

# Amendments to Constitution

and

## Proposed Statutes

with

### Arguments Respecting the Same

To be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the  
General Election on

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914**

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Index, Certificate and Form of Ballot will be found in last pages  
Proposed changes in language are printed in black face  
Provisions to be repealed are printed in italics

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AND PRINTED AT THE STATE  
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for the same reason that California voters overwhelmingly approved the suppression of the last named evil, they should also prohibit professional prize fighting. The large sums collected by prize fight promoters not only represent actual waste, but also induce young men to adopt pugilism as a business, with all its brutalizing and demoralizing tendencies, and its attendant evils of intoxication and gambling.

It is not necessary to call attention to the deaths resulting from prize fighting. This so-called art of self defense is barbarous in character, for every prize fighter aims to deliver a "knockout" to his opponent. It is not surprising that some are killed. In amateur sports some participants are injured or killed, but such tragedies are incidental and not intentional, while in prize fighting the championship and prize are dependent upon "knocking out" the contestant.

California can not afford, when in 1915 it shall be entertaining the world at its expositions, to advertise that it is out of harmony with the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, that unmistakably condemns prize fighting and its attendant evils.

Vote for this proposed law, and thereby exhibit not only the highest patriotism, but also the most approved common sense. NATHAN NEWBY.

### ARGUMENT AGAINST ANTI-PRIZE FIGHT ACT.

*First*—Boxing is not brutal. Misrepresentation, through ignorance of existing conditions, has spread the idea that the sport is a brutal amusement. Records show that more men are injured in other major sports such as baseball, football, auto racing, and polo, on a ratio of the men engaged, than have been in boxing. In conducting bouts, promoters in California have held strictly to the rule of stopping all contests in which one of the contestants has plainly lost all chance to win.

*Second*—The sport is conducive to maintain manliness and good health among the participants. Rigid rules call for the best of condition from a boxer, and to obtain this cleanliness and abstinence from all forms of vice must be observed.

*Third*—A general impression exists that boxing contests are attended only by the lowest moral element. The houses drawn by promoters in California have been composed of the highest class of professional and business men. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers and ministers have been interested spectators.

*Fourth*—The character of the men who have made good in the sport is above reproach. Fred

Welsh, at present the champion of his class, is well known as a temperate liver and abstainer from intoxicants, and a well educated and cultured gentleman. Other well known men in this country who are a credit to the name are Johnny Kilbane, Johnny Williams, Willie Ritchie and James J. Corbett, each of whom has reached the head of his class. The last two are citizens of California, and men whose actions, in all parts of the world, have caused Californians to be very proud of them.

*Fifth*—Opposition to boxing is believed to have been developed from two sources—one is the honest, but uninformed reformer, and the other is the professional agitator. No opposition to the sport has been found in the cities and towns where it is allowed. To permit the sport will work hardship on none, while to prohibit it will deprive thousands of an amusement for which they have shown a liking ever since the game was promoted on a large scale in the United States. That there is no popular demand for its prohibition is evinced by the fact that it took eight months to get 32,000 signatures from a voters' list of over 500,000 in the state. Even with that time it was necessary to get an extension over the eight months limit to complete the petition.

*Sixth*—Boxing is not a state nor a national sport. It has an international vogue. For nearly two hundred years it has been promoted and encouraged by the English government, while men at the head of the army and navy of the United States have been hardly less active in encouraging it among the enlisted men. It is recognized as a healthful sport and a training course that conditions men second to none other in the world.

*Seventh*—The petition against boxing exempts the very brief four round bouts by amateurs. In these bouts there is no incentive for the boys to develop the best there is in them. No strict regulations compel them to train and acquire their best physical condition. Neither are they required to submit to a physician's examination before entering the ring. In professional bouts the men are made to post forfeits that they will attain their best condition and make certain weights. Even with this protection for themselves they must submit to the examination of a physician, who will not allow a man to enter the ring when there is the least chance of his being injured by lack of condition in so doing. Fame, money, and popularity are held out to the professional boxer, and it stands to reason that those inducements naturally make for a much higher standard of bouts than would the conditions under which amateur bouts are conducted.

D. P. REGAN,  
State Senator Eighteenth District.

## DRUGLESS PRACTICE.

Initiative act creating state board for drugless physicians, with office in Oakland, creating fund from fees for members' and employees' salaries and expenses, regulating examinations and issuance of certificates. Authorizes holders thereof to treat all physical or mental ailments of human beings without drugs or medicine, use "Doctor," "Dr.," or "D. P." in connection with "Drugless Physician," and sign birth and death certificates. Exempts from examination any person practicing any drugless system for six months prior to effective date of act. Prescribes penalties for violations of act; and repeals all inconsistent provisions of medical act.

The electors of the State of California do hereby petition and propose the adoption of the following measure:

An act for the regulation of the practice of drugless systems or methods of treating sick or afflicted human beings; regulating the examination of applicants for license; regulating registration of applicants; allowing those licensed to treat diseases, injuries, deformities, or other physical or mental conditions of human beings by drugless methods; to establish a board of examiners for drugless physicians, to provide for their appointment and formation and prescribe their powers and duties; making violations of its provisions a misdemeanor; and repealing all parts of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the examination of applicants for license, and the practice of those licensed, to treat diseases, injuries, deformities, or other physical or mental conditions of human beings; to establish a board of medical examiners, to provide for their appointment and prescribe their powers and duties,

and to repeal an act entitled 'An act for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, and other systems or modes of treating the sick or afflicted, in the State of California, and for the appointment of a board of medical examiners in the matter of said regulation,' approved March 14, 1907, and acts amendatory thereof, and also to repeal all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act," approved June 2, 1913, in conflict with this act and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. A board to consist of nine members and to be known as the board of examiners for drugless physicians is hereby created and established. The governor shall appoint the members of the board on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1914, each of whom shall have been a citizen of this state for at least three years next preceding his appointment. Each of the

members shall be appointed from among persons who practice any method of the healing art known as the drugless method and no other person practicing any other method than such drugless method shall be eligible to membership on said board. The governor shall fill by appointment all vacancies on the board. The term of office of each member shall be four years, provided, that of the first board appointed three members shall be appointed for one year, two members for two years, two members for three years and two members for four years, and that thereafter all appointments shall be for four years, except that appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term only. No person in any manner owning any interest in any college, school or institution engaged in any drugless method of instruction shall be appointed on the board. The governor shall have power to remove from office any member of the board for neglect of duty required by this act, for incompetency, or for unprofessional conduct.

Each member of the board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the constitutional oath of office. Not more than two members of the board shall be of the same school or system of any drugless method.

Sec. 2. The board shall be organized on or before the first Tuesday of January, 1915, by electing from its number a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective positions during the pleasure of the board. The board shall hold one meeting annually beginning on the first Tuesday in February, 1915, in the city of Oakland, and at least one additional meeting annually which shall be held in the city of Los Angeles, with power of adjournment from time to time until its business is concluded; provided, however, that examinations of applicants for certificates may, in the discretion of the board, be conducted in any part of the state designated by the board. Special meetings of the board may be held at such time and place as the board may designate. Notice of each regular or special meeting shall be given twice a week for two weeks next preceding each meeting in one daily newspaper published in the city of Oakland, one published in the city of Sacramento, and one published in the city of Los Angeles, which notice shall also specify the time and place of holding the examination of applicants. The board shall receive through its secretary applications for certificates provided to be issued under this act and shall, on or before the first day of January of each year transmit to the governor a full report of all its proceedings, together with a report of its receipts and disbursements. The board shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, compile a complete directory giving the addresses of all persons within the State of California who hold unrevoked licenses to practice under this act. The board is hereby authorized to require said persons to furnish such information as it may deem necessary to enable it to compile the directory. The directory shall contain in addition to the names and addresses of said persons the date of issuance of the license, the present residence of said person and a statement of the certificate held. The directory shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the person or persons named therein to practice. It shall be the duty of any person holding a license under this act, or who may hereafter be so licensed under this act, to report immediately each and every change of residence, giving both the old and the new address.

Sec. 3. The office of the board shall be in the city of Oakland and in all legal proceedings against the board said city shall be deemed to be the residence of the members thereof.

Sec. 4. The board may from time to time adopt such rules as may be necessary to enable it to carry into effect the provisions of this act. It shall require the affirmative vote of five members of said board to carry any motion or resolution, to adopt any rules, to pass any measure, or to authorize the issuance of any certificate as in this act provided. Any member of the board may administer oaths in any matter pertaining to the duties of the board, and the board shall have authority to take evidence in any matter cognizable by it. The board shall keep an official record of all its proceedings, a part of which record shall consist of a register of all applicants for certificates under this act, together with the action of the board upon each application.

Sec. 5. The board is authorized to prosecute all persons guilty of violation of the provisions of this act. It shall have the power to employ legal counsel for such purpose and shall also employ such clerical assistance as it may deem necessary

to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The board shall fix the compensation to be paid for such service and for such other expenses as it may deem necessary. The board shall fix the salary of the secretary not to exceed the twelve hundred (1200) dollars per annum, and the amount paid to other members of the board not to exceed five hundred dollars per diem each, for each and every day of actual service in the discharge of official duties; and the board may in its discretion add to said sum necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 6. All fees collected on behalf of the board of examiners for drugless physicians and all receipts of every kind and nature shall be reported at the beginning of each month of the month preceding, to the state controller, and at the time the entire amount of such collections shall be paid to the state treasury and shall be credited to a fund to be known as the board of examiners for drugless physicians' control fund, which fund is hereby created. Such contingent fund shall be for the uses of the board of examiners for drugless physicians. Out of it shall be paid all salaries and expenses necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act. An amount not to exceed one thousand (1000) dollars may be drawn from the contingent fund hereby created, to be used as a revolving fund where cash advances are necessary; but expenditures from such revolving fund shall be substantiated by vouchers and itemized statements at the end of each fiscal year, or at any other time when deemed therefor is made by the board of control.

Sec. 7. Every applicant for a certificate shall pay to the secretary of the board a fee of twenty-five (25) dollars which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board by said secretary. In case the applicant's credentials are insufficient or he does not desire to take the examination, the sum of ten (10) dollars shall be retained, the remainder of the fee to be returnable on application.

Sec. 8. One form of certificate shall be issued by the board, under the seal thereof, and signed by the president and secretary; said certificate shall authorize the holder thereof to treat diseases, deformities, injuries or other physical or mental conditions or ailments of human beings without the use of any of what are commonly known as medicinal preparations, which certificate shall be designated as "drugless physician's certificate."

Said certificate on being recorded in the office of the state clerk, as hereinafter provided, shall constitute the holder thereof a duly licensed practitioner in accordance with the provisions of such certificate.

Sec. 9. Every applicant must file with the board at least two weeks prior to the regular meeting thereof, satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and every applicant must show that he has attended two courses of study, each course to have been of not less than thirty-two weeks duration but not necessarily pursued continuously or consecutively, and that at least ten months shall have intervened between the beginning of any course and the beginning of the preceding course.

The said application shall be made upon a blank furnished by said board and it shall contain such information concerning the instruction and the preliminary education of the applicant as the board may by rule prescribe. Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed so as to apply to applicants for registration as set forth in section 20 of this act.

Sec. 10. Applicants for a certificate as set forth in this act shall file satisfactory evidence of having pursued in a legally chartered school or schools, or in a regularly chartered college or colleges the course of instruction covering and including the following minimum requirements:

Group 1. 645 hours	
Anatomy .....	510
Histology .....	135
Group 2. 340 hours	
Toxicology .....	40
Physiology .....	300
Group 3. 315 hours	
Hygiene .....	45
Pathology .....	270
Group 4. 420 hours	
Diagnosis .....	420
Group 5. 260 hours	
Manipulative and mechanical therapy .....	260
Group 6. 300 hours	
Gynecology .....	180
Obstetrics .....	120
Total .....	2200

In the course of study herein outlined the hours required shall be actual work in the class room, laboratory, clinic or hospital, and at least eighty (80) per cent of actual attendance shall be required; provided, that the hours herein required in any one subject need not exceed seventy-five (75) per cent of the number specified, but that the total number of hours in all the subjects of each group shall not be less than the total number specified for such group.

Sec. 11. All applicants for a certificate, except as set forth in section 20, must pass an examination in the following subjects:

1. Anatomy and histology.
2. Physiology.
3. Hygiene, pathology and sanitation.
4. Diagnosis.
5. Toxicology.
6. General diagnosis.
7. Gynecology and obstetrics.

All examinations shall be practical in character and designed to ascertain the applicant's fitness to practice his profession, and shall be conducted in the English language and at least a portion of the examination in each of the subjects shall be in writing in the discretion of the board. There shall be at least ten questions on each subject, the answers to which shall be marked on a scale of zero to one hundred. Each applicant must obtain no less than a general average of seventy-five per cent and not less than sixty per cent in any two subjects; provided, that any applicant shall be granted a credit of one per cent upon the general average for each year of actual practice since graduation.

The examination papers shall form a part of the records of the board and shall be kept on file by the secretary for a period of one year after each examination. In said examination the applicant shall be known and designated by number only and the name attached to the number shall be kept secret until after the board has finally voted upon the application. The secretary of the board shall in no instance participate as an examiner in any examination held by the board. All questions on any subject in which examination is required under this act, shall be provided by the board of examiners upon the morning of the day upon which examination is given in such subject, and when it shall be shown that the secretary or any member of the board has in any manner given information in advance of or during examination to any applicant it shall be the duty of the governor to remove such person from the board of examiners, or from the office of secretary.

All certificates issued hereunder shall be issued in such form as shall be prescribed by the board.

Sec. 12. Said board must refuse a certificate to any applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct. Said board shall adopt rules of practice and procedure pursuant to and under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California by which to try a person charged with unprofessional conduct. In every instance, where a person is charged with unprofessional conduct such person before suspension or revocation shall be made shall be cited to appear and be given an opportunity to defend himself by counsel or otherwise in every stage of the proceedings. In the event that any person has his certificate revoked or suspended the secretary shall enter in the register the fact of such suspension or revocation, as the case may be, and shall certify the fact of such suspension or revocation under the seal of the board to the county clerk of the counties in which the certificate of the person whose certificate has been revoked has been recorded.

The words "unprofessional conduct" as used in this act are hereby declared to mean:

First—The procuring or aiding or abetting in procuring of a criminal abortion.

Second—The willfully betraying of a professional secret.

Third—All advertising which is intended or has a tendency to deceive the public or impose upon credulous or ignorant persons, and so be harmful or injurious to public morals or safety.

Fourth—All advertisements of any means whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses re-established if suppressed.

Fifth—Habitual intemperance.

Sixth—The personation of another licensed practitioner.

Sec. 13. Every person holding a certificate under this act authorizing him to practice any system as set forth in this act known as a drugless system whereby such person is authorized to treat sick or afflicted human beings in this state, must have it filed for record in the office of the county clerk of the county or counties in which the holder of said certificate is

practicing his profession, and the fact of such recordation shall be endorsed on the certificate by the county clerk recording the same. Any person holding a certificate as aforesaid who shall practice or attempt to practice a drugless system as set forth herein, without having first filed his certificate with the county clerk as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred (100) dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 14. The county clerk shall keep a book provided for the purpose in which a complete list of the certificates filed for record by him as set forth therein with the date of the record; and said book shall be open to public inspection during his office hours.

Sec. 15. Any person who shall practice, or attempt to practice, or who advertises or holds himself out as practicing any drugless system or mode of treating sick or afflicted human beings in this state, or who shall by a drugless method diagnose, treat, operate for, or prescribe for, any disease, injury, deformity, or other mental or physical condition of a person without having at the time of so doing a valid unrevoked certificate as provided in this act, or who shall in any sign or in any advertisement use the word "Doctor," the letters or prefix "Dr.," or the letters "D. P.," or the words "Drugless Physician," or any other term or letters indicating or implying that he is a doctor under the terms of this act, or that he is entitled to practice hereunder without having at the time of so doing a valid unrevoked certificate as provided in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not more than one hundred and eighty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Upon each such conviction the fine when collected shall be paid to the state treasurer and a report thereof shall be made to the state controller.

Sec. 16. Any person, or any member of any firm, or officer of a corporation, association, organization or company, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, who, individually or as an officer of any corporation, association, organization or company, shall himself sell or barter or offer for sale or barter any certificate authorized to be issued hereunder, or who shall purchase or procure the same either directly or indirectly with intent that the same shall be fraudulently used or who shall with fraudulent intent alter any certificate authorized to be granted hereunder, or who shall use or attempt to use fraudulently any certificate authorized to be granted hereunder, whether the same be genuine or false, or who shall attempt to practice any drugless system or treatment of sick or afflicted human beings under a false or assumed name, or any name other than that prescribed by the board of examiners for drugless physicians of the State of California on its certificate issued to such person authorizing him to administer such treatment, or who shall assume any degree or title not conferred upon him in the manner and by the authority recognized in this act, with intent to represent falsely that he has received such degree or title, or who shall willfully make any false statement on any application for examination, license or registration under this act, with intent to deceive, or who shall within ten days after demand made by the secretary of the board fail to furnish to said board the name and address of all persons associated with or employed by him or by any company or association with which he is or has been connected at any time within sixty days prior to said notice, together with a sworn statement showing under what license or authority such person or persons or its employee or employees is or are, or have, or have been, practicing a system of treatment of the sick or afflicted; provided, however, that such affidavit shall not be used as evidence against said person or employee in any proceeding under this section.

Sec. 17. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of an emergency, or the domestic administration of family treatment; nor shall this act apply to any practitioner from another state or territory who is actually consulting with a licensed practitioner in this state, if such practitioner is, at the time of such consultation, a licensed practitioner in the state or territory in which he resides, pro-

vided, that such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state; nor shall this act be construed so as to discriminate against any particular system of drugless method or any other treatment, or to regulate, prohibit or apply to any kind of treatment by prayer, or to interfere with the practice of religion in any way.

Sec. 18. Every person licensed to practice under the terms of this act shall have the same rights and privileges granted to other persons now practicing any system of treating sick or afflicted human beings under any of the laws of the State of California; provided, however, that such rights and privileges are consistent with this act.

Sec. 19. Every person licensed to practice under and by virtue of this act shall have the full power and right, and by virtue thereof is authorized, to sign birth and death certificates or any other certificate or other document necessary to the full performance of such person's rights and duties obtained under and by virtue of this act. And it shall be the duty of any officer of any city, county or city and county or other municipal subdivision of the State of California, or the State of California, to recognize and accept such certificate or other document and file and record the same as by law in such cases made and provided.

Sec. 20. Any person who has been engaged in the actual practice of any drugless system or method of treating sick or afflicted human beings, which said drugless system or method is as set forth in and recognized by the terms of this act, within the State of California, for a period of six (6) months prior to the taking effect of this act, shall, upon the payment of the sum of twenty-five (25) dollars, be entitled to register, without taking the examination hereinbefore set forth, as a drugless physician. Upon registering, such person shall be entitled to and receive a certificate as set forth in section eight (8) of this act. And it shall be the duty of the board to issue such certificate upon the filing of the application blank as hereinafter set forth. Provided, however, that such application for registration must be filed with the board within six (6) months from and after the date this act takes effect. Such application shall be made upon a blank to be furnished by the board and shall contain, among other things, the following information:

The name of the applicant; his address; length of time he has lived in the State of California; length of time of his actual practice as a drugless physician within the State of California; nature, character and method of treating the sick or afflicted human beings within the State of California; name of college or school teaching drugless methods from which the applicant graduated. Any applicant failing or refusing to fill out and file such application blank must be refused the right to register and is not eligible to receive the certificate hereinbefore set forth.

Sec. 20a. Any person receiving a certificate under and by virtue of any of the terms of this act is entitled and may be allowed to use the word "Doctor" or the letters or prefix "Dr." before his name or the letters or abbreviation "D. P." or the words "Drugless Physician" after his name or any other letters, words or prefixes signifying that he is entitled to practice under and by virtue of this act. Provided, however, that whenever any such person does use any such words, letters, abbreviations or prefixes as set forth in this section, then and in such event such person must use the words "Drugless Physician" in connection therewith.

Sec. 21. All parts of an act entitled "An act to regulate the examination of applicants for license, and the practice of those licensed, to treat disease, injuries, deformities, or other physical or mental conditions of human beings; to establish a board of medical examiners, to provide for their appointment and prescribe their powers and duties, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, and other systems or modes of treating the sick or afflicted, in the State of California, and for the appointment of a board of medical examiners in the matter of said regulation,' approved March 14, 1907, and acts amendatory thereof, and also to repeal all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act." Approved June 2, 1912, where the same are inconsistent or in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

## ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF DRUGLESS PRACTICE ACT.

The real object of this proposed act is to secure freedom. In reality and practice it will give every individual within the State of California the right to choose his or her own doctor without any interference by unfair or drastic laws.

Under the present laws of the state if a person desires to be cured of any bodily ailment, ailments, he is compelled to go to a doctor, uses and practices medicine. Thus one is forced to use a system which might be against his best interest.

Suppose, for example, that one wishes to consult a mechano-therapist, or a chiropractor, or a hydro-therapist—under the present law a human being is deprived of this natural and inherent right.

Medicine is not an exact science, and has been changing ever since its discovery and use. Therefore, the popular sentiment among thousands of intelligent men and women against its use is ill-advised.

The opponents will tell you that under the present laws the people have all the protection they need. With this view we have no argument. The proposed act has nothing to do with the present laws other than to repeal those which are in conflict therewith. All the proposed act has to deal with is the creation of a condition where the drugless physician will be legally recognized, and so that he can do, legally, that which he must now either not do at all or be compelled to do illegally.

The opponents will tell you that if this law passed it will let in a lot of quacks. The voters of this state are too intelligent to be fooled by this sort of time-worn argument. Whenever some of the medical profession want to throw the mantle of defeat over that which is in the interest of all the students of human ills, other than the political doctor and chosen few, they invariably resort to abuse and defamation.

The people must also consider that under present conditions a medical trust has been built up in this state, with the result that men and women in the ordinary walks of life are compelled to pay twice and three times as much for medical aid as they would have to do under fair and generous conditions.

We are not appealing to sentiment in this matter. It is not our aim to create any unfounded public opinion. All we ask is fair play and a square deal before the law. It is our God-given right to live according to the honest dictates of our own conscience. It is equally the same God-given right that any citizen should be allowed to choose the one who shall cure him or her of his or her ills.

A competent examination must be taken before one is allowed to receive a certificate, just as the present laws provide for those physicians who practice medicine. Every reasonable safeguard is embodied in the proposed law, thus protecting the people.

In the interest of humanity and the many best men and women who have spent their lives earning money in receiving a college education, become drugless physicians, we ask that the people vote for this proposed measure.

W. H. JORDAN, D. C.

## ARGUMENT AGAINST DRUGLESS PRACTICE ACT.

The primary purpose of medical license is to protect the public from incompetent persons who would give the impression that they are skilled doctors.

A four-year high school course as a preliminary education, plus four years of actual professional training, is the minimum which should be demanded by our laws of every person who would hold himself before the public as a competent doctor, no matter of what school. If any citizen think the above to be too much for a doctor?

A doctor often holds in his hand the life and lives of his patients, and the economic success or dependency of the families of his patients. If Doctor "So" and "So" is educated and trained, then, if he is a conscientious man, will probably use every remedy and method conducive to the health and recovery of his patients.

It matters little then whether he received his training in an old school, a homeopathic, an eclectic, an osteopathic, or a drugless healing college. Referring now to the special initiative petition, which gives the impression that drugless healers are stoned against in California, I wish to state that this is a misstatement, for the present medical law provides for "Drugless Practitioners' Certificates", and of such applicants, only 2,400 hours of study are required as against 4,800 hours of those who wish a "Physicians and Surgeons' Certificate." The "physicians and surgeons" must in addition have adequate preliminary education, which is not demanded of the "drugless healers."

The proposed law to license "drugless healers" demands virtually that a man shall have only a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, and that he shall attend at least eighteen months of training in a drugless practitioners school. (Section 9 of proposed act.) Think of it! But worse than this is section 20 of the proposed measure, which permits a license to be

granted to any person who claims to have practiced drugless healing for six months prior to the passage of this act.

There is nothing to forbid this new board, under section 20, from granting a license to the graduates of a "correspondence school" of drugless healing, or any other kind of a school, or perhaps no school at all, as long as the man states that he has been a "drugless practitioner" for six months.

In conclusion, then, defeat this proposed law for the "licensing of drugless healers."

First—Because it could flood California with so-called doctors with professional training altogether inadequate to such a sacred calling; and

Second—Because the present California law gives all of these drugless healers who have nothing like a decent education a chance to obtain licenses.

Therefore, vote "No" on this proposed law if you wish to safeguard the public health of California, and perhaps the lives of your own family and friends.

GEORGE E. MALSBARY.

## VOTING BY ABSENT ELECTORS.

Initiative act providing for issuance of certificate of identification and ballot to voters who will be absent from home precincts on election day; provides that upon presentation by elector of such certificate and ballot in sealed envelope to judge of election on election day at polls in any precinct more than ten miles from polls where registered, such elector may mark said ballot in secret, judge to mail same to county clerk where voter registered; prescribes form of certificate and canvass of ballots; authorizes elector to vote at home precinct upon surrender of certificate and ballot.

to judge of election on election day at polls in any precinct more than ten miles from polls where registered, such elector may mark said ballot in secret, judge to mail same to county clerk where voter registered; prescribes form of certificate and canvass of ballots; authorizes elector to vote at home precinct upon surrender of certificate and ballot.

The electors of the State of California petition to submit to the electors at the succeeding general election occurring subsequent to ninety days after the presentation of this petition, or at any special election which may be called by the governor in his discretion prior to such general election, the following proposed law, which is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

any registered voter of any county or city and county in the state may apply (in person) to the county clerk of the county of which the applicant is a resident and a registered voter, and have issued to him an identification certificate, which certificate shall be void after the date of the election held next following its issuance, and an official ballot, in the manner hereinafter provided for.

An act to provide for the issuance of identification certificates and ballots to duly registered voters; to provide the form of such certificates; to provide the manner of issuing such certificates and ballots; to permit registered voters to whom such certificates and ballots have been issued to vote in the manner provided by this act, and to provide the manner in which such votes shall be cast and counted.

See 2. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county in the state to provide identification certificates, which certificates shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub and shall be separated therefrom by a perforated line which shall extend from the top to the bottom of each leaf. The stubs and certificates shall be numbered consecutively in each county and the number on each certificate shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub. The stubs and certificates herein provided for shall contain the following and shall be in form substantially as follows:

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Not less than ten and not more than twenty days preceding any general or pri-

Stub of Identification.

Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

Issued \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Visible marks or scars and location \_\_\_\_\_

Color of eyes \_\_\_\_\_ (Age)

Color of hair \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Date of issuance of ballot \_\_\_\_\_

Number of ballot \_\_\_\_\_

Date of applicant's registration \_\_\_\_\_

Ballot's voting precinct \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate void after \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of ensuing election)

Signature of person issuing certificate \_\_\_\_\_

Name of applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Identification Certificate.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

(Date of issuance)

(Name of applicant) \_\_\_\_\_ (Color of eyes)

(Height) \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches (Age) \_\_\_\_\_ (Color of hair)

(Visible marks or scars and location) \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of applicant) \_\_\_\_\_

Ballot issued \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

(Date of issuance)

Number of ballot \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the above is a true description of \_\_\_\_\_ a registered voter of precinct \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of California, who registered on \_\_\_\_\_, 191\_\_\_\_, and who at the time registered stated (or declined to state) \_\_\_\_\_ intention to affiliate with the \_\_\_\_\_ party at the ensuing election. This certificate shall be void after \_\_\_\_\_ (Date of ensuing election)

(Seal) \_\_\_\_\_

County Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

(Deputy County Clerk) \_\_\_\_\_

One hundred and \_\_\_\_\_