements, empowers the General Assembly to authorize bonds to be issued, payable exclusively from such special assessments, and exempts cemeteries not held for private profit from special taxes assessed to pay the cost of local improvements.

Section 21 amends present Section 17 to include road districts, drainage districts or any other municipal corporations or subdivisions of the state.

Section 22 amends present Section 19 to make the provisions of the section conform to changes made for the beginning and ending of the fiscal year, as provided in Section 43 of Article IV, which is as follows: "The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July. Appropriations made at the first regular session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution shall be made for two years and six months and thereafter for biennial periods."

Section 25 is an amendment of present Section 21 to include "business trusts" with corporations and associations required to make payment into the state treasury on the capital invested.

Section 27 is old Section 23 and substitutes the words "body transacting county business" for the words "county court."

Section 28 is present Section 26 revised and amended. It reduces the limit of taxation for payment of interest on certificates of the state to the "public school fund" and "seminary fund" from three cents to one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property subject to taxation so long as such certificates are in force; also will prevent the investment of additional funds in such certificates and vests in the General Assembly, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, the power to levy a tax not to exceed two cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, to pay and retire such certificates.

Amendment No. 13.
Relates to Option on the Part of the General Assembly to Determine as to the Method of Taxing All Kinds of Property, and Subjects Motor Vehicles to Registration Fees and General Property Tax.

Present Constitution.
Sec. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Provided, that all motor vehicles subject to taxation in this state shall be subject to license taxes, the rate for state and municipal purposes to be fixed by the general assembly; so long as any road bonds of the state authorized by section 44a. of article 4, of the Constitution, are outstanding a sufficient amount of such license taxes collected by the state shall be and stand appropriated without legislative action, for and to the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds, and the remainder of such funds less the cost and expenses of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department, or commission, shall be used in road and bridge construction and maintenance of roads in such manner as may be prescribed by law.
(As amended 1922.)

Proposed Amendment.
Sec. 4. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value, or all kinds of property subject to taxation may be classified by the General Assembly for the purpose of taxation. Each class may be taxed on such basis of valuation or in such form as the General Assembly may provide. The rate of taxation on each class shall be uniform.

Sec. 6. All motor vehicles subject to taxation in this State shall also be subject to license taxes and registration fees, the rate for State and municipal purposes to be fixed by law. So long as any road bonds of the State are outstanding a sufficient amount of such license taxes collected by the State shall be and stand appropriated, without legislative action, for and to the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds, and the remainder of such funds less the cost and expenses of collection and the cost of maintaining any State highway department shall be used in road and bridge construction and maintenance of roads in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

EXPLANATION.
The adoption of this amendment gives the General Assembly the option to either continue the general property tax as now in force, or to divide property into classes for the purposes of taxation. (Section 4).
Under the general property tax all property taxed, regardless of its nature, is in one general class and must be taxed on the same basis of valuation and in the same form. Under this amendment the General Assembly may continue the present plan of taxation or it may authorize a different basis of taxation and a different form of taxation on different classes of property, but all property in the same class must be taxed on the same rate of valuation and in the same form.

This amendment will make our system of taxation more flexible and give the General Assembly power to enact laws affecting the taxation of property to meet changing conditions and adjust the burdens of taxation fairly on all classes of property.

Section 6 provides that motor vehicles shall be subject not only to license taxes but to registration fees also, and makes it clear that motor vehicles may be subjected to general property taxes.

Amendment No. 14.
Repeals Section 18 of Article X, which Provides an Ex-officio State Board of Equalization.

Present Constitution.
Sec. 18. There shall be a State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State and Attorney General. The duty of said board shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties in the State, and it shall perform such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law.

EXPLANATION.
This amendment repeals Section 18 of Article X which provides for an ex-officio State Board of Equalization.

If Section 18 is repealed the General Assembly will have the power to create some other agency to perform the duties now exercised by the present ex-officio State Board of Equalization.

ARTICLE XI—EDUCATION.
Amendment No. 15.
A revision of the Article on Education—Provides for an Elective State Board of Education with Power to Select a Commissioner of Education.

Present Constitution.
Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of six and twenty years.

Sec. 2. The income of all the funds provided by the State for the support of free public schools shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law; but no school district, in which a free public school has not been maintained at least three months during the year for which the distribution is made, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

Revised and Amended Art. XI.
Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of public schools in which free instruction shall be given to all persons in this State between the ages of six and twenty years and may provide for but not compel the instruction of persons of other ages by the state or by local school units.

Sec. 2. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

Sec. 3. There is hereby created a State Board of Education to consist of six members. The Board shall be invested with the supervision of instruction in the public schools and shall have such powers
Present Constitution.

Sec. 3. Separate free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent.

Sec. 4. The supervision of instruction in the public schools shall be vested in a "Board of Education," whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The Superintendent of Public Schools shall be President of the Board. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall be ex officio members, and with the Superintendent, compose said Board of Education.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall, whenever the Public School Fund will permit, and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the State University now established with its present departments. The government of the State University shall be vested in a Board of Curators, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the State by escheat, from unclaimed dividends, and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also, any proceeds of the sales of the public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this State, (if Congress will consent to such appropriation); also, all other grants, gifts or devices that have been, or hereafter may be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State treasury, and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a Public School Fund; the annual income of which fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the State University in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 7. In case the Public School Fund now provided and set apart by law, for the support of free public Revised and Amended Art. XI.

and duties as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall make provision for the election of the members of said Board and fix their terms of office and per diem compensation. The Board shall report the condition of the public schools to each regular session of the General Assembly, together with recommendations of such changes in the school laws as, in its judgment, will promote the educational interests of the State.

The State Board of Education shall select and appoint a Commissioner of Education removable at the discretion of such Board and prescribe his duties. The State Superintendent of Schools at the time this provision goes into effect shall serve out the term for which he was elected to office.

Sec. 4. The income of all the funds provided by the State for the support of free public schools shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers to be disbursed according to law.

Sec. 5. The proceeds from all the lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or by the United States; also all moneys and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education; also the net proceeds of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the State by escheat, from unclaimed dividends and distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons; also any proceeds of the sales of public lands which have been or hereafter may be paid over to this State; also all other grants, gifts or devises that have been, or hereafter may be made to this State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or the terms of the grant, gift or devise shall be paid into the State Treasury and securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund the annual income of which, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the public schools and state educational institutions, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 6. In addition to the other provisions made in this Constitution for the support of the public schools, the General Assembly shall set apart not less than one-fourth of the state revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually for that purpose.
Present Constitution.

schools, shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least four months in every year in each school district in this State, the General Assembly may provide for such deficiency in accordance with section seventeen of the Article on Revenue and Taxation; but in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, to be applied annually to the support of the public schools.

Sec. 8. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a county school fund, also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund; the income from which shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State.

Sec. 9. All moneys and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund, the income from which shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State.

Revised and Amended Art. XI.

Sec. 7. All moneys and other property belonging to a county school fund; also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund, the income from which shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State.

Sec. 8. All the money's and other property belonging to a county school fund; also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several counties as a county public school fund, the income from which shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State.

Sec. 9. No part of the Public School Fund of the State shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds, or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong or may hereafter belong to said school fund, shall be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States.

Sec. 10. All county school funds shall be loaned only upon unencumbered real estate security of double the value of the loan, or invested only in bonds of the United States or of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 11. Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the State.
There are three important changes offered for your approval in Article XI

**Present Constitution.**

or any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

**EXPLANATION.**

There are three important changes offered for your approval in Article XI on education, as follows:

First. The General Assembly may permit but may not compel free instruction by school districts of persons of other than those between six and twenty years.

Second. State school funds may be invested in bonds of Missouri counties in addition to Missouri state bonds and bonds of the United States as now permitted; and county school funds may be invested in United States bonds or bonds of the State of Missouri, in addition to first mortgage loans on real estate as now permitted; personal security in addition to real estate security will no longer be required.

Third. A State Board of Education of six members elected by the people is created in place of the present ex-officio Board of Education consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Schools. The Board of Education is given power to select a Commissioner of Education, fix his term of office and prescribe his duties. The Commissioner of Education is responsible to the Board of Education just as our city superintendents and the presidents of our state educational institutions are responsible to the boards under whose authority they serve. This section harmonized the conflicting views of those in the convention who desired to retain an elective State Superintendent of Schools and those who desired a Board of Education appointed by the Governor with power to select a commissioner of education. It retains control by the people through the election of the board and at the same time permits the selection by the board of the person charged with the responsible duty of administering our school system.

**ARTICLE XII—CORPORATIONS.**

**Amendment No. 16.**

**Relates to Notes, Bonds and Preferred Stock of Corporations; and to Long and Short Haul.**

**Present Constitution.**

Sec. 8. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money paid, labor done or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law; nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of all the stockholders.

**RAILROADS.**

Sec. 12. It shall not be lawful in this State for any railway company to charge for freight or passengers a greater amount for the transportation of the same for a less distance than the amount charged for any greater distance; and suitable laws shall be passed by the

**Proposed Amendments.**

Section 8. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money paid, labor done, or property actually received, and all fictitious issues of stock or evidences of indebtedness shall be void, but bonds or notes of corporations may be issued or sold at a discount not greater than that authorized by law. The stock or bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting called for the purpose, first giving sixty days public notice, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 10. No corporation shall issue preferred stock without the consent of those owning and holding at least two-thirds of the stock of such corporation.

**RAILROADS.**

Sec. 12. It shall not be lawful for any railway company in this State to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of pas-
Present Constitution.
General Assembly to enforce this provision, but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Proposed Amendments.
sengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates, but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

EXPLANATION.
Section 8 is amended to provide that all fictitious issues of stocks or evidences of indebtedness of corporations shall be void and that corporations may sell stock or bonds at a discount not greater than allowed by law.

Section 9 is amended to provide that corporations may issue preferred stock if the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders be obtained. The section now requires that all stockholders must consent to the issue of such stock.

Section 12 is amended to make it conform to Interstate Commerce law.

ARTICLE XIII—MILITIA.

Amendment No. 17.

Relates to Exemption, Election and Appointment of Officers, and the Organization of the Military Service.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. All able bodied male inhabitants of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this State; Provided, That no person who is religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, can be compelled to do so, but may be compelled to pay an equivalent for military service, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Each company and regiment shall elect its own officers, and the elective company and regimental officers of each regiment shall elect all regimental officers except staff officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the Governor, they may be appointed by the Governor.

Sec. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

Proposed Amendments.

Section 1. All able bodied male inhabitants of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such citizens, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this State.

Sec. 3. Each company shall elect its own officers, and the elective company and regimental officers of each regiment shall elect all regimental officers except staff officers; but if any company or regiment shall neglect to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, or by the order of the Governor, they may be appointed by the Governor. All other officers, except the Adjutant General and General Officers, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as shall be provided by law. When on active service, all officers shall be subject to assignments or transfers as the Commanding General of the National Guard of Missouri may direct.

Sec. 4. Volunteer companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery and such other branches of the military service as may be provided by military regulations, may be formed in such manner and under such restrictions as may be provided by law.

EXPLANATION.

Section 1 is amended by striking out the provision exempting conscientious objectors from military service.

The amendment to Section 3 provides that regimental officers shall be elected by the officers of the regiment excepting staff officers; that all officers except the
Adjutant General and general officers shall be appointed or elected as may be provided by law; and that in active service all officers shall be subject to assignment or transfer as the commanding general may direct.

Section 4 is amended by adding "such other branches of the military service as may be provided by military regulation" to the authorization for forming companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery. This will authorize the organization of the air service and any other type of service that may be developed.

ARTICLE XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

Amendment No. 18.

Relates to Removal from Office and Prohibits Nepotism.

Present Constitution.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall, in addition to other penalties, provide for the removal from office of county, city, town and township officers, on conviction of willful, corrupt or fraudulent violation, or neglect of official duty.

(New Section.)

Proposed Amendments.

Section 7. Laws may be enacted to provide for the removal from office, for cause, of all public officers, not otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 13. Any public officer or employee of this State or of any political subdivision thereof who shall, by virtue of said office or employment, have the right to name or appoint any person to render service to the State or to any political subdivision thereof, and who shall name or appoint to such service any relative within the fourth degree, either by consanguinity or affinity, shall thereby forfeit his or her office or employment.

EXPLANATION.

Section 7, Article XIV is amended to include all officers not subject to impeachment as provided in Article VII. This proposal also provides for the addition of a new section, Number 13, which prohibits public officials from appointing relatives to office.

Amendment No. 19.

Permits Kansas City to Vote Bonds for Public Improvements and Assume the Cost of Constructing Certain Sewers.

Proposed Amendment.

Section 14. Kansas City may, from time to time, issue serial bonds to pay for public improvements which bonds shall be payable in annual installments, the first maturing to fall due in not more than three years and the last maturing in not more than forty years from issue. Provided, that the bonded indebtedness of the City shall not exceed the limits provided in this Constitution; and, provided further, that such bonds shall be authorized by a vote in favor thereof of two-thirds of the electors of such City voting upon a proposition therefor submitted at a general or special election, called and held as now or may be provided by law.

Sec. 15. Kansas City may assume the cost of constructing the Turkey Creek Sewer and the Blue River Sewer or either of them, and pay for the same, and refund assessments heretofore or hereafter collected on account of the same, out of the
EXPLANATION.

These sections apply to Kansas City alone and are framed to meet local conditions. This will empower the city to pay for improvements of city-wide benefit of a character heretofore paid for by benefit assessments against property in limited benefit districts, by bond issues to be a charge on all the property in the city and it may be provided that out of the proceeds of such bonds those who have been charged with the cost of the sewers named may be reimbursed therefor.

ARTICLE XV—MODE OF REVISING AND AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendment No. 20.

Relates to Publication of Amendments and Repeals Certain Sections.

Present Constitution.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The general assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the general assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, at the next general election, or at a special election called by the governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election, in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state, voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall

Proposed Amendment.

proceeds from the sale of bonds that may be authorized under the provisions of this Article, for the respective purpose.
Present Constitution.

be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Sec. 3. The general assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the state be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind, at either a special or general election, as the general assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of state senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-

Revised and Amended Art. XV.

shall be made within the last week preceding the day of election. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.
Present Constitution.

large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state at least thirty days before any such election convened by proclamation by the governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the general assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no Constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employees and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed Constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of
Present Constitution.
such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

Sec. 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

EXPLANATION.
This amendment proposes a revised and amended article as a substitute for Article XV of the present Constitution.

Section 2 is amended so as to provide for the publication of proposed constitutional amendments in two issues of two newspapers in each county representing the two dominant political parties in such county, or where but one political party is represented, then in two papers of general circulation; or if there be but one newspaper of general circulation in any county, publication in such newspaper shall be sufficient. The present section requires such publication in one newspaper in each county for four weeks.

Sections Nos. 3 and 4, Article XV, which provide for the holding of a constitutional convention, are stricken out.

SCHEDULE.

Amendment No. 21.
That no inconvenience may arise from the alteration and amendments in the Constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

Section 1. All laws in force at the time of the adoption of the amendments to the constitution submitted to the electors at the same election at which this schedule is submitted, not inconsistent with the constitution so amended, shall continue in force until amended or repealed; and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts not inconsistent therewith shall be as valid as if such amendments had not been adopted. All laws which are inconsistent with such of said amendments as require legislation to enforce
Schedule.
or make them operative shall remain in force until ninety days after the adjournment of the regular session of the next general assembly after the adoption of such amendments.

Sec. 2. All recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into with, or executed to, and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the state or any subdivisions thereof, and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action issued or in existence at the time of the adoption of the amendments to the constitution submitted to the electors at the same election at which this schedule is submitted shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of said amendments. All indictments which shall have been found and all informations which shall have been filed, or may hereafter be found or filed, for any crime or offense committed before said amendments go into force and effect may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Sec. 3. Wherever the word "towns" appears in the constitution, or any amendment thereof, it shall be construed to mean city or village as the case may be, according to the classification of cities and villages.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of publication the secretary of state is authorized and directed to arrange, from time to time, the various sections of the constitution and amendments thereto in appropriate articles thereof and to renumber said sections in proper sequence.

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry all amendments of the constitution into effect.

Sec. 6. If a majority of the votes cast for and against the amendment to repeal section 18 of Article X, Constitution of 1875, submitted on the ballot as Amendment Number 14, shall be in favor of the adoption of such amendment, then said section 18 of Article X, Constitution of 1875, shall nevertheless remain in full force and effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the regular session of the next general assembly convening after the adoption thereof.
OFFICIAL BALLOT
Special Election, February 26, 1924

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

To vote FOR any amendment strike out the word "No" to the right of and opposite to the ballot title to such amendment.
To vote AGAINST any amendment strike out the word "Yes" to the right of and opposite to the ballot title to such amendment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTICLE II.—BILL OF RIGHTS.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amendment No. 1.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend Sections 8, 12 and 14 of Article II.—Enlarges powers of religious corporations to own real and personal property; simplifies form of indictments and informations; removes requirement in trial for libel.</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<th>ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment No. 2.</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>To amend and combine Sections 1 and 57 of Article IV, as section 1 of Article IV.—Relates to the legislative power of the General Assembly and of the people; changes provisions of the Initiative and Referendum.</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Amendment No. 3. | YES |
| To amend sections 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 24, 36, 43, 45, 46 and 47 of Article IV, to combine Sections 46 and 47 of Article IV as Section 46, and to add new Sections 47 and 57 thereto.—Relates to Senatorial districts, oath of office of members, pay of members and limitation of expenditures for employees, organization of the General Assembly, limitations on legislative power and authorizes certain pensions and provides for workmen's compensation. | NO |

| Amendment No. 4. | YES |
| To amend Article IV of the present Constitution by adding new Section 44c thereto.—Authorizes an additional issuance of bonds not to exceed four million six hundred thousand ($4,600,000) dollars for deficiency in payment of bonuses to soldiers and sailors of the World war. | NO |

<p>| Amendment No. 5. | NO |
| To amend Article IV by adding Section 58 thereto.—Requires the General Assembly to provide by law for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health. |  |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment No. 6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To substitute revised and amended Article V for present Article V and all sections thereof:—Vests executive power of the State; provides for re-organization of executive and ministerial departments of the State government, for method of making election returns and for an executive budget. Schedule.</td>
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<th>ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.</th>
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<td>Amendment No. 7.</td>
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<td>To substitute revised and amended Article VI for present Article VI and all sections thereof and amendments to the present Constitution relating to the same subject matter:—Vests the judicial power; provides for the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the courts, the nomination and election of judges, and creates a judicial council. Schedule.</td>
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<th>ARTICLE VII.—IMPEACHMENTS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment No. 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To amend Sections 1 and 2 of Article VII.—Relates to impeachments of State officers.</td>
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<th>ARTICLE VIII.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amendment No. 9.</td>
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<td>To substitute revised and amended Article VIII for present Article VIII and all sections thereof and amendments to the present Constitution relating to the same subject matter:—Regulates the exercise of the elective franchise and authorizes examination of ballots in election contests, in Grand Jury investigations and in the trial of civil and criminal cases in which violations of the election laws are at issue.</td>
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<th>Amendment No. 10.</th>
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<td>To add new section to Article VIII of the Constitution:—Gives political parties option to nominate candidates for office either by party primary or by convention of delegates and requires enactment of laws to regulate the same.</td>
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ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

Amendment No. 17.

To amend Sections 1, 3 and 4 of Article XIII:—Removes provided exemption from military service; provides for election and appointment of militia officers; modifies provision for forming volunteer companies.

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<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Amendment No. 18.

To amend Section 7 of Article XIV and to add new Section 13 thereto:—Relates to removal from office and prohibits nepotism.

<table>
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<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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Amendment No. 19.

To amend Article XIV to add new sections 14 and 15 thereto:—Permits Kansas City to issue bonds for public improvements and to assume cost of the construction of certain sewers, and to refund special assessments now or hereafter paid for.

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<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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ARTICLE XV.—MODE OF REVISING AND AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Amendment No. 20.

To substitute revised and amended Article XV for present Article XV and all amendments thereof:—Changes requirement for publication of proposed amendments to the Constitution.

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<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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SCHEDULE.

Amendment No. 21.

To substitute a revised and amended Schedule for the Schedule of the present Constitution:—Makes provision for carrying proposed amendments into effect, if adopted, and for continuing in force existing laws pending the changes.

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<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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</table>

Done in Convention, at the Capitol, in the City of Jefferson, on the fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred forty-eighth.

C. M. SHARTEL,
President.

Attest: JOHN P. COLLINS,
Secretary.