

[No. 3, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 36.

Providing for a legislative investigation regarding the alleged corrupt and unlawful use of money by candidates for the United States senate in the last primary campaign and primary election.

WHEREAS, Charges have been made relating to alleged corrupt and unlawful use of money by candidates for nomination to the office of United States senator in the last primary campaign and primary election; and

WHEREAS, An investigation should be had for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with reference to such corrupt and unlawful acts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That a committee consisting of three members of the senate and five members of the assembly be appointed by the presiding officers of each house, respectively, as a joint committee to investigate fully, thoroughly and fairly into the manner, means and methods by which the last primary campaign is claimed to have been corruptly or unlawfully conducted, and every charge of corrupt or unlawful conduct or acts on the part of any candidate for United States senator in the last primary campaign and primary election; be it further

Resolved, That the committee shall have the right to employ a stenographer or stenographers and such other assistance as may be necessary;

That any candidate for the United States senate under investigation may appear by attorney or attorneys; and the committee shall have the right to employ an attorney or attorneys for the committee;

That any three members may require any witnesses to be subpoenaed and examined and upon the vote of any three members testimony shall be received and any three members may require any witness to answer and may require the production of any books, records, documents and papers;

That the committee shall commence its session forthwith at Madison in a room to be provided by the superintendent of public property for such purpose and continue in session until the fifteenth day of March, 1909, not less than six hours of each secular day for the taking of testimony unless temporary or final adjournment is determined upon by two-thirds of the committee;

That the deposition of any witness may be taken within the state when such witness is sick and unable to attend or without the state upon the request of any three members, fixing the time and place before any officer authorized by law to take depositions.

Be it further resolved, That such committee shall report to the senate and assembly in full upon the matters referred to in these resolutions with the evidence and their findings on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1909.

[No. 25, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 37.

To amend section 6, article VIII of the constitution, relating to limitation on the public debt.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That section 6 of article VIII of the constitution be amended to read:

SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures and for the purpose of acquiring by purchase or condemnation lands for public purposes and for the permanent improvement thereof, the state may contract public debts and issue its bonds therefor (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed * * * at one time one per centum on the value of the taxable property of the state as last determined by the duly constituted state authority). Every such debt shall be authorized by law for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying, in case of any debt contracted for defraying extraordinary expenditures, an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and in case of any debt contracted in the acquisition of land or for the permanent improvement thereof, every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within a period of not exceeding fifty years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.