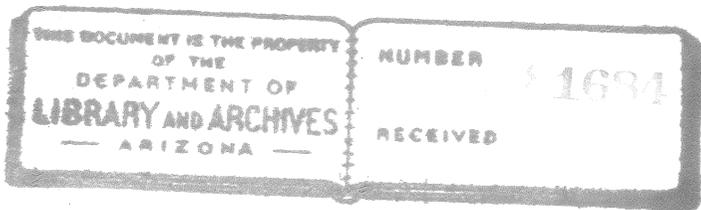


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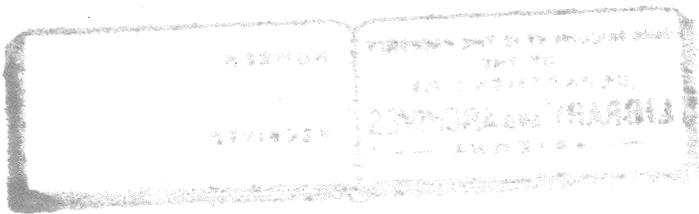
Journal

OF THE
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE
FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF ARIZONA



CONVENED AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, FEBRUARY 12, 1920,
AND ADJOURNED THE SAME DAY

Compiled by and printed under the direction of the
State Law and Legislative Reference Department



OFFICERS AND ATTACHES OF THE SENATE OF THE FIRST
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

A. A. JOHNSPresident
CON P. CRONINSecretary
ED. O'HAGAN Sergeant-at-Arms
REV. SEABORN CRUTCHFIELD.....Chaplain

OFFICERS AND ATTACHES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF THE FOURTH
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

A. C. PETERSONSpeaker
SAM B. BRADNERChief Clerk
MISS ELEANOR DUNNEAssistant Chief Clerk
H. R. STEVENSSergeant-at-Arms
REV. SEABORN CRUTCHFIELDChaplain
A. AEPLI Postmaster
JOHN GOODWINPage
MRS. BESSIE GOLZEStenographer

**MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE STATE OF ARIZONA—FIRST SPECIAL SESSION**

Buehman, A. R.	Pima County	R.
Campbell, Hugh E.	Coconino County	D.
Claridge, D. H.	Graham County	D.
Claypool, W. D.	Gila County	D.
Devine, J. C.	Pinal County	D.
Elliott, H. A.	Greenlee County	D.
Goodell, Fred O.	Pima County	R.
Green, C. C.	Maricopa County	R.
Herndon, C. W.	Mohave County	D.
Hicks, C. P.	Yavapai County	D.
Hughes, T. A.	Cochise County	D.
Johns, A. A.	Yavapai County	D.
O'Neil, D. C.	Cochise County	D.
Parr, Wm. A.	Navajo County	D.
Thompson, T. P.	Santa Cruz County	D.
Whiting, E. I.	Apache County	R.
Wilkinson, H. B.	Maricopa County	R.
Winsor, Mulford	Yuma County	D.
Young, J. Warren	Gila County	D.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
ARIZONA—FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

Barrows, G. W.	Maricopa County	R.
Bowman, Wirt G.	Santa Cruz County	D.
Burk, H. Parley	Apache County	R.
Coffee, Glen L.	Greenlee County	D.
Coleman, J. I.	Pinal County	D.
Cull, John P.	Cochise County	D.
Delbridge, Wm.	Cochise County	D.
Dobson, W. W.	Maricopa County	R.
Eddy, A. J.	Yuma County	D.
Francis, Chas. T.	Cochise County	D.
Flood, W. J.	Yavapai County	D.
Galbraith, W. J.	Maricopa County	R.
*GIBSON, M. E.	Pima County	R.
Hayward, Mrs. Nellie	Cochise County	D.
Hedrick, Elias	Pima County	R.
Howard, T. P.	Gila County	D.
Jennings, Harry	Cochise County	D.
Kimball, F. E. A.	Pima County	R.
Lacy, Dr. John H.	Gila County	D.
Lillywhite, C. W.	Maricopa County	R.
Lines, Jos. H.	Graham County	D.
Little, M. M.	Greenlee County	D.
McKay, Mrs. Rosa	Gila County	D.
O'Neill, Pauline M.	Maricopa County	D.
Perkins, M. A.	Yavapai County	D.
Peterson, A. C.	Graham County	D.
Phillips, J. C.	Maricopa County	R.
Richards, J. W.	Navajo County	R.
Sealey, Harry T.	Cochise County	D.
Stark, H. M.	Coconino County	D.
Sullivan, J. W.	Yavapai County	D.
Vyne, Nicholas A.	Yavapai County	D.
Waters, Chas. R.	Mohave County	D.
Westover, Mrs. J. H.	Yuma County	D.
Wylie, J. B.	Cochise County	D.

*Deceased.

“And nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the Lasses, O.”

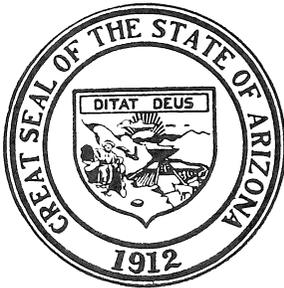
—Burns

Fourth State Legislature of Arizona
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

JOURNAL

OF THE

SENATE



FEBRUARY 12, 1920

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Or

JOURNAL OF THE ARIZONA STATE SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1920

Pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor, under date of February 2nd, 1920, the Senate of the State of Arizona convened in special session at 12 o'clock, noon, President A. A. Johns presiding.

It was moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that Con P. Cronin, State Librarian, be invited to act as Secretary of the Senate during the session. Unanimously carried.

The oath of office was administered to Con P. Cronin, acting secretary, by President A. A. Johns.

Roll call showed the following:

Present: Senators Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Green, Herndon, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, and Mr. President,—15.

Absent: Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

Excused: Senators Buehman and Goodell,—2.

The President announced that the first special session of the Senate of the Fourth State Legislature was open and ready to transact business.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield.

The Secretary read the Governor's proclamation, as follows:

“Executive Department
State of Arizona.

P R O C L A M A T I O N CALLING THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN SPECIAL SESSION.

February 12th, 1920.

“WHEREAS, The Congress has submitted to the States by constitutional amendment the proposition of extending to women the right to vote equally with men; and,

“WHEREAS, This question must be settled by the legislature of the States in the immediate future if the franchise right is to be exercised in several States where participation in the affairs of government through the ballot box has not heretofore been accorded women; and,

"WHEREAS, Believing that the privilege of expressing a choice as to the persons who shall govern us in National and State affairs is one of the highest given us by organized society; and,

"WHEREAS, The legislature will not meet in regular session until after the next national election and believing that the rights of the women of the whole country and the fruits of their long and just struggle for the ballot should not be withheld but determined before such election, I, therefore, declare that an emergency exists for convening the Legislature in special session as provided by the Constitution of the State of Arizona;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Thomas E. Campbell, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby convene the Legislature of the State of Arizona, to meet at the Capitol of the State, at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1920, to consider and ratify what is generally known as the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of Arizona to be affixed.

[SEAL]

Done at Phoenix, the Capitol, this
the 2nd day of February, in the year
of our Lord, 1920.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

Attest:

MIT SIMMS.

By R. E. MCGILLEN,

Assistant Secretary of State."

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to notify the House that the Senate had organized and was ready for business, and that a second committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor and advise him that the Senate had organized. Carried.

Without objection, the President appointed the Committees as follows:

To notify the House—Senators Winsor, Claridge and Wilkinson.

To wait upon the Governor—Senators Campbell, Herndon and Whiting.

A Committee from the House, consisting of Representatives Hayward and Westover, notified the Senate that the House had organized and was awaiting a like committee from the Senate to notify the Governor.

At 12:20 o'clock P. M. the President announced a recess subject to the call of the gavel, awaiting the action of the Committees on notification.

At 12:25 o'clock P. M. the President called the Senate to order.

Senator Campbell, for his committee, reported that the Governor had been notified that the Legislature had been organized. Committee discharged.

At 12:28 o'clock P. M. the Senate repaired to the House of Representatives, there to meet in joint session.

MINUTES OF JOINT SESSION

The joint session of the First Special Session of the Fourth State Legislature convened at 12:30 o'clock P. M., in the House of Representatives, and was called to order by President A. A. Johns of the State Senate.

Roll call showed the following:

Senate.

Present: Senators Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Green, Herndon, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, Mr. President,—15.

Absent: Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

Excused,—Senators Buehman and Goodell,—2.

House of Representatives.

Present: Members Barrows, Bowman, Burke, Coffee, Coleman, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Kimball, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, and Mr. Speaker,—30.

Absent: Members Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, and Waters,—4.

Deceased: M. E. Gibson,—1.

The message of the Governor was read in person by Governor Thomas E. Campbell, as follows:

"Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the First Special Session of the Fourth State Legislature of the State of Arizona:

"You have been called in extraordinary or special session for the purpose of considering and ratifying what is known as the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Due to reliable representations made to me that ratification is necessary at this time to enable women in several other states to participate in primaries to be held during the month of March, I feel that an injustice would be done were not the requests acceded to, and therefore have convened you at an earlier day than I had anticipated.

There is not, I apprehend, any difference of opinion existing on the subject before you. The men of Arizona voiced in the general election, held in November, 1912, their desire to place women on a voting equality with them, an action which then, and by a test of years, meets with my approval. While ratification will bring the enjoyment of no additional prerogative to the women of Arizona, they feel that the

women of other states should have this privilege. In fact, it is, in my judgment, an act of justice which has been too long delayed.

It is one of the basic principles of our form of government that it derives its powers and is conducted and maintained by the consent of the governed. This being true, there is no reason or excuse, why half, or perhaps more than half of our people, equally intelligent and equally capable as the other half, should be held in political bondage. Women have demonstrated their ability to participate in politics without defeminization being a consequence, and have likewise demonstrated in a remarkable manner their grasp of governmental affairs. To their credit, be it said, they have realized the responsibilities attendant upon the exercise of the electoral franchise and have endeavored to fulfill this duty as to bring about social, moral and political reforms. The advance along these lines is in itself an irrefutable answer to those critics who predicted dire disaster in event the monopoly so long held by men, was disturbed. In our own State the influence of women, manifested through the ballot box, has cured the body politic of many sores, notably intemperance, gambling and prostitution. This trinity of evils has flourished during the time that men arrogated to themselves the sole right to act as governmental physicians and prescribe remedies for the insidious and deadly diseases, which were fast blighting our civilization. Those constructive results achieved in our own commonwealth are but a signpost on the road of progress, pointing to the larger and broader national field of endeavor, which will be open to them with the ratification of this amendment. Child labor laws, restriction of immigration, Americanization of foreigners, the social evil, uniform marriage and divorce laws, wage equality and the elevation of our educational standards, are but a few of the matters to which they have locally given thought and attention, and which will command their co-operative and united endeavors, when the restrictions which have handicapped them have once been removed.

The fight waged by the women of the nation for equal representation has been long and arduous, and at times apparently against insuperable obstacles. Men were reluctant to forego what they, since the foundation of this government, considered an exclusive right, many of them being honest, though mistaken, in their tenaciously-held opinions on this mooted question. Victory is now in sight for the women, and I hope that Arizona will, through the action of its legislative body, promptly and chivalrously say: 'That the right of the citizen of the United States shall not be abridged on account of sex.'

For your information, you are advised that the Special Session of the Third State Legislature, held in 1918, cost the State of Arizona the sum of \$24,853.01, or \$828.43 per day. Even with the clerks and other attaches necessary to organize your houses under the provisions of the Statutes, it is estimated that the minimum of expense every day you remain in session will amount to \$470. At least \$100 a day can be

saved by the utilization of State House employes already under salary. Many of these have extended legislative experience, thus assuring competent help and the expedition of the business at hand. Departmental work can be postponed, if necessary, for the short time you are here. I am of the opinion that no serious inconvenience will result in event my suggestion meets with your approval and you draft the services of those now in the pay of the State.

Permit me to say that there is considerable sentiment in the State opposed to the holding of a special session on the ground of expense and otherwise. This sentiment will be intensified and crystallize into criticism should there be undue delay in accomplishing the task for which you have been called together.

Attached hereto is a letter from Hon. Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, transmitting a certified copy of a resolution of Congress, entitled: 'Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution, Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women.'

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

Phoenix, Arizona, February 12th, 1920."

During the reading of the Governor's Message the following Senators entered: Goodell and Buehman.

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that the Joint Session be now dissolved. Carried.

President Johns of the Senate, presiding, declared the dissolution of the Joint Session, and the Senate retired to its chamber.

The Senate was called to order at 12:43 o'clock P. M. by the President.

The following telegram was received, read and ordered filed:

"Burlington, Iowa.

1920. Feb. 11. 9:56 P. M.

The President of the Senate,

Phoenix, Arizona.

Please consider the rights of the people of the States which have voted against women suffrage by large majorities and timber the serious menace which the vote of women would be to the welfare of the south already struggling with an almost insoluble problem. Reject the Federal suffrage amendment.

MABEL G. MILLARD,

Pres. Iowa Assn. opposed to Women Suffrage."

The following communication was read, and on motion of Senator

Claridge, duly seconded and carried, was referred to the Committee on Printing and Clerks:

"February 11, 1920.

My Dear Senator Campbell:

A census of the various departments taken by me shows that the services of clerks, stenographers and secretaries can be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, during the short time it will be in session, as follows:

Board of Directors of State Institutions—Six stenographers.

State Land Department—Services of three people or possibly more.

Department of Vocational Education—Two stenographers.
State Treasurer—None.

Arizona Corporation Commission—No special number but willing to assist if the suggestion to that effect comes from you.

State Examiner—One clerk.

State Board of Health—One stenographer.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—One stenographer.

Arizona State Tax Commission—None.

State Historian—One clerk, typewriter but not stenographer.

Department of Weights and Measures—None.

Arizona Resources Board—One stenographer.

Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture—One stenographer.

State Game Warden—One clerk.

State Auditor—One or more clerks or stenographers if the request is made for them.

Attorney General—Willing to be of all possible assistance.

Arizona Highway Department—One stenographer and two clerks.

Military Department—One clerk.

State Hospital for the Insane—One stenographer.

State Water Commissioner—One secretary.

State Law and Legislative Library—This department is engaged almost wholly in legislative work while that body is in session.

Governor's Office—One secretary and one stenographer.

If you can utilize these clerks, secretaries and stenographers and will so indicate to me I will ask them to report for duty at such time as meets your convenience; it being understood that as they are now being recompensed by the State

for their labors no obligation will be incurred by the Legislature for their services.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

SENATOR HUGH E. CAMPBELL, Chairman,
Senate Committee on Printing and Clerks."

It was moved by Senator Winsor, and seconded, that the message of the Governor be referred to a select committee of three for examination and distribution to the appropriate committees, or for such recommendations as the committee may desire to make. Carried.

Without objection the President appointed as members of said committee Senators Elliott, Claypool and Claridge.

At 12:50 o'clock P. M., it was moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the Senate stand at recess until 3 o'clock P. M. Carried.

At 12:51 o'clock P. M. the President announced that the Senate would recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

* * * * *

The Senate convened at 3 o'clock P. M., pursuant to recess, President Johns presiding.

Roll call showed the following:

Present: Senators Buehman, Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Goodell, Green, Herndon, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, Mr. President,—17.

Excused: Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

The following telegram was received, read and ordered filed:

"1920. Feb. 12. P. M. 1:46.

Richmond, Va.

Arizona Legislature,

Phoenix, Arizona.

Virginia overwhelmingly rejects Anthony amendment. Urges Arizona reject. Also State Democratic Committee in accord. Virginia association opposed Women Suffrage.

MRS. FRANCES WILLIAMS, President."

A Committee from the House, Representative Lines, Chairman, reported orally that the House was ready to adjourn at 5 o'clock P. M.

Message was received and the President stated that the Senate would reply thereto later.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was introduced by Senator Campbell, as follows:

"FOURTH LEGISLATURE,
STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1
IN THE STATE SENATE

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CAMPBELL

WHEREAS, Since the last session of the Legislature of the

State of Arizona, the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has called unto Himself, the Hon. Thos. E. Farish, State Historian; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, ever mindful of the debt of gratitude the State owes to his memory as a faithful servant and an honorable citizen, hereby expresses its sincerest respect for the memory of the deceased, and the heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be spread upon the Journals of the Senate and House and an engrossed copy be forwarded to the widow of the deceased."

By rising vote the Resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit an engrossed copy thereof to Mrs. Thomas E. Farish.

The following message was received from the House:

"Phoenix, Arizona, February 12, 1920.

Mr. President:

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that it has passed House Bill No. 1, by the following vote—29 ayes, 5 absent, 1 excused.

SAM B. BRADNER,
Chief Clerk of the House."

House Bill No. 1, (the Legislative Appropriation Bill) was announced by title.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 1 be read first time in full. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules House Bill No. 1 was read first time in full.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 1 be read second time by number and title only. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules House Bill No. 1 was read second time by number and title only.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 1 be read third time in full and placed on the order of final passage. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules House Bill No. 1 was read third time in full, and on roll call was passed by the following vote: Aye: Senators Buehman, Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Goodell, Green, Herndon, Hicks, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, and Mr. President,—16; No: Senator O'Neil,—1; Excused: Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

The President announced that House Bill No. 1 had been signed in

open session and the Secretary was instructed to transmit same to the House.

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that the Senate take a recess until 8 o'clock P. M. Carried.

At 4:50 o'clock P. M. the President announced a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

The Senate convened at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to recess, all members present excepting Senators Hughes and Thompson, excused.

The following message was received from the Governor, and ordered filed:

"February 12, 1920.

Sirs:

I have the honor to advise you that I have this day signed and approved House Bill No. 1: 'AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE CURRENT AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF CARRYING ON AND CONDUCTING AND DEFRAYING THE EXPENSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION CALLED FOR FEBRUARY 12, 1920.'

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

To the Senate,
First Special Session,
Fourth State Legislature of the State of Arizona."

The following report from the Committee on Printing and Clerks was read in full:

"Mr. President:

Your Committee on Printing and Clerks, to which has been referred the communication of the Governor offering a suggestion which is stated to be in the interest of economy, for the utilization by the Senate of the services of some twenty odd employees of certain branches of the executive department of state which are under his direction and control, begs leave to recommend that the tender be respectfully declined, and that the attached reply be addressed, by authority of the Senate, to the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH E. CAMPBELL,

Chairman, Committee on Printing and Clerks.

Sir:

I am directed by the Senate to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant addressed to Senator Hugh E. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on Printing and

Clerks, offering a suggestion that the services of some twenty odd employees of the various departments under your direction and control be utilized by the Senate in performing the clerical and other services attendant upon the special session, and to advise you that your very generous offer is respectfully declined.

The Senate desires to assure you that the recommendation of economy so delicately and tactfully suggested by your proffer meets with its hearty approval, but a doubt is entertained as to both the propriety and efficacy of the plan proposed.

The legislative department is, under the constitution and in conformity with one of the best founded traditions of American policy, a separate and distinct department of government, without the right and we feel certain, in the present instance at least, without the slightest desire to encroach upon either of the others.

We can not but feel also that as a measure of economy, the plan, however high sounding it may be, will, upon analysis, prove a false one. It must follow, as a matter of course, that the deprivation of the different branches and departments under your control of their most competent employees, even for such time as the legislature may be in session, would impair the public service which it is the duty of such departments to perform. If this be not the case, the conclusion at which we unwillingly arrive is logical if not inevitable, that in those certain departments under your direction and control, whose employees' services have been so generously offered, there is a surplus of help. We regret, if such be the case, that it is not within the power of the legislature under your call to correct the situation by law, but we feel confident that in the interest of that economy which you have proclaimed, the matter will have your most careful attention.

Respectfully,

.....
Secretary of the Senate.

To His Excellency,

The Honorable Thomas E. Campbell, Governor,
Phoenix, Arizona."

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that the report of the Committee on Printing and Clerks be adopted. Carried.

The following report of a Select Committee, to which was referred the Governor's Message, was read:

Mr. President:

Your select committee, to which has been referred the Governor's message for examination and distribution to the appropriate select committees, or for such recommendations as

the committee may desire to make, begs leave to report as follows:

The committee finds that inasmuch as the Governor's recommendations are limited to two, there appears no necessity or occasion for distribution to standing committees.

One of these two recommendations has already been referred to the Committee on Printing and Clerks, but it may be well to discuss the same briefly.

That recommendation is that a saving be effected by the utilization of State House employes already under salary, to perform the clerical and other work of the Legislature, and in connection therewith is a suggestion, by implication, that the Legislature's labors should be quickly terminated, inasmuch as on a previous occasion, a special session cost the State, to be exact, \$828.43 per day.

Despite the certainty that the Senate yields to no department or branch of the government in the application of the principle of true economy, your committee feels that neither the recommendation nor its supplemental implied suggestion are called for. Even though the assistants proposed to be contributed by the departments under the Governor might not be missed, nor the work of the offices adversely affected by their absence, it is questionable if the matter is one properly belonging to the department of government which the Governor represents.

So far as the abbreviating of the session is concerned, that is determined in a constitutional manner by the Governor's call, and a suggestion, even by implication, that the basic law of the state may not be observed, in letter and in spirit, by the legislature, would seem to be gratuitous and of doubtful delicacy. But one subject for consideration is specified in the Governor's call, and, in the observance of constitutional direction, the session of the legislature will, therefore, very naturally be brief.

It might not be improper to point out, however, that one of the heaviest overhead expenses of a special session of the legislature, namely, the mileage of members, has already been incurred by the Governor's action, and assuming that other important business of the State might be considered by the legislature, it would simply be in conformity with a generally accepted theory of sound business principles and the practice of economy if the course were pursued of considering that business without additional overhead of the kind mentioned.

It is the belief of your committee—a belief inspired and supported by state-wide comment—that there are subjects of

such magnitude calling for legislative action that the cost of their consideration, even though the expense should amount to \$828.43 per day, would prove to be the greatest and wisest economy. It is only necessary to mention the subject to suggest that a saving equal to the cost of a maximum session of the legislature might be effected by legislation providing for the reformation of the highway department of the State, and its reorganization on a basis which would discontinue its operation as a political machine, guard against waste, extravagance and possibly worse, and result in the construction of the highways so insistently demanded by the public interest.

It would seem, however, to be puerile to attempt to measure the value of legislative action in terms of dollars and cents, a statement which is strikingly exemplified by a deplorable feature of the existing situation with respect to the State's educational system. The advancing cost of living, which has affected every calling, has rendered very difficult, and in many cases impossible, the employment of competent teachers at prevailing salaries. The consequences are serious in the extreme, being particularly felt in the rural communities where district funds are so limited, under existing laws, as to preclude the payment of salaries which will enable teachers to maintain themselves, or which will attract the character of teachers for which a wise educational policy should provide. It is indeed to be deplored that the efficacy of the State's educational system, upon which public enlightenment and the stability of society depends, should be permitted to wane because of the fear that a few dollars might be expended in the enactment of such sorely needed legislation.

Another subject upon which no uncertainty exists is the need for a revision of the general election laws. If the demand for such revision were not heard on every hand the opinion authoritatively expressed, of the Governor himself would be extremely persuasive. From the message of Governor Thomas E. Campbell, delivered at the regular session of the present legislature, the following is quoted:

"Experience has demonstrated that revision of the primary and general election laws is badly needed. We have now experimented in this direction for nearly seven years, with the result that all political parties are in agreement upon the conclusion that the election machinery is not only cumbersome and unwieldy, but permits great abuse of the franchise power. This is a government by parties, but when men with loose political morals practically commit perjury by falsifying as to their allegiance in order to enter the primary of

those of opposite faith in furtherance of political revenge, or to nominate weak men, it is indeed time to call a halt. Recent elections have also made apparent the necessity of revising the general election laws to eliminate their many objectionable features. Several schemes, I note by the newspapers, have been proposed, but none of them appeal to me as being practical or suitable to the rather unusual condition obtaining in this state. This is a matter, however, I leave to your wise counsel, trusting you will give it early, earnest and serious consideration, and that the result will be the remedying of the defects now so glaringly apparent."

It is no explanation of the failure to include this subject of needed legislation in the call for a special session, that a bill fulfilling the Governor's recommendations was passed by the regular session, and by him vetoed. The shortcoming is thereby only intensified and further aggravated by the circumstance that other measures which would have obviated certain of the needs which are at the present time so apparent to all, and which were among the worthiest acts of the legislature, met the same fate, while many measures of minor concern met his approval.

Pursuing the subject of needed legislation, it is a matter of deepest regret that the Governor has not at this time laid before the people and their legislative servants a plan of action that would cut at the root of that greatest of existing economic evils,—the high cost of living. We are not immune in this state from the pressure of high prices, and we are guilty of positive neglect of remedial action.

The recommendation for the adoption of a resolution ratifying the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States presents no new idea to the people of Arizona, who have expressed themselves in no unmistakable language at the polls. The thought at once obtrudes itself, however, that if the utmost sincerity inspired the calling of a special session, with its attendant expense, solely for the purpose of aiding the women of other states to participate in the ballot, to the exclusion of all other subjects, however needful, that action should have been taken many months ago, for the encouragement it would have afforded hesitant states, and the impetus it would have given the praiseworthy movement to secure ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment in time to permit the women of the nation to participate in the presidential election. On the score of economy, no additional expense would have been involved in that course.

It is deemed of importance by your committee that attention should be directed to the form of the Governor's call—not as affecting the action of the legislature in the present case, but as instancing a precedent violative both of the letter and spirit of the constitution, which, if established or permitted to pass without denunciation or protest, might well lead to a serious abridgement of the liberties of the people.

The call authorizing the special session specifies that the legislature shall "consider and ratify" the suffrage amendment, thereby not only limiting the consideration of this body to the single subject, but presuming to restrict its course on that subject to a certain, definite action. It is doubtless well for the resolution under consideration, and for the great cause affected by that resolution, that a conviction of duty, placed there by the expressed will of the people, rests upon the conscientious members of this body, since otherwise it might be deemed essential to the protection of the constitution and the perpetuation of the form of government of which it forms the foundation, that this evident violation of one of its clearest provisions should be challenged and the threatened encroachment by one department of government upon the powers and duties of another, should be spurned. It is worthy to note that in contrast to the wording of the Governor's call, the communication of the Secretary of State of the United States transmitting the suffrage amendment to the Governor, requested that the same "be submitted to the legislature for such action as may be had," thus recognizing the undoubted constitutional right of the Legislature to take such action as its patriotism and wisdom might suggest. In the opinion of your committee, it may well be feared that the form of the Governor's call may subject the action of this body to the closest scrutiny, and possibly to action to determine the constitutionality of the authority under which such action will have been had, by the opponents of equal suffrage.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

D. H. CLARIDGE,

W. D. CLAYPOOL,

Committee.

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that the report of the Select Committee be adopted.

The requisite number of Senators having demanded a roll call, the motion of Senator Winsor was carried by the following vote: Aye,—Senators Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Herndon, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Winsor, Young, and Mr. President,—12; No,—Senators

Buehman, Goodell, Green, Whiting, and Wilkinson,—5; Excused,—Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

The following message was received from the House:

“Phoenix, Arizona, February 12, 1920.

Mr. President:

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that it has passed House Joint Resolution No. 1 relating to the extension of the right of Suffrage to Women, by the following vote: 30 ayes, no noes, 5 excused.

Respectfully,

SAM B. BRADNER,
Chief Clerk of the House.”

House Joint Resolution No. 1 was announced by title.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be placed on the order of first reading of bills. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules, House Joint Resolution No. 1 was read first time in full.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be read second time by number and title only. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules House Joint Resolution No. 1 was read second time by number and title only.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be read third time in full and placed on the order of final passage. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules House Joint Resolution No. 1 was read third time in full, as follows:

“FOURTH LEGISLATURE
STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise, Mrs. McKay of Gila, Mrs. O'Neill of Maricopa and Mrs. Westover of Yuma.

Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

WHEREAS, At the first session of the sixty-sixth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths

of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of such Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona in special session assembled (the senate concurring) that the Legislature of the State of Arizona does hereby ratify the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED (the Senate concurring), That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions and preamble to the Secretary of State of the United States of America at Washington, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

On roll call House Joint Resolution No. 1 was passed by the following vote: Aye,—Senators Buehman, Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Goodell, Green, Herndon, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, and Mr. President,—17; Excused,—Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

The President announced that House Joint Resolution No. 1 had been signed in open session and the Secretary was instructed to transmit same to the House.

The following message was received from the House:

"Mr. President:

I am directed by the House to inform the Senate that it has passed House Joint Proposal No. 1, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, by the following vote: 27 ayes, 4 nays, 4 absent.

Respectfully,

SAM B. BRADNER,

Chief Clerk of the House."

House Joint Proposal No. 1 was read in full, and under the rules was ordered laid over one day.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that a committee be appointed to notify the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn sine die. Carried.

The President appointed as members of said Committee, Senators Young, Hicks and Devine.

Moved by Senator Campbell and seconded, that the sincere thanks of the Senate be extended to Mr. Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, for his courteous, competent, sincere and painstaking labors as Secretary of the Senate during the session, and for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted that office. Unanimously carried.

At 9:15 o'clock P. M. the President announced a recess subject to the call of the gavel.

At 9:23 o'clock P. M. the President called the Senate to order.

The following communication was received:

"February 12, 1920.

Hon. A. A. Johns,
President of the State Senate,
Capitol Building,
Phoenix.

Dear Sir:

Responding to your inquiry I advise you that the adoption of the Resolution ratifying the Female Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution does not call for the approval of the Governor of the State, as that question was passed upon when Governor Donaghey of Arkansas attempted to veto the seventeenth amendment to the United States Constitution, after it had been ratified by the Arkansas Legislature. The legislative ratification completes the transaction.

Most Respectfully,

WILEY E. JONES,
Attorney General of Arizona."

WEJ/m

The committee appointed to notify the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn sine die reported that it had performed its duty and was discharged.

Moved by Senator Claridge and seconded, that the Senate of the First Special Session of the Fourth State Legislature of the State of Arizona do now adjourn sine die.

After the Journal of the session had been approved, the President thanked the members of the Senate for their courteous attention and the expedition with which the business of the session had been completed, put the motion of Senator Claridge, which was carried unanimously, and at 9:25 o'clock P. M., the President announced that the Senate was adjourned sine die.

A. A. JOHNS,
President of the Senate.

CON P. CRONIN,
Secretary of the Senate.

Fourth Legislature, State of Arizona
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

JOURNAL

OF THE

House of Representatives



FEBRUARY 12, 1920

JOURNAL OF THE ARIZONA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1920

The House of Representatives of the Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona convened in special session at 12 o'clock, noon, February 12th, 1920, Mr. Speaker presiding.

Roll call showed the following members present:

Barrows, Bowman, Burk, Coffee, Coleman, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Kimball, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker—30.

Absent: Gibson, Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, Waters—5.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield.

The Clerk read the Governor's Proclamation as follows:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT STATE OF ARIZONA PROCLAMATION

CALLING THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN SPECIAL SESSION, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1920.

WHEREAS, The Congress has submitted to the States by constitutional amendment the proposition of extending to women the right to vote equally with men; and

WHEREAS, This question must be settled by the Legislatures of the States in the immediate future if the franchise right is to be exercised in several States where participation in the affairs of government through the ballot box has not heretofore been accorded women; and

WHEREAS, Believing that the privilege of expressing a choice as to the persons who shall govern us in National and State affairs is one of the highest given us by organized society; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature will not meet in regular session until after the next national election and believing that the rights of the women of the whole country and the fruits of their

long and just struggle for the ballot should not be withheld but determined before such election, I, therefore, declare that an emergency exists for convening the Legislature in special session as provided by the Constitution of the State of Arizona;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS E. CAMPBELL, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby convene the Legislature of the State of Arizona, to meet at the Capitol of the State, at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1920, to consider and ratify what is generally known as the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State of Arizona to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at Phoenix, the Capitol, this
the 2nd day of February, in the year
of our Lord, 1920.

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,
Governor.

Attest:

MIT SIMS,
Secretary of State.

By R. E. MCGILLEN,
Assistant Secretary of State."

Motion by Mr. Lines, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Governor and advise him that the House is in session and ready to transact business and awaits his pleasure. Carried.

The Speaker appointed the following Committee:

Mr. Phillips, Maricopa County,
Mrs. Westover, Yuma County,
Mrs. Hayward, Cochise County.

Motion by Mr. Francis, duly seconded, that the House stand at recess subject to the call of the gavel. Carried.

At 12:15 the House so stood at recess.

At 12:25 P. M., the House resumed session, Mr. Speaker presiding.

At 12:28 P. M., the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Senate.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FOURTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

Joint session of the Fourth State Legislature, First Special Session, was called to order at 12:28 P. M., the President presiding.

The Senate roll call showed the following members present:

Senators Campbell, Claridge, Claypool, Devine, Elliott, Green, Hern-

don, Hicks, O'Neil, Parr, Whiting, Wilkinson, Winsor, Young, Mr. President,—15.

Absent: Senators Hughes and Thompson,—2.

Excused: Senators Buehman and Goodell,—2.

The House roll call showed the following members present:

Barrows, Bowman, Burk, Coffee, Coleman, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Kimball, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker,—30.

Absent: Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, Waters and Gibson,—5.

The Message of the Governor was read in person by Governor Thomas E. Campbell, as follows:

"Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the First Special Session of the Fourth State Legislature of the State of Arizona.

You have been called in extraordinary or special session for the purpose of considering and ratifying what is known as the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Due to reliable representations made to me that ratification is necessary at this time to enable women in several other states to participate in primaries to be held during the month of March, I feel that an injustice would be done were not the requests acceded to, and therefore have convened you at an earlier day than I had anticipated.

There is not, I apprehend, any difference of opinion existing on the subject before you. The men of Arizona voiced in the general election, held in November, 1912, their desire to place women on a voting equality with them, an action which then, and by a test of years, meets with my approval. While ratification will bring the enjoyment of no additional prerogative to the women of Arizona, they feel that the women of other states should have this privilege. In fact, it is, in my judgment, an act of justice which has been too long delayed.

It is one of the basic principles of our form of government that it derives its powers and is conducted and maintained by the consent of the governed. This being true, there is no reason or excuse, why half, or perhaps more than half of our people, equally intelligent and equally capable as the other half, should be held in political bondage. Women have demonstrated their ability to participate in politics without defeminization being a consequence, and have likewise demonstrated in a remarkable manner their grasp of governmental affairs. To their credit, be it said, they have realized the responsibilities attendant upon the exercise of the electoral franchise and have endeavored to fulfill this duty so as to bring about social, moral and political reforms. The advance along these lines is in itself an irrefutable answer

to those critics who predicted dire disaster in event the monopoly so long held by men, was disturbed. In our own State the influence of women, manifested through the ballot box, has cured the body politic of many sores, notably intemperance, gambling and prostitution. This trinity of evils has flourished during the time that men arrogated to themselves the sole right to act as governmental physicians and prescribed remedies for the insidious and deadly diseases, which were fast blighting our civilization. Those constructive results achieved in our own commonwealth are but a sign post on the road of progress, pointing to the larger and broader national field of endeavor, which will be open to them with the ratification of this amendment. Child labor laws, restriction of immigration, Americanization of foreigners, the social evil, uniform marriage and divorce laws, wage equality and the elevation of our educational standards, are but a few of the matters to which they have locally given thought and attention, and which will command their cooperative and united endeavors, when the restrictions which have handicapped them have once been removed.

The fight waged by the women of the nation for equal representation has been long and arduous, and at times apparently against insuperable obstacles. Men were reluctant to forego what they, since the foundation of this government, considered an exclusive right, many of them being honest, though mistaken, in their tenaciously-held opinions on this mooted question. Victory is now in sight for the women, and I hope that Arizona will, through the action of its legislative body, promptly and chivalrously say: "That the right of the citizen of the United States shall not be abridged on account of sex."

For your information, you are advised that the Special Session of the Third State Legislature, held in 1918, cost the State of Arizona the sum of \$24,853.01, or \$828.43 per day. Even with the clerks and other attaches necessary to organize your houses under the provisions of the statutes, it is estimated that the minimum of expense every day you remain in session will amount to \$470. At least \$100 a day can be saved by the utilization of State House employees already under salary. Many of these have extended legislative experience, thus assuring competent help and the expedition of the business at hand. Departmental work can be postponed, if necessary, for the short time you are here. I am of the opinion that no serious inconvenience will result in event my suggestion meets with your approval and you draft the services of those now in the pay of the state.

Permit me to say that there is considerable sentiment in the State opposed to the holding of a special session on the ground of expense and otherwise. This sentiment will be intensified

and crystallize into criticism should there be undue delay in accomplishing the task for which you have been called together.

Attached hereto is a letter from Hon. Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, transmitting a certified copy of a resolution of Congress, entitled: "Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women."

Sincerely yours,
 THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,
 Governor.

Phoenix, Arizona,
 February 12th, 1920."

During the reading of the Governor's Message the following Senators entered: Goodell and Buehman.

Moved by Senator Winsor and seconded, that the Joint Session be now dissolved. Carried.

President Johns of the Senate, presiding, declared the dissolution of the Joint Session, and the Senate retired to its chamber.

* * * * *

The House was called to order at 12:50 P. M., Mr. Speaker presiding. House Resolution No. 1 was introduced by Mr. Kimball of Pima County, as follows:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1,
 INTRODUCED BY MR. KIMBALL, OF PIMA

WHEREAS, Since the last regular session of this Body, Arizona has suffered a loss in the passing away of our esteemed associate, Hon. M. E. Gibson; and,

WHEREAS, Representative Gibson was a citizen of most exemplary character, and a legislator ever mindful of the desires of his constituents and the welfare of the State; conscientious in the consideration of all legislation and tireless in laboring for that which he deemed right; and,

WHEREAS, Arizona has lost in the death of Representative Gibson one of her most valuable citizens; his associates have lost a lovable companion and loyal friend, and his family an honored and respected husband and father;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the Fourth Legislature in special session assembled, that for the great affliction visited upon the family of our deceased member this Body feels the keenest grief, and extends to the sorrowing relatives its deepest and sincerest sympathy, while expressing the thought that in the death of the loving husband and father the State, too, has suffered the loss of one of its most loyal sons; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the House, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the wife of the late Representative."

By rising vote the Resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chief Clerk was instructed to transmit an engrossed copy thereof to Mrs. M. E. Gibson.

Motion by Mr. Delbridge, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that a committee of three be appointed to draft a Resolution of condolence in memory of Mrs. Chas. R. Waters, recently deceased wife of Representative Chas. R. Waters, of Mohave County. Carried.

The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Mr. Delkridge of Cochise, Mrs. Rosa McKay of Gila and Mr. Stark of Coconino.

Motion by Mr. Kimball, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that the House stand at recess until 2 o'clock P. M., February 12th, 1920, out of respect to the Hon. M. E. Gibson. Unanimously carried by a rising vote. And at 1 o'clock the House so recessed.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. Speaker presiding.

The following bill was read in full, on first reading:

"House Joint Resolution No. 1, Introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise, Mrs. Rosa McKay of Gila, Mrs. Pauline O'Neill of Maricopa, and Mrs. Westover of Yuma, entitled, 'Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women.'"

Motion by Mrs. Hayward, seconded by Mrs. McKay, that the rules be suspended and House Joint Resolution No. 1 be advanced to second reading of bills. Carried.

Without objection the House referred to the Order of Business, Second Reading of Bills.

House Joint Resolution No. 1, introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise, Mrs. Rosa McKay of Gila, Mrs. Pauline O'Neill of Maricopa, and Mrs. Westover of Yuma, entitled, "Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women," was read in full on second reading.

Motion by Mrs. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Lines, that the rules be suspended and House Joint Resolution No. 1 be advanced to third reading of bills. Carried.

Without objection the House referred to the Order of Business, Third Reading.

House Joint Resolution No. 1, introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise, Mrs. Rosa McKay of Gila, Mrs. Pauline O'Neill of Maricopa, and Mrs. Westover of Yuma, entitled, "Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the

right of suffrage to women", was read in full the third time as follows, and passed the House by the following vote:

Ayes: Barrows, Bowman, Burk, Coffee, Coleman, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Kimball, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker—30.

Absent: Lillywhite, Little Sullivan, Waters—4.

Deceased: Gibson—1.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE,
STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise, Mrs. McKay of Gila, Mrs. O'Neill of Maricopa and Mrs. Westover of Yuma.

Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

WHEREAS, At the first session of the sixty-sixth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein) that the following article be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes **as part of such constitution, viz.:**

ARTICLE

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona in special session assembled (the Senate concurring), that the Legislature of the State of Arizona does hereby ratify the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED (the Senate concurring), That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions and preamble to the Secretary of State of the United States of America at Washington, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

House Joint Resolution No. 1 was signed in open session by the Speaker and the Clerk was instructed to transmit same to the Senate.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Reports of Standing Committees.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Patronage Committee:

Phoenix, Arizona, February 12, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on Patronage has had under consideration the following communication from the Governor, and respectfully submits, attached hereto, the following report.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ROSA MCKAY,
Chairman, Patronage Committee."

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE

STATE HOUSE

Phoenix, Arizona, February 11, 1920.

My Dear Mrs. McKay:

A census of the various departments taken by me shows that the services of clerks, stenographers, and secretaries can be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, during the short time it will be in session, as follows:

- Board of Directors of State Institutions—6 stenographers.
- State Land Department—services of three people or possibly more.
- Department of Vocational Education—2 stenographers.
- State Treasurer—none.
- Arizona Corporation Commission—no special number but willing to assist if the suggestion comes from you.
- State Examiner—1 clerk.
- State Board of Health—1 stenographer.
- State Superintendent of Public Instruction—1 stenographer.
- Arizona State Tax Commission—none.
- State Historian—1 clerk, typewriter but not stenographer.
- Department of Weights and Measures—none.
- Arizona Resources Board—1 stenographer.
- Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture—1 stenographer.
- State Game Warden—1 clerk.
- State Auditor—1 or more clerks or stenographers if the request is made for them.
- Attorney General—Willing to be of all possible assistance.
- Arizona Highway Department—1 stenographer and 2 clerks.
- Military Department—1 clerk.
- State Hospital for the Insane—1 stenographer.
- State Water Commissioner—1 secretary.
- State Law and Legislative Reference Library—this department is engaged almost wholly in legislative work while that body is in session.

Governor's Office—1 secretary and 1 stenographer.

If you can utilize these clerks, stenographers and secretaries and will so indicate to me I will ask them to report for duty at such time as meets your convenience; it being understood that as they are now being recompensed by the State for their labors no obligation will be incurred by the Legislature for their services.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

Mrs. Rosa McKay, Chairman,
House of Representatives,
Committee of Patronage."

"Hon. Thomas E. Campbell,
Governor of Arizona,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your very courteous letter under date of February 11th, 1920, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee charged with the duty of selecting the clerical assistants for the Legislature, offering the services of clerks, stenographers and secretaries in the employ of the Executive Department of the State, to the Legislative Branch of the Government, convened in special session.

The Legislature appreciates very much your offer, especially as it is well aware of the spirit in which it was made. However, your attention is directed to Chapter IV, Title L, of the Civil Code of 1913, governing the meeting and organization of the Legislature, in which the matter of officers and employees of the Legislative Branch is set forth. Following the mandate of these statutes, the Legislature met and organized in January, 1919, and its organization, perfected at that time, is still complete, making it entirely unnecessary for any changes to be made at this time, or for the Legislative Branch of the Government to seek the assistance of the Governor or any other part of the Executive Department in obtaining clerical assistants.

We presume also that each department of the State has employed no more clerks and stenographers than required for its own use, and therefore could not conscientiously curtail the operation of the duties of the various departments by depriving them of their necessary assistants.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. ROSA MCKAY,

Chairman, Patronage Committee."

Motion by Mr. Cull, seconded by Mr. Lines, that the report of the Patronage Committee be adopted. Carried.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, First Reading of Bills.

The following bill was read in full on first reading: House Bill No. 1, by the Appropriation Committee, entitled, "An Act making an appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of carrying on and conducting and defraying the expenses of the State Legislature of the State of Arizona for the Special Session called for February 12, 1920."

Motion by Mr. Lines, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that House Bill No. 1 be amended by striking out the words and figures in Suddivision 4, Section 1, "Eight hundred and four dollars, (804.00) and substituting in lieu thereof, the words and figures "Five Hundred and four dollars (\$504.00) and in subdivision 5, Section 1, after the words "the sum of" by inserting the words and figures "Three hundred dollars, (\$300.00). Carried.

Motion by Mr. Lines, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that the rules be suspended and House Bill No. 1 advanced to Second Reading of Bills.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Second Reading of Bills.

House Bill No. 1, by the Appropriation Committee, entitled, "An Act, Making an appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of carrying on and conducting and defraying the expenses of the State Legislature of the State of Arizona for the Special Session called for February 12, 1920," was read by number and title only.

On motion of Mr. Francis, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, and carried, that the requirements of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 12, that bills and joint resolutions be read by sections on different days was dispensed with in the matter of reading House Bill No. 1, on second reading, by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to the House, a case of emergency being declared, and the foregoing bill was read by number and title only.

House Bill No. 1 was referred to the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, First Reading of Bills.

House Joint Memorial No. 1, to the Senate of the United States, introduced by Mr. Howard of Gila County, was read in full as follows:

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1.

To the Senate of the United States of America:

YOUR MEMORIALISTS, The Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona, in extraordinary session assembled, respectfully represent:

WHEREAS, On or about the 10th day of July, A. D. 1919,

the President, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, presented to the Senate of the United States a treaty of peace agreed upon by the representatives of the Allied Powers of the World, which terminated and ended the World's War, with his urgent request and earnest appeal that it be approved and ratified; and

WHEREAS, The peace, happiness, welfare and prosperity of these United States, and of the civilized world, require and demand the immediate ratification and approval of the treaty of peace as presented; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona, in extraordinary session assembled, the Senate concurring, that the conduct and action of the United States Senate in refusing to ratify and confirm the treaty of peace as presented by the President, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, be and the same is hereby disapproved, deplored and condemned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the conduct and action of the United States Senate in failing and refusing to consider said Treaty in executive session, and thereby eliminating all politics and partisanship in its consideration be deplored, condemned and disapproved, and be declared inimical to the best interests of the people of the United States; and be it further.

RESOLVED, That the members of the United States Senate be and hereby are memorialized to immediately ratify and confirm a Treaty of Peace; and be it further,

RESOLVED That the Secretary of State of Arizona is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to immediately forward certified copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington."

Motion by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mrs. McKay, that House Joint Memorial No. 1, be referred to the Committee on Petitions and Memorials. Carried by a rising vote.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1, by Mr. Howard of Gila County, was read in full as follows:

"FOURTH LEGISLATURE,
STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Introduced by Mr. Howard of Gila County.

WHEREAS, Since the last session of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has called unto Himself, the Hon. Thos. E. Farish, State Historian; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, ever mindful of the debt of gratitude the State owes to his memory as a faithful servant and an honorable citizen, hereby expresses its sincerest respect for the memory of the deceased, and the heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the journals of the Senate and House, and an enrolled copy be forwarded to the widow of the deceased."

On motion by Mrs. O'Neill, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that House Resolution No. 2 be adopted. Carried by a rising vote.

The following bill was read by number and title only on First Reading: "House Joint Proposal No. 1, by the Judiciary Committee, entitled, 'A Proposition to Amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona, fixing the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.'"

Motion by Mr. Eddy, duly seconded, that the rules be suspended and House Joint Proposal No. 1 be advanced to Second Reading of Bills. Carried.

Without objection, the House referred to Order of Business, Second Reading of Bills.

House Joint Proposal No. 1, by the Judiciary Committee, entitled, "A Proposition to Amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona, Fixing the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court," was read the second time by number and title only.

On First and Second Reading of House Joint Proposal No. 1, motion by Mr. Eddy, seconded by Mr. Delbridge, and carried, that the requirement of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 12, that bills and joint resolutions be read by sections on different days, was dispensed with in the matter of reading House Joint Proposal No. 1, on first and second reading, by two-thirds vote of all members elected to the House, a case of emergency being declared, and the foregoing bill was read by number and title only on first and second reading.

Motion by Mr. Eddy, duly seconded, that the rules be suspended and House Joint Proposal No. 1 be advanced to Third Reading of Bills. Carried.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Third Reading of Bills.

House Joint Proposal No. 1, by the Judiciary Committee, "A Proposition to Amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona, Fixing the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court," was read in full the third time and passed by the House by the following vote: Ayes: Barrows, Bowman, Burk, Coffee, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker,—

26; Nays: Coleman, Francis, Kimball, Stark,—4; Absent: Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, Waters,—4; Deceased: Gibson,—1.

House Joint Proposal No. 1 was signed in open session by the Speaker and transmitted to the Senate.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, First Reading of Bills.

House Resolution No. 2 by Mr. Delbridge of Cochise County, Mrs. McKay of Gila County, and Mr. Stark of Coconino County was read in full as follows:

“FOURTH LEGISLATURE,
STATE OF ARIZONA,
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Commemorative of Mrs. Chas. R. Waters, Deceased.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Chas. R. Waters, wife of the Representative of Mohave County, is dead after a life characterized by a uniform kindness and courtesy which endeared her to a large circle of friends, and to the community;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona sincerely regrets the death of Mrs. Waters, and deplores the loss thus suffered by her family, and that the sincerest condolence is hereby tendered to her family, relatives and friends.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the House, and an enrolled copy sent to the bereaved husband of the deceased.”

Motion by Mrs. McKay, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that House Resolution No. 2 be adopted. Unanimously carried by a rising vote. The Chief Clerk was instructed to transmit an engrossed copy thereof to Hon. Chas. R. Waters.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Reports of Standing Committees.

The following report of the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing was read:

“February 12th, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing reports that it has enrolled and engrossed House Bill No. 1, and recommends that it be placed on Third Reading.

MRS. NELLIE A. HAYWARD,
Chairman.”

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Third Reading of Bills.

House Bill No. 1 was read in full on Third Reading.

Motion by Mr. Lines, seconded by Mr. Coffee, and unanimously carried, that the rules be suspended, and House Bill No. 1 be returned to the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing for the correction of a typographical error.

The correction of the typographical error was immediately made by the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing, and again recommended that it be placed on Third Reading.

House Bill No. 1 was read in full on Third Reading, and passed the House by the following vote:

Ayes: Barrows, Bowman, Burk, Coffee, Coleman, Cull, Delbridge, Dobson, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Galbraith, Hayward, Hedrick, Howard, Jennings, Kimball, Lacy, Lines, O'Neill, Perkins, Phillips, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Vyne, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker,—29.

Absent: Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, Waters,—4.

Excused: McKay,—1.

Deceased: Gibson,—1.

House Bill No. 1 was signed in open session by the Speaker and transmitted to the Senate.

At 4:30 P. M., without objection, the House excused Mr. Barrows.

Motion by Mr. Lines, duly seconded and carried, that a committee of two be appointed to notify the Senate that the House is ready to stand adjourned sine die, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Lines of Graham County and Mr. Francis of Cochise County, to notify the Senate that the House is ready to stand adjourned sine die, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Motion by Mr. Phillips, duly seconded and carried, that the House stand at recess subject to the call of the gavel.

At 4:40 o'clock P. M. the House so stood at recess.

* * * * *

At 4:50 P. M. the House resumed session, Mr. Speaker presiding.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Reports of Standing Committees.

The following report of the Committee on Petitions and Memorials was read:

"Feb. 12th, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on Petitions and Memorials have examined House Joint Memorial No. 1 and recommend that the engrossed Resolution be adopted.

MRS. J. H. WESTOVER, Chairman.

CHAS. F. FRANCIS.

W. J. GALBRAITH."

Motion by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mr. Coleman, that House Joint Memorial No. 1 be adopted.

House Joint Memorial No. 1 was adopted by the House by the following vote:

Ayes: Bowman, Coffee, Cull, Delbridge, Eddy, Francis, Flood, Hayward, Howard, Lacy, Lines, McKay, O'Neill, Perkins, Richards, Sealey, Stark, Westover, Wylie, Mr. Speaker,—21.

Nays: Burk, Dobson, Galbraith, Hedrick, Jennings, Kimball, Phillips, Vyne,—8.

Absent: Lillywhite, Little, Sullivan, Waters,—4.

Deceased: Gibson,—1.

Excused: Barrows,—1.

House Joint Memorial No. 1 was signed in open session by the Speaker and transmitted to the Senate.

Motion by Mr. Lines, that the House stand at recess until 8 o'clock P. M. February 12th, 1920.

Motion by Mr. Galbraith, to amend motion to a sine die adjournment. Both motion and amendment withdrawn.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Bills and other business from the Senate.

The Clerk read the following communication:

"Senate Chamber, Feb. 12, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that it has passed House Bill No. 1 by the following vote: 16 ayes, 1 nay, 2 excused.

CON P. CRONIN, Secretary."

Communication filed and bill transmitted to the Governor.

Motion by Mr. Lines, duly seconded, that the House stand at recess until 8 o'clock P. M. Feb. 12th, 1920. Motion lost by a rising vote.

Motion by Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Delbridge, that the House stand at recess until 8:10 o'clock P. M., Feb. 12th, 1920. Carried.

At 5:15 o'clock P. M., the House so recessed.

At 8:10 o'clock P. M., February 12th, 1920, the House resumed session, Mr. Speaker presiding.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Business on the Speaker's desk.

The Clerk read the following communication:

"Executive Office, State House,
Phoenix, Arizona.

February 12, 1920.

Sirs:

I have the honor to advise you that I have this day signed and approved House Bill No. 1: 'An Act making an appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of carrying on and

conducting and defraying the expenses of the State Legislature of the State of Arizona for the Special Session called for February 12, 1920.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,

Governor.

To the House of Representatives,
First Special Session, Fourth State
Legislature of the State of Arizona."

Communication filed.

Motion by Mr. Francis, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, and carried, that the House stand at recess, subject to the call of the gavel.

At 8:20 o'clock P. M., the House so stood at recess.

At 9:20 o'clock P. M., the House resumed session, Mr. Speaker presiding.

Mr. Lines of Graham County and Mr. Francis of Cochise County, were appointed as a committee to notify the Senate that the House had completed its work and was ready to adjourn sine die.

A committee from the Senate, reported orally that the Senate was ready to adjourn sine die.

Without objection the House referred to the Order of Business, Reports of Standing Committees:

The Clerk read the following report:

"House of Representatives,
Fourth State Legislature
First Special Session.

Feb. 12th, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

Your Committee on Patronage begs leave to report that it recommends the appointment of the following persons for attaches of the Fourth State Legislature, House of Representatives, First Special Session:

Mr. Sam B. Bradner,.....Chief Clerk
Miss Eleanor Dunne.....Asst. Clerk
Mrs. Golze Stenographer
Mr. GoodwinPage
Mr. Aepli Postmaster
Mr. Stevens Sergeant-at-Arms
Rev. Crutchfield Chaplain

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ROSA McKAY,

Chairman, Patronage Committee."

Motion by Mrs. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Eddy, that the Report of the Patronage Committee be adopted. Carried.

Without objection, the House referred to the Order of Business, Bills and other Business from the Senate.

The following communication was read:

State Senate
Fourth Legislature
First Special Session
Phoenix, Arizona, Feb. 12, 1920.

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that it has passed House Joint Resolution No. 1, "Ratifying proposed Constitutional Amendment extending equal suffrage to women," by the following vote: 17 ayes; 2 excused.

CON P. CRONIN,
Secretary of the Senate.

Communication filed and House Joint Resolution No. 1 transmitted to the Governor.

Motion by Mr. Lines, seconded by Mrs. Hayward, that the House now stand adjourned sine die. Unanimously carried. And at 9:30 o'clock P. M., the House of Representatives of the First Special Session of the Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona so adjourned.

A. C. PETERSON,
Speaker of the House.

SAM B. BRADNER,
Chief Clerk.

I N D E X
 TO THE
SENATE JOURNAL
FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
FEBRUARY 12, 1920

I.

	Page
Senate convened	9
Roll call	9
Appointment of Secretary	9
Governor's proclamation	9
Joint Session—proceedings of	11
Governor's message	11
Joint Session dissolved	13
Telegram opposing suffrage amendment from Mrs. Mable G. Millard, Burlington, Iowa	13
Governor's letter tendering services of clerks, stenographers and secretaries to State Senate	14
Referred to committee	15
Telegram opposing suffrage amendment from Mrs. Frances Wil- liams, Richmond, Va.	15
Report of Committee on Printing and Clerks to Governor's tender of state house employees for legislative services.....	17
Report of Select Committee to which was referred the Governor's message	18
Vote of thanks to Con P. Cronin, Secretary of the Senate.....	25
Opinion of Attorney General anent approval of Governor to suffrage amendment	25
Senate adjourned sine die.....	25

II.

Bills, Resolutions, Memorials, etc., from introduction to final dis-
position.

	Page
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1.	
Anent death of Hon. Thomas E. Farish, State Historian—Intro- duced by Senator Campbell	15

INDEX—(Continued)

Unanimously adopted	16
HOUSE BILL NO. 1—(Legislative Appropriation Bill).	
Announced by title	16
Rules suspended and bill passed	16
Transmitted to House	16
Signed by Governor	17
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.	
Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women	23
Announced by title	23
Rules suspended and read first and second times.....	23
Rules suspended and Resolution passed	24
Transmitted to House	24
HOUSE JOINT PROPOSAL NO. 1.	
A Proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.	
Read in full and under the rules ordered laid over for one day....	24

INDEX TO THE JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOURTH STATE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION
FEBRUARY 12, 1920

I.

	Page
House convened	3
Roll call	3
Governor's proclamation	3
Joint Session—proceedings of	4
Governor's message	5
Joint Session dissolved	7
Appointment of committee to draft Resolution of Condolence in memory of wife of Hon. Charles R. Waters, Representative from Mohave County	8
Governor's letter tendering services of clerks, stenographers, and secretaries to House of Representatives.....	10
Report of Committee thereon	11
Attaches named by Patronage Committee.....	18
House adjourned sine die.....	19

II.

Bills, Resolutions, Memorials, etc., from introduction to final disposition.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1.

INDEX—(Continued)

	Page
Anent death of Hon. M. E. Gibson, Representative from Pima County—	
Introduced by Representative Kimball	7
Unanimously adopted	8
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.	
Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the extension of the right of suffrage to women—	
Announced by title	9
Introduced by Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. O'Neill and Mrs. Westover.	
Rules suspended and read first and second times.....	8
Rules suspended and Resolution passed.....	9
Transmitted to Senate	9
Received from Senate and transmitted to Governor.....	19
HOUSE BILL NO. 1—(Legislative Appropriation Bill).	
Announced by title and read in full.....	12
Rules suspended, read first and second times, and referred to Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing	12
Report of Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing.....	15
Rules suspended and bill passed	16
Transmitted to Senate	16
Returned from Senate and transmitted to Governor.....	17
Signed by Governor	17
HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 1.	
Anent Treaty of Peace, and memorializing the United States Senate to ratify same—	
Introduced by Representative Howard.....	12
Referred to committee	13
Report of committee	16
Passed and transmitted to Senate	17
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1.	
Anent death of Hon. Thomas E. Farish, State Historian—	
Introduced by Representative Howard	13
Carried by rising vote	14
HOUSE JOINT PROPOSAL NO. 1.	
A proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Arizona, fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court—	
Introduced by the Judiciary Committee.....	14
Rules suspended and Proposal passed.....	14
Transmitted to Senate	15
HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2.	
Commemorative of Mrs. Charles R. Waters, deceased, wife of Representative Charles R. Waters, of Mohave County—	
Introduced by Representatives Delbridge, McKay and Stark.....	15
Unanimously passed	15