DANGER

Stop! Look! Listen!

Failure to comply with the enclosed laws may result in your inability to vote at the next General Election and may result in your criminal prosecution.

The Registration and Corrupt Practices Acts of Indiana

WITH EXPLANATIONS THEREOF PREPARED
BY THE

Attorney-General of the State of Indiana

And issued by the Governor for the instruction of voters and political parties of this State

1912
The Registration and Corrupt Practices Acts of Indiana

With Explanations Thereof prepared by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana, and issued by the Governor for the Instruction of Voters and Political Parties of this State.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HONAN’S EXPLANATION OF THE REGISTRATION LAW.

The following are the provisions of the Indiana Registration Law, being the act of March 4, 1911 (Acts 1911, page 371):

Registration Necessary.

Section 1. It is rendered unlawful for any person at any general election held hereafter in this State, to vote or to be allowed to vote, unless he be registered as required by the law. (See Sections 1 and 24.)

County Commissioners—Precinct Boundaries.

In each calendar year in which a general election (the election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November) will occur in this State, every order of a board of county commissioners establishing, changing, dividing, or consolidating election precincts must be made not later than their March session. The precincts must remain throughout the year as established at the close of the March session or previously. If precincts have been established or boundaries changed, of which notice has not been previously given as required by law, it must be given immediately after such March session. (See Section 2.)

Registration Inspector and Clerks—Appointment Qualification, Term of Office.

In each year in which such general election occurs, there must be constituted a registration board, consisting of an inspector and two clerks for each precinct in the county.

The inspector is appointed by the board of commissioners at their April session.
Each person appointed inspector must be at the time a voter and resident freeholder of the township in which is situate the precinct for which he is appointed, and must have resided in such township continuously for at least one year immediately prior to his appointment; or else, he must be a voter and resident householder of the precinct for which appointed and have resided in the township in which the precinct is situate, continuously for at least two years immediately prior to his appointment.

The county auditor must immediately notify each inspector of his appointment, and the inspector must qualify within ten days after receipt of the notice, by taking the written oath required and filing the same in the auditor's office; failing to qualify within said time, his position becomes vacant.

The county auditor fills by appointment all vacancies occurring in the office of registration inspector.

The registration clerks are appointed by the inspector not less than five days before the May session of the registration board.

The clerks must be voters and residents of the township in which is situate the precinct for which they are appointed, and must not both be adherents of the same political party.

The county chairman of each of the political parties which cast respectively the highest and next highest vote in the county at the last preceding general election has the right to nominate one of the clerks for each precinct, and if he do so in writing at least ten days before the May session of the board of registration, the inspector must appoint the person so nominated. If such nominations be not made, the inspector must nevertheless appoint clerks.

Both the inspector and the clerks, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, must take an oath in writing to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Indiana, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the position to which appointed. The oath of the inspector must be filed in the auditor's office, at the time he qualifies, and that each of the clerks' must be returned by the inspector to the auditor with other papers immediately after the May session of the board of registration.

The inspector and clerks hold office from the time of their appointment to the day following the ensuing general election. (See Section 3.)

Registration Board—Sessions, Hours, Duties.

The registration board of each precinct must, in the year of a general election, hold three sessions, the first on Thursday, the
180th day preceding such election, to be known as its May session; the second on Friday, the 60th day before such election, to be known as its September session; the third on Monday, the 29th day before such election, to be known as its October session. (See Section 4.)

At its May, September and October sessions, the board shall be in session for receiving applications and registering names from the hour of 5 o'clock a.m. until the hour of 6 o'clock p.m. and as much longer as an application shall be presented every five minutes, but not later than 8 o'clock p.m., and shall remain in session, if necessary to accommodate the voters, during like hours of the next one or two succeeding days, when so requested in writing by five (5) voters of the precinct.

When the board closes its session for the receipt of applications, it shall remain in session till it has fully completed its registration books and signed up and certified the same, and done the other things required in the registration law.

When the board opens its session for the receipt of applications, each clerk of the board of registration shall take one of the registration books and register therein the names, in the order of application, and do the other things required by the registration law. (See Section 8.)

County Auditor—Registration Books, Blanks, etc.

The county auditor shall cause to be prepared and delivered to each registration inspector, ten or more days before the May session of the registration board, two blank forms of registration books, a sufficient number of blank applications for registration and other necessary stationery.

Each registration book shall be covered with tag, have a proper caption with blanks to adjust it to any precinct, and be ruled in ten columns, headed respectively: Number; Name; Residence; Age; Where Born; When Came to U.S.; When and Where Naturalized; When and Where Declared Intention; Where Resided Since October Last; Remarks. Each registration book shall contain a sufficient number of leaves to allow for all voters in the precinct, with the memoranda required after the names, as elsewhere shown, and an alphabetical index in the back of the book of the names registered with a reference to their numbers respectively.

The application blanks shall be of such form as are suitable for their purposes under the requirements of the law. (See Section 5.)
Places for Registration—Notice, Blanks Furnished, Meals, Expense.

The county commissioners, at least fifteen days before each session of the board of registration, must secure in each precinct a suitable room in which said board shall sit, and if practicable secure the same room for each session of the year. It must be a room in which no spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

The county auditor must give ten day's notice of the time and place of each session of the board of registration by one publication in two newspapers of general circulation (one of each of the political parties which cast the highest and next highest vote respectively in the county at the last general election) printed and published in the county, if such there be, and he shall cause to be prepared and delivered to the registration inspector of each precinct, at least ten days before the May session of the board, fifteen printed forms of notice of the time and place of such session, with blanks therein as to township, precinct and place that by filling the blanks the notices may be suitable for any precinct in the county. The inspector must fill the blanks in writing properly for his precinct, and at least eight days before the session of the board post the same in at least five public places in the precinct, and in as many other places as he may deem proper, or cause them to be so posted. The notices posted for the May session of the board shall have for caption, "IMPORTANT NOTICE TO VOTERS OF REGISTRATION." The body of the notice shall state in effect, among other things, "Every voter of the precinct is required to register at a session of the board. If he fail to register at its May, September or October session, he will have no right to vote at the November election."

At least ten days before the May session of the board of registration, the inspector must go to the auditor's office and obtain from the auditor the registration books, blanks and other stationery for his precinct.

When he has received the blank forms of application for registration, he may place portions of them at such place or places and in such hands in the precinct as the voters therein may conveniently obtain them before the day of registration. He must retain a sufficient number in his own hands to supply voters who may apply to him, and retain and have on hand at the time and place of registration a sufficient number to supply all voters of the precinct that may there apply for them.
He shall cause the members of the registration board to be furnished with good, plain and substantial meals during the time they are in session.

The expense of registration, preparation therefor and returns thereof, shall be paid out of the county treasury by the board of commissioners as election expenses are paid, and the county council shall in due season make the necessary appropriations. (See Section 6.)

Who Entitled to Register.

The Constitution of Indiana touching the qualifications of voters, provides as follows:

"In all elections, not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law." (Article 2, Sec. 2.)

The purpose of the registration law is to provide for and require registration of voters in addition to the other qualifications required by the Constitution. Registration will not qualify any person to vote at the ensuing election who would not be qualified if there were no registration law in force. (See Section 7.)

Every person, who would be qualified to vote at the ensuing election if there were no registration law in force, is entitled to register at any session of the registration board of the year of and preceding the election, upon such application and showing as is required by law for the session at which he applies; and no other person is entitled to register at any session of the registration board.

It is unlawful for any person who is not a voter and who knows
he will not be a voter at the next ensuing general election, to apply for registration in any election precinct in this State, or to procure himself to be registered thereat as a voter, and subjects him, upon conviction, to imprisonment in the state prison not less than one, nor more than five years, and a fine of not more than five hundred ($500) dollars. (See Section 19.)

Application to Register—How Prepared, Signed, Must Be True.

Before an applicant shall present himself to the board for registration at any session, he must prepare or cause to be prepared in writing, or partly in writing and partly in print, an application in the English language, showing the things hereafter stated. (See Section 9.)

The application must be signed with the name of the applicant in his own hand writing, and in the English language, if he be able to write his name in the English language, and if not, then in any language that he may be able to write. If he is not able to write in any language, he may procure some resident of the township to write his name for him and he shall make his mark. But the person so writing his name shall also write his own name on the instrument, as attesting witness. It is unlawful for any person to write the name of an applicant to an application unless he is personally acquainted with such applicant, and if he does write the name of the applicant, he must write his own name in attestation. (See Section 10.)

It is unlawful for any person to make any false statement in an application that may be presented to a board of registration for the purpose of procuring himself to be registered; unlawful to present any application which he knows contains a false statement, unlawful for any person to subscribe the name of any other person to an application, knowing that such application contains a false statement, or to subscribe the name of any other person to any application without writing his own name thereon as attesting witness; and subjects the person so offending, upon conviction of any such offenses, to imprisonment in the state prison not less than one, nor more than five years, and a fine of not more than five hundred ($500) dollars. (See Sections 19 and 20.)

Application to Register—Contents.

An application signed and witnessed, where witness is required, for registration at the May session of the board, will be sufficient if it show the following things:
The name of the applicant; that he resides in the precinct in which he desires to be registered; the place of his residence in the precinct; his age on the last preceding anniversary of his birth; if born in the United States, in what State, territory or district he was born; if not born in the United States, in what country he was born; if foreign born, whether he was naturalized, under the laws of the United States, and if so when and where naturalized; if foreign born and not naturalized, whether he has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, and if so when and where; if foreign born and not naturalized, when he came to the United States and at what places he has resided during all the time since the last day of the preceding October, and the length of time he has resided in each place, if more than one.

In such application it will be sufficient showing of the place where the applicant resides in the precinct, if situate outside of a town or city, if the application show the name of the owner or reputed owner of the real estate upon which the applicant resides, and if he reside inside of a city or town, if it show the street and street number of the house in which he resides, and if his residence has no street number, if it show the character of the house, whether frame, brick or other material, one or more stories, on what street or alley situate, and on which side thereof; and the nearest cross streets between which it is situate.

If the application be for registration at the September session of the board, it must show, in addition to the facts above required, in what precinct, township and county the applicant has resided since the May session of the board, and definitely describe the place so it can be ascertained.

If the applicant applying at the September session was registered at the May session, he must present with his application a copy of the record of registration at the May session, duly certified under the hand and seal of the auditor of the county where he was registered.

If the application be for registration at the October session of the board, in addition to the things required for registration at the May session, his application must state the county, township and precinct where he resided both at the May and September sessions, particularly describing the place so that it can be definitely determined, and showing all the places he has resided from the May session up to the October session, and if he was registered at
either the May or September session of the board, he must present with his application a copy of the record of such registration or registrations, duly certified under the hand and seal of the auditor of the county where so registered.

Application to Register—Form.

If the residence of a native born citizen (one born in the United States) be situate outside of a town or city, his application for registration at the May session of the board may be of the following form:

FORM No. 1.

My name is John Doe. I reside in precinct number 3, Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, on the land known as Richard Roe’s. I was 50 years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in the State of Ohio.

(Signature) ......................

(And where applicant is unable to write, signature also of attesting witness.)

If the residence of such native born citizen be in a town or city, and has a street number, his application at the May session may be of the following form:

FORM No. 2.

My name is John Doe. I reside in precinct number 3, ward number 3, of the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, at 1840 North Meridian street. I was 50 years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in the State of Ohio.

(Signature) ......................

If the residence of such native born citizen be in a town or city and have no street number, then his application at the May session may be of the following form:
FORM No. 3.

My name is John Doe. I reside in precinct number 1, ward number 2, of the town of Hancock County, Indiana, in a two-story frame house on the west side of Spruce street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. I was 50 years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912, and was born in the State of Ohio.

(Signature) .................. 

In the case of a foreign born citizen, when he has been naturalized in the United States, his application is required to show when and where he was naturalized in addition to the things shown in the above applications, and if such citizen resides outside of a city or town, his application to the May session of the board may be of the following form:

FORM No. 4.

My name is Henry Schmidt. I reside in precinct number 3, Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, on land known as Richard Roe’s. I was 50 years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in Germany and naturalized under the laws of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1890.

(Signature as above) ............... 

If such naturalized citizen reside within a town or city, he may use the application form last above given, varied so as to show his place of residence in the precinct in the manner given in Form 2 or 3 above, as the case may require.

In the case of a person not born in the United States and who has not been naturalized, whose residence is outside of a town or city, his application for registration at the May session of the board may be in the following form:

FORM No. 5.

My name is William Schmidt. I reside in precinct number 3, Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, on land known as Richard Roe’s. I was 50 years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in Germany. I arrived in the United States on
the 4th day of September, 1910. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States conformably to the laws there-of, touching naturalization, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th day of September, 1911. I have resided in the United States continuously since October 31 last, at the following places: From October, 1911, to January 1, 1912, at Columbus, Ohio; from January 1, to February 1, 1912, at Cincinnati, Ohio; from February 1, 1912, until the present time at the place where I now reside.

(Signature as above)

In case such non-naturalized resident of State resides in a town or city, the form last above given may be varied so as to describe the place of his residence in the precinct, in the manner given in Form 1 or 2 above, as the case may require.

If the application for registration by either a native or foreign born citizen, or by a non-naturalized resident of the State, be made to the board of registration at either its September or October session, then in addition to the things above shown in each case, the application must show in what precinct, township and county the applicant has resided since the May session, and definitely describe the same so that it can be ascertained. He must, in addition, present certified copies of his registration at the May or September session, or both, if he was registered at those sessions of the same year.

Application in Person—Duties of Board.

When an application for registration has been prepared and properly signed, the applicant must appear in person before the board of registration and present his application. (See Section 11.)

It is unlawful for the board to register or cause to be registered the name of any person unless he presents, in his own proper person, his application to such board while in session at the time provided for by the law for registering voters. The penalty for violating this provision is imprisonment not less than one, nor more than five years, and a fine of not more than $500. (See Section 21.)

When the applicant presents his application, the board shall take it and observe if it be signed with his name. If so signed, but not attested, any member of the board may inquire of him if the
name is in his handwriting, and if the board or any member there-
of feel reason to doubt that the name is in his handwriting, they
may require him to write his name in their presence on the back
of the application. If the applicant state that the signature is
in his handwriting, or when being required, write his name on the
back of it, his name shall then be written in the registration column
of both the registration books, in its regular order, and numbered,
and both clerks must endorse their initials on the back of the ap-
lication, and it shall be numbered to correspond with the number
of the registry name. The board shall announce to the applicant
the number of his name, and he shall then retire.

If there be other applicants ready to register the board shall
proceed with them in the same manner. (See Section 11.)

At any time during the day when the board is not busy re-
ceiving applications and writing names in the registration books,
etc., the clerks may proceed to fill out the various columns of their
registration books, by inserting in the proper columns after each
name, the data contained in each application and indicated by the
heading of the columns.

When the registration takes place at the September or October
sessions of the board of registration, the place of residence of the
applicant at and since the May session shown in his application
should be stated in the registration book in the column headed
“Remarks,” in addition to the required data in the other columns.
(See Section 14.)

When the board has closed its session for the receipt of appli-
cations, it shall remain in session until the clerks have completed
both registration books, by inserting in the columns thereof from
each application the data which there belongs, and on each book,
immediately below the last name registered, they shall place a
certificate of the following form, which shall be signed by the
members of the board:

“The above is a correct registration of all applications
received by the board of registration for ..........  
precinct, ............ township (or ward) in ..........  
county, at its May, September or October session (as the  
case may be) of the year 19 .”

At the close of the session, the board shall arrange all appli-
cations received in regular order as to number, and securely en-
close the same in a paper wrapping, and endorse the same as ap-
lications received at the session (naming it) of the board of
registration of the precinct and township, or ward (naming them as the case may be), and the inspector shall take charge of the registration books and all packages and within two days deliver them to the auditor of the county in his office. (See Section 12.)

Names registered at the September and October sessions should begin with the number next above that of the last registry at the session previous, so that each name registered for the year will have a separate number.

After the names are registered, an alphabetical list thereof should be placed in the back of the book, placing the registry number after each name.

Custody of Books, etc.

The auditor of the county shall keep the registration books and packages in his office in a secure place or receptacle, and in no event allow them to be taken from his office except by inspectors of registration, for the purpose of taking to a session of the board, or election officers, at the time of the election. At least one of the registration books, however, shall be open to the examination of the public and be copied from as any other public record. (See Section 13.)

Not more than three days before the September and October sessions of the registration board, the inspector must obtain from the auditor’s office registration books, and have them at the place of registration on the day thereof. (See Section 14.)

And at the time tickets and other supplies are received by the inspector for the November election, he shall also receive from the auditor the registration books, registration applications and affidavits, returned by the registration board, and have them present at the election precinct on the day of the election, and within three days thereafter return them to the auditor. (See Section 23.)

Members of Board—Pay.

Each member of the election board shall receive for his services at the rate of $4.00 per day for the time necessarily engaged in the discharge of his duties as such member. (See Section 16.)

Watchers.

While the registration board is in session, it shall permit to be in the room one person as a watcher from each political party in the county, if such person have written authority from the county
chairman of such party. The board shall not permit more than three persons to be in the room at any one time, other than the watchers and the members of the board. (See Section 17.)

**Police Powers of Members of Board.**

Each member of the board of registration while in session shall be a conservator of the peace; and shall have the right to arrest any person who causes any disturbance in or around the room of the board, or offers any interference with the work of the board, or people appearing for the purpose of registration, or who violates any law of the State in the presence or hearing of the board, and shall have the right to command bystanders to assist in making such arrest, and detaining such person until a warrant can be obtained for him.

**Penalty—Violation or Neglect of Duty.**

Any member of the board of registration or any public officer, upon whom any duty is imposed by the registration law, who shall wilfully neglect to perform such duties, or do any act prohibited by the law, for which punishment is not otherwise provided, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction imprisoned in the state prison for not less than six months nor more than three years, fined not less than $50 nor more than $500, disfranchised and rendered ineligible to hold any office for any determined period, not less than five years. (See Section 22.)

**Ground of Challenge—At Election.**

In addition to the grounds of challenge of a voter, or proposed voter, at an election, it is a good ground of challenge that the person offering to vote is not registered. No person shall be allowed by the officers to vote at the election whose name is not registered, even though there be no challenge on that ground. (See Section 24.)

**Registration Law—Cities of Fifteen Thousand.**

The registration law is applicable to an election in any city of this State of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants.

At the registration for city election, the inspector is appointed by the clerk of the city, and he performs all of the duties required by the auditor of the county.

The duties of the board of commissioners are performed by the city council.
REGISTRATION LAW.

AN ACT providing for registration of voters, and matters connected therewith.

[S. 6. Approved March 4, 1911.]

Elections—Registration of Voters.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to vote at any general election held in this State, unless such person be at the time a registered voter under the requirements of this act.

County Commissioners—Precinct Boundaries.

Sec. 2. Every order of a board of commissioners in any county in this State establishing, changing, dividing or consolidating election precincts in such county, shall be made not later than their March session in any year in which will occur a general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The precincts shall remain throughout the year as they are established at such March session, or previously. And a notice required by law of the establishment of precincts or changes of boundary shall be given immediately after such March session, if it has not been previously given.

Registration Inspector and Clerks.

Sec. 3. In each calendar year in which will occur in this State a general election, held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, there shall be appointed a registration inspector and two registration clerks for each voting precinct in the several counties of this State. The registration inspector and clerks so appointed shall constitute the registration board of the precinct for which appointed. The registration inspector shall, at the time of his appointment, be a voter and resident freeholder of the township in which the precinct is situate, and shall have resided in said township continuously for at least one year immediately prior thereto, or a resident householder and voter of the township in which the precinct is situate, and shall have resided in said township continuously for at least two years immediately prior thereto. The registration clerks at the time of their appointment shall be voters and residents of the township in which
the precinct is situate, and they shall not both be adherents of the same political party. The registration inspector shall be appointed by the board of commissioners of the county at its regular April session preceding such election. The auditor shall notify him of his appointment, and within ten days after such notice he shall qualify by taking oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana and to faithfully and honestly discharge his duties as such registration inspector, which oath shall be in writing and filed in the auditor's office of the county. In case such inspector should fail to qualify within the time prescribed, his position shall be deemed vacant. All vacancies occurring in the office of a registration inspector shall be filled by appointment of the auditor of the county. The registration clerks of the precinct shall be appointed by the inspector, not less than five (5) days before their May session. The county chairman of each of the political parties which cast the highest and next highest vote respectively in the county at the last preceding general election, shall have the right to nominate one of the clerks of the registration for each precinct, provided he do so in writing at least ten (10) days before said May session, and the inspector shall appoint the persons so nominated respectively. Provided, That if either or both of the chairmen of said political parties should fail to so nominate, then the inspector shall appoint the clerk or clerks without such nomination. The clerks shall each, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath in writing to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and to faithfully and honestly discharge their duties as registration clerks, which oath shall be returned by the inspector to the auditor of the county and filed in the auditor's office at the time the inspector returns other papers hereinafter required, immediately after the May session of said board. The inspector and clerks shall hold their office from the time of their appointment until the day following the ensuing general election.

Registration Boards—Sessions.

Sec. 4. The registration board of each voting precinct of this State shall hold in such precinct three regular sessions in each year in which a general election will occur. The first session of such board shall be held on Thursday, the one hundred eightieth (180th) day preceding such election and shall be known as its May session; the second session shall be held on Friday, the sixtieth
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(60th) day before such election; and shall be known as its September session; the third session shall be held on Monday, the 29th day before such election and known as its October session.

County Auditor—Registration Books.

Sec. 5. The auditor of each county shall make, or cause to be made, and delivered to the registration inspector of each precinct in the county, ten (10) days or more before the May session of the registration board, two (2) blank forms of registration books and sufficient number of blank applications for registration, and other necessary stationery. Each registration book shall be covered with tag, have a proper caption, with blanks to adjust it to any precinct, and shall be ruled in ten (10) columns, headed respectively: number; name; residence; where born; when came to United States; when and where naturalized; when and where declared intention; where resided since October last; remarks, and shall contain a sufficient number of leaves to allow for registration of all voters in a precinct, with the memoranda required to be made after the names as elsewhere provided by this act, and also for an alphabetical index at the back of the book of the names registered, with a reference to their numbers respectively. The application blanks shall be of such form as are suitable for their purposes under the requirements of this act.

Places for Registration—Notice.

Sec. 6. The county commissioners of each county in the State shall, at least fifteen (15) days before each session of the board of registration provide for and secure in each precinct of the county a suitable room in which the board shall sit during its session, and, if practicable, they shall secure the same room for each session of the year. The room shall not be one in which spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors are kept or sold. The auditor of the county shall give ten (10) days' notice of the time and place of each session of the board of registration, by one publication in two newspapers of general circulation of each of the political parties which cast the highest and next highest vote respectively in the county at the last preceding general election printed and published in the county, if such there be, and he shall cause to be prepared and delivered to the registration inspector of each precinct in the county, at least ten (10) days before the May session of the board of registration, fifteen (15) printed
forms of notice of the time and place of such session, with blanks therein as to the township, precinct and place of the session, that by filling the blanks the printed notices may be suitable for any precinct in the county. The inspector of the precinct shall fill the blanks, in writing, properly for his precinct and at least eight (8) days before such session of the board post the same in at least five (5) public places in the precinct and in as many other places as he may deem proper, or cause them to be so posted. The notices so posted of the May session of the board shall have for caption: “Important notice to voters of registration,” and in the body the notice shall state in effect among other things: “Every voter of the precinct is required to register at a session of the board. If he fail to register at its May, September or October session, he will have no right to vote at the November election.” It shall be the duty of the registration inspector to go to the county auditor’s office, at least ten (10) days before the May session of the board, and receive from the auditor registration books, blanks, and other stationery for each precinct. When he has received the blank forms of application, he may place portions of them at such places or places and in such hands in the precinct as that voters therein may conveniently obtain them before the day of registration. He shall retain a sufficient portion in his own hands to deliver to voters who may apply for them before such date, and shall retain till the day of registration, and have at the place of registration on that day, a sufficient portion to supply all voters of the precinct that may there apply for them. The registration inspector shall cause the members of the registration board to be furnished with good, plain and substantial meals during the time they are in session. The expense of registration and preparation therefor, and returns thereof, shall be paid out of the county treasury by the board of commissioners as election expenses are paid; and the county council shall, in due season, make the necessary appropriations therefor.

Qualifications to Register.

Sec. 7. At the May, September or October session of the board of registration every male person who, at the time resides in the precinct in which he applies for registration, and who will be of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upward at the next ensuing November election, and is a citizen of the United States, or, if not a citizen of the United States, who, if he continue to reside in
the precinct till the next following November election, will at that
time have resided in the State of Indiana during the six (6)
months and in the United States during the one (1) year imme-
diately preceding such election, shall be entitled, upon proper ap-
plication, to be registered in such precinct. No other person or
persons shall be entitled to be so registered. Nothing in this act
shall be construed as qualifying or attempting to qualify any per-
son to vote at any election, even though registered, who would not
be so qualified if there were no registration act in force in this
State; the purpose of this act being to provide for and require
registration in addition to the requirements of other laws and the
constitution of the State of Indiana.

May Session—Hours.

Sec. 8. The board of registration, at its May, September or
October session, shall be in session for receiving applications and
registering names from the hour of 5 o'clock a. m. till the hour
of 6 o'clock p. m., and as much longer as an application shall be
presented every five minutes, but not later than 8 o'clock p. m.
and shall remain in session, if necessary to accommodate the voters,
during like hours of the next one or two succeeding days, when
so requested in writing by five voters of the precinct. When the
board closes its session for the receipt of applications, it shall
remain in session until it has fully completed its registration books
and signed up and certified the same, and done other things re-
quired in this act. When the board opens its session for the re-
ceipt of applications, each clerk of the board of registration shall
take one of the registration books and register therein the names
in the order of application, and other things required by this
act.

Application of Voter—Contents.

Sec. 9. Before any applicant shall present himself to the
board at the May, September or October session for registration,
he shall make, or cause to be made in writing, or partly in writing
and partly in print, in the English language, an application show-
ing the following: His name; that he resides in the precinct in
which he desires to be registered; the place of his residence in the
precinct; his age on the last preceding anniversary of his birth-
day; if born in the United States, in what State, Territory or dis-
trict he was born; if not born in the United States, in what
country he was born; if foreign born, whether he has been naturalized under the laws of the United States, and, if so, when and where naturalized; if foreign born and not naturalized, whether he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States conformably with the laws thereof on the subject of naturalization; if so, when and where; if foreign born and not naturalized, when he came to the United States; at what place or places he has resided during all the time since the last day of the preceding October, and the length of time he has resided in each place, if more than one. In such application, it shall be a sufficient showing of the place in the precinct at which the applicant resides, if situate outside of a town or city, if it show the name of the owner or reputed owner of the real estate on which the applicant resides, and, if inside a city or town, if it show the street and street number of the house in which he resides, and if his residence have no street number, if it show the character of the house, as to whether frame, brick, or other material, one or more stories, on what street or alley it is situate, and on which side thereof, and the nearest cross streets between which it is situate. If a native-born applicant, residing outside of a city or town, a form of application after the manner of the following shall be sufficient:

May 8, 1912.

My name is John Doe. I reside in precinct No. 3, Warren township, Marion County, Indiana, on land known as Richard Roe's. I was fifty (50) years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in the State of Ohio.

(Signature) ........................................

If a foreign-born applicant, who has not been naturalized, but declared his intention, and resides in a town whose houses have no street numbers, the following shall be a sufficient form:

May 8, 1912.

My name is John Doe. I reside in precinct No. 2, ward No. 3, in the town of .........., in Hancock county, Indiana, in a two-story frame house, situate on Spruce street and on the west side thereof, between Fourth and Fifth streets. I was fifty (50) years of age on the 10th day of January, 1912. I was born in Germany. I arrived in the United States on the 4th day of September, 1910; I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States conformably to the laws thereof touching nat-
uralization, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th day of September, 1911. I have resided in the United States continuously since October 31st last at the following places: From October, 1911, to January 1, 1912, at Columbus, Ohio; from January 1 to February 1, 1912, at Cincinnati, Ohio; from February 1, 1912, until the present time at the place where I now reside.

(Signature)

Written Signatures or Mark.

Sec. 10. Every application for registration shall be signed with the name of the applicant in his own handwriting and in the English language, if he be able to write his name in the English language, and, if not, then in any language that he may be able to write. If he is not able to write in any language, he may procure some resident of the township to write his name for him, and he shall make his mark. But the person so writing his name shall also write his own name on the instrument as attesting witness. It shall be unlawful for any person to write the name of an applicant to an application unless he is personally acquainted with such applicant, and if he writes the name of an applicant to an application, he must write his own name in attestation.

Application in Person—Proceedings.

Sec. 11. In order to become registered at the May, September or October session of the board, the applicant shall appear in person and announce his name to the board and present his application. The board shall take the application and observe if it be signed with his name. If so signed but not attested, any member of the board may inquire of him if the name is in his handwriting and if, after such inquiry, the board or any member thereof feel that they, or he, has reason to doubt whether the signature is in the handwriting of the applicant, the board may require him to write his name in their presence on the back of the application. If the applicant state that the signature is in his handwriting, or, where required, write his name on the back thereof in the presence of the board, or if it appear that the application is duly signed and attested, his name shall then be written in both of the registration books in the column of registration and numbered in its regular order, and both clerks shall endorse their initials on the back of the application, and it shall be numbered to correspond with the number of the registry name, and the board shall announce to the applicant the number of his name. The applicant
shall then retire. If there be other applicants ready to register, the board shall proceed with them in the same manner.

**Books—Filling in Data.**

Sec. 12. At any time during the day when the time of the board is not taken in receiving applications and writing the names in the registration books, etc., the clerks may proceed to fill out the various columns of their registration books by inserting in the proper column, after each name, the data contained in the application, and indicated by the heading of the columns; and, when the board is closed for the receipt of applications in the evening, it shall remain in session until the clerks have completed both registration books by inserting in the columns thereof, from each application, the data which there belongs; and on each book, immediately below the last name registered, they shall place this certificate which shall be signed by the members of the board:

"The above is a correct registration of all applications received by the board of registration, for the .................. precinct in .............. township in .............. county, at its May, September or October session, and on the ........ of ........ 19...."

And the board shall arrange all applications received in regular order as to number and securely enclose the same in a paper wrapping, and endorse the same as applications received at the session (naming it) of the board of registration, of the precinct and township (naming them) the inspector shall take charge of the registration books and all said packages and within two days deliver them to the auditor of the county in his office.

**County Auditor—Custody of Books, etc.**

Sec. 13. The auditor of the county shall keep said registration books and packages in his office in such place or receptacle as they will be secure; he shall in no event allow any of them to be taken from his office, except by inspectors of registration or election officers, as hereinafter provided. But at least one of the registration books shall be open to examination by the public and to be copied from, as any other public record.

**September Session—Hours.**

Sec. 14. Not more than three days before the September session of the registration board, the inspector of the precinct shall
obtain from the auditor's office the registration books and have them at the place of registration, in the precinct on the day thereof. The board at that session shall meet at 5 o'clock a.m. and continue in session for the receipt of applications for registration until 6 o'clock p.m. and as much longer thereafter as an application shall be presented every five minutes, but not later than eight o'clock p.m., and after that hour it shall receive no further applications, but shall remain in session until it has completed its registration books and certified the same and enclosed in packages, and endorsed the same. Applications received at that time and papers accompanying the same, which shall be taken by the inspector and returned within two days to the auditor's office and shall there remain until taken by the inspector for the October session. Persons applying at that time for registration, shall, in addition to all the facts hereinafter required, show in what precinct, township and county they have resided since the May session of the board and definitely describe the place so that it can be ascertained. And if they were registered at the May session of the board they shall present with their application a copy of the record of their registration at the May session, duly certified under the hand and seal of the auditor of the county where they were so registered. For all persons registered at such session, in addition to the other data entered in the registration books, the clerks shall insert in the column of remarks the place where registered if registered at the May session.

October Registration.

Sec. 15. At the October session of the registration board, voters may be registered as provided for at the May session of such board: Provided, however, That in their application, they shall state the county, township and precinct where they resided, both at the May and September sessions of the board, particularly describing the place so that it can be definitely determined where such residence was; and if registered at either the May or September session of such board, they shall present with application a copy of the records if of such registration or registrations, duly certified under the hand and seal of the auditor of the county where they were so registered and such application shall clearly show the places where they have resided from the May session of said board up to the October session thereof, and the October session shall be open for the receipt of applications the same as the May and September sessions, but the board shall, before its ad-
journment, complete and certify its registration books and inclose in packages the applications, copies of records and affidavits received, endorse the same, and the inspector shall again take charge and return the same to the auditor's office within two days.

Compensation of Board.

Sec. 16. Each member of the election board shall receive for his services at the rate of four dollars per day, for the time necessarily engaged in the discharge of his duties as such member.

Watchers.

Sec. 17. While the registration board is in session, it shall permit to be in the room one person as watcher from each political party in the county, if such person have written authority from the county chairman of such party. The board shall not permit more than three persons to be in the room at any one time, other than the watchers and members of the board.

Police Powers.

Sec. 18. Each member of the board of registration, while in session, shall be a conservator of the peace, and shall have the right to arrest any person who creates any disturbance in or around the room of the board, or offers any interference with the work of the board or people appearing for the purpose of registration, or who violates any law of the State in the presence or hearing of the board and he shall have the right to command bystanders to assist in making such arrest and in detaining such person until a warrant can be obtained for him.

Penalty—False Registration or Statement.

Sec. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a voter, and knows he will not be a voter at the next ensuing general election, to apply for registration in any election precinct in this State, or to procure himself to be registered thereat as a voter; and it shall be unlawful for any person to make any false statement in any application that he may present to the board of registration for the purpose of procuring himself to be registered, and it shall be unlawful for him to present any application knowing it contains a false statement. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction be imprisoned in the state prison not less than one (1) year nor more than five
(5) years and fined in any sum not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

**Penalty—Subscribing Name of Other Person.**

Sec. 20. It shall be unlawful for any person to subscribe the name of any other person to an application for registration in any precinct of this State, if such person knows such application to contain a false statement, and it shall be unlawful for any person to subscribe the name of any other person to any such application for registration without writing his own name thereon as an attesting witness. Any person, convicted of violation of this section, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500).

**Penalty—Board Making False Registration.**

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any member of the board of registration of any precinct in this State to register, or cause to be registered, in the registration books of any precinct, the name of any person, unless such person has presented in his own proper person to such board while in session, at the time provided for in this act for the purpose of registering voters, an application duly signed. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison not less than one, nor more than five, years and fined in any sum not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

**Penalty—Neglect of Duty.**

Sec. 22. Any member of the board of registration or any public officer, upon whom any duty is imposed by this act, who shall willfully neglect to perform such duties, or do any act prohibited herein for which punishment is not otherwise provided, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than six months nor more than three years, and by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), and be disfranchised and rendered ineligible of holding any office for any determinate period, not less than five years.

**Books and Papers at Election Polls.**

Sec. 23. At the time tickets and other supplies are received by the inspector for the November election, he shall also receive
from the auditor the registration books, registration applications and affidavits returned by the registration board, and shall have those present at the election precinct on the day of the election, and within three days thereafter shall return them to the auditor.

**Challenge—Not Registered.**

Sec. 24. In addition to the grounds of challenge of a voter or proposed voter at the election, it shall, hereafter, be a ground of challenge that the person offering to vote is not registered. The person so challenged, shall not be permitted to vote until he make and present an affidavit that he is registered and that he is the identical person who is registered under the name under which he intends to vote. Upon such challenge, the election officers of the precinct shall inspect the application for registration, and if they be satisfied that the affidavit of such person is false, they shall order his arrest at once: *Provided,* That no person shall be allowed by the officers to vote at the election whose name is not registered, even though there be no challenge on that ground.

**City Registration.**

Sec. 25. In an election in any city of this State, of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, according to the last preceding United States census, there shall be required a registration of voters, complying with the provisions of this act; except that in the registration of voters therein the inspector of registration shall be appointed by the clerk of the city and the clerk of the city shall perform all the duties required by this act of the auditor of the county. The duties herein required of the board of commissioners shall be performed by the city council, and the rights or nomination of election officers by chairmen of political parties of the county in this act, may be exercised by chairmen of the city committees of the political parties, if such there be. The city officers shall be required to perform the various duties herein prescribed for the county officers in whose stead they act, subject to the same penalties and provisions herein prescribed as to such county officers. The city shall appropriate for and defray the expense of such registration, in the same manner as it defrays the expense of a city election.

**Repeal.**

Sec. 26. To the extent that any law heretofore passed is in conflict with the provisions of this act, the same is hereby repealed.
Corrupt Practices Law.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL HONAN'S EXPLANATION OF THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

The following are the provisions of the law known as the Corrupt Practices Act, approved March 3, 1911 (See Acts 1911, page 288.)

Corrupt Practice Law—Elections, Conventions, Primary Elections, Caucuses.

Section 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to the election of all officers balloted or voted for at elections; all officers voted for by the General Assembly, by the common council of any city, or the board of trustees of any incorporated town, to the election of county superintendents, to all caucuses and primary elections, to all candidates voted for at such elections, caucuses and primary elections. The term "caucus and primary elections" includes:

(a) All meetings and elections held to nominate a candidate for office or to elect delegates to a nominating convention;
(b) Nominating conventions of such delegates;
(c) Caucuses of members of the General Assembly of the common council of any city, and of the board of trustees of any incorporated town.

Political Committee, Treasurer, Political Agent, Defined and Appointment.

Sec. 2. The term "political committee" includes every committee or combination of persons to aid or promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle at an election, or of any proposition submitted to vote thereat, or to aid or take part in the nomination or election of any candidate for public office.

The term "treasurer" includes every person appointed by a political committee or candidate for nomination or election to receive or disburse moneys to aid or defeat such party, principle or candidate.

The term "political agent" includes every person appointed by any candidate before an election or primary to assist him in his candidacy.

No person shall act as such treasurer or political agent unless after his appointment and before the primary or election for which appointed an appointment in writing, signed by the com-
mittee or candidate appointing him, is filed with the Secretary of State; provided, that where the duties of treasurer or agent relate to any district, county, township, city, city ward or town election exclusively, or to any primary election preliminary thereto, the appointment shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county within which such treasurer or political agent resides instead of with the Secretary of State.

The appointment shall designate the period, election, or primary, during which it shall continue.

The treasurer or political agent is not prohibited from acting for more than one candidate. The candidate may designate himself as his own political agent.

The treasurer or political agent must be a citizen and resident of the State of Indiana.

Political Committee—Treasurer—Bond—Duty—Penalty.

Sec. 3. Every political committee must appoint and maintain a treasurer, to keep and disburse all the money or other valuable things which may be received or disbursed by the committee, or any of its members, for any purpose for which such committee exists.

Unless such treasurer is appointed and maintained, it is unlawful for the committee or any of its members to receive or disburse any money or other valuable thing.

The treasurer of every State, county or city central committee must give bond in a sum to be fixed by the committee, for the faithful performance of his duties, for any breach of which bond suit may be maintained by any one sustaining injury. The premium for the bond may be paid out of the funds received as such treasurer.

All money or other valuable thing received or disbursed, by the committee, or any member thereof, must be made to pass through the treasurer's hands and be by him disbursed, and it is unlawful for the committee or any member thereof to disburse any money or other valuable thing until it has passed into the hands of the treasurer.

Any person, other than a member of the political committee or other than the political agent heretofore defined, who shall engage in receiving money for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be deemed a treasurer of the political committee, and subject to all requirements, obligations and penalties of such treasurer.
Any treasurer of a State, county or city central committee may appoint one sub-treasurer for each voting precinct in said county or city, as the case may be, which sub-treasurer is authorized to expend such money as may be placed in his hands by the treasurer appointing him for such purposes as are lawful under this act, but for no other purpose. Such sub-treasurer, within ten days after every election or primary election, must report under oath in writing to the treasurer appointing him, stating in detail the amount of money placed in his hands by said treasurer, for what purposes expended and to whom paid, accompanied by vouchers stating the purposes for which said sums are expended, and it is the duty of such treasurer to file such report along with and as a part of the statement and account required to be filed by him under Section 7 of this act.

Violations of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section or the preceding section, is a misdemeanor, punishment for which, upon conviction, is a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Soliciting Contributions—Voluntary Contributions.

Sec. 4. It is unlawful for any political committee or officer thereof to solicit contributions, payment or favor from any candidate for office or person desiring to become a candidate.

A nominee for public office, or candidate for nomination (except a candidate for judge), may make a voluntary payment of money to any treasurer or political agent for any of the purposes permitted by this act.

Provided, however, no person other than such candidate shall, to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or principle, or of any candidate for public office or for nomination, within six months prior to any such election make a contribution of money or property, or incur any liability, or promise any valuable thing to any person other than a treasurer or political agent.

No contributions or favors of any kind shall be made, expended by or solicited from any private corporation, or any judge of the circuit, criminal, superior, probate, appellate or supreme courts of the State, or any candidate for judge of such courts, to promote the success or defeat of any candidate for public office, or of any political party or principle, or for any other political purpose whatever.
Nothing in the act shall limit or affect the right to expend money for proper legal expenses in the contest of the result of any election.

**Election Expenses—How Paid.**

Sec. 5. No person, other than a treasurer or political agent, shall pay any of the expenses of an election, caucus or primary election, except, that a candidate may pay his own expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, letters, circular letters, printing, expressage and traveling expenses.

The provisions of this section do not apply to non-partisan elections or ante-election expenses paid out of the public moneys of the State or municipalities.

The payments, expenditures, promises and liabilities which any candidate for nomination or election, or both, may make or incur, directly or indirectly, under this or the preceding section, shall not exceed in the whole twenty-five dollars ($25) for each one thousand (or major portion thereof) up to fifty thousand; ten dollars ($10) for each thousand (or major portion thereof) in excess of fifty up to one hundred thousand; and five dollars ($5) for each one thousand (or major portion thereof) in excess of one hundred thousand of the voters qualified to vote for the office in question at the next preceding election therefor (except that such candidate may expend twenty-five ($25) dollars thereof), all to be paid or handled and disbursed by a treasurer or political agent, and not otherwise.

Every expenditure in excess of the above amount is unlawful, except that a candidate may pay personally, in addition to said sum, his own expenses for postage, letters, circular letters, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, advertising, publishing, expressage, traveling and board.

Nothing in this act shall prohibit any chairman of a State, county, city or town central committee of any political party from soliciting contributions for campaign purposes, which shall all be expended in accordance with and subject to the provisions and restrictions of this act. But such contributions shall not be solicited from any candidate for office, any judge of a circuit, criminal, superior, probate, appellate or supreme court in the State of Indiana, or of any private corporation.
Legitimate Expense—Penalties.

Sec. 6. A treasurer or political agent in connection with any election or primary election, in making provision therefor may pay the following expenses:

(a) Of hiring halls and music for conventions, public meetings, public primaries and for advertising same;

(b) Of printing and circulating political articles, circulars, circular letters, pamphlets and books;

(c) Of printing and distributing sample or specimen ballots and instructions to voters;

(d) Of renting rooms and headquarters, to be used by political committees;

(e) Of compensating clerks, stenographers, typewriters and other assistants employed in the committee rooms, and also all challengers, watchers and messengers employed in the registration rooms, in the voting rooms and at the polls;

(f) For traveling and other legitimate expenses of political agents, committees and public speakers;

(g) All necessary postage, telegrams, telephoning, printing expenses, and conveyance charge for carrying sick and infirm persons to and from the polls, or to and from the office of registration;

(h) The costs and expenses of messengers sent by the direction of the chairman of the state central committee of any political party in connection with the party matters or interests, and also the costs and expenses of any person or persons summoned by or at the instance of the state central committee or of the county central committee or of the city central committee of any political party, to the committee headquarters, or office in connection with party matters or interests, and also for the accommodations and entertainment of such persons;

(i) All expenses incurred by or under authority of the chairman of a state, county or city central committee in providing accommodations or entertainments for the members of either of said committees or for transportation of such members when assembling for any meeting of the committee, or visiting headquarters in connection with party matters, or interests. No treasurer or political agent shall incur expenses or liabilities or make any payment for any purpose not authorized by this section, and the payments made and liabilities incurred shall be at a rate proper, reasonable and commensurate with the services rendered.
It shall not be lawful for any treasurer or political agent to accept (expend?) any money for printing or publication of any political matter whatever which shall not purport on its face to be printed or published by authority of said treasurer or political agent, and which, if published in any newspaper or other periodical shall not be marked as advertisement.

The treasurer of any central committee, State, county or city, shall not expend or disburse any money or any valuable things or incur any liability whatsoever except by the authority and direction of the committee in connection with which he is appointed or acting.

Every person expending money in violation of this section, or of Sections 4 and 5, and every person violating any of the provisions of this section or of Sections 4 and 5, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not less than three hundred dollars ($300) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or imprisoned for not more than one year in jail, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Treasurer and Political Agent's Report—Account Books and Penalties.

Sec. 7. Within twenty days after every election, or primary election, every treasurer and every political agent shall file a full, true and detailed account and statement, subscribed and sworn to by him, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such treasurer or political agent resides, which statement shall include the amount of money or property in each case received or promised, the name of the person from whom it was received, or by whom promised, the amount of every expenditure made or promised, or valuable thing given or promised, or liability of any sort incurred, the name of the person to whom such expenditure, gift or promise thereof was made, or to whom such liability was incurred, and shall clearly state the purpose for which such money or property was so expended, given or promised, or for which such liability was incurred, separating expenditures, gifts and liabilities for elections and primary elections.

Such statement shall also set forth in detail all unpaid debts and obligations, if any, of such treasurer or political agent, with the nature and amount of each, for what purpose incurred and to whom owing, and if there are unpaid debts or obligations, that fact shall be stated.
Every treasurer and every political agent, and every person who shall at any time act as treasurer or political agent, shall keep detailed, full and accurate accounts, in a proper book or books, called “account books,” to be provided and preserved by him, of all money or valuable things received or promised to, and of all expenditures, disbursements and promises of payment, or disbursement of money or valuable things made by any political committee, or any of its officers or members, or by any person acting under its authority, or in its behalf, or by such treasurer or political agent, and setting forth in such statement and account the sum of valuable things so received or disbursed or promised, as the case may be, and the date when, the person from whom received or promised, or to whom paid or promised, as the case may be, and the object and purpose for which such sum, or valuable thing, so received or disbursed, or promised as the case may be.

Every treasurer or political agent, as defined by this act, who shall fail or refuse to make out, verify and file with the clerk of the circuit court the statement required by this section of this act, or who shall fail to provide, keep and preserve the book or books of account, and the entries and statements therein as aforesaid, or any of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

Candidate’s Itemized Statement—Penalty.

Sec. 8. Every candidate for public office, including candidates for office of senator of the United States, within thirty days after the election or primary election, held to nominate for or fill such office or place, shall make out and file with the officer empowered by law to issue the certificate of election to such office or place and a duplicate thereof with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which such candidate resides, a full, true and itemized statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail all moneys or other valuable things contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote, or in any way in connection with his nomination or election, or both, as the case may be, or for other political purposes in connection with the election of any other person at said election, and all existing unfulfilled promises or liabilities in that connection remaining uncancelled and in force at the time.
such statement is made, whether such expenditures, promises or liabilities were made or incurred before, during or after such election, and showing the dates when, the person to whom, and the purpose for which each and all of said sums or valuable things were paid, expended or promised or said liabilities incurred. Such statement shall also set forth that the same is full, true and correct. In cases where the office or place is such that no commission or certificate of election is required by law to issue therefor, then the original statement aforesaid shall be filed with the Secretary of State. No person shall be deemed elected to any elective office, under the laws of this State, or enter upon the duties thereof, or receive any salary or emoluments therefrom, until he shall have filed the statement and duplicate provided for in this section of this act; and no officer authorized by the laws of this State to issue commissions or certificates of election shall issue a commission or certificate of election to any person claiming to be elected to any office, until such statement as aforesaid shall have been so made, verified and filed by such person with such officer. Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court. Ten days after the period above ascertained for the filing of said original statement shall have expired, the officer with whom the same is, by this section, required to be filed, shall notify the proper prosecuting officer of any failure to file such statement on the part of any candidate, and within fifteen days thereafter such prosecuting officer shall proceed to prosecute for such offense.

False Statement—Perjury.

Sec. 9. Every false statement in any statement or account under oath, required by this act to be made, shall constitute the crime of perjury and be punished accordingly.

Statements Become Public Record.

Sec. 10. When any statement or account, or duplicate thereof, is required by any section of this act to be filed in a public office, the officer shall keep the same as a part of the records of the office for at least three years, and they shall be subject to the inspection of any citizen of this State, copies thereof may be taken, and certified copies thereof shall be evidence in the courts.
Corrupt Practices—Guilt Defined—Penalty.

Sec. 11. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act:

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another, give, or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emoluments, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person or for or against any measure or proposition, at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana or either house thereof.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit, from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization, or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure, or proposition, at any election or primary election or political convention.

Every person who, in consideration of any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, paid, received, accepted, or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus, or primary election or political convention.

Every judge of any circuit, superior, criminal or probate court, or of the appellate or supreme court of the State of Indiana, or any candidate for judge of any of said courts, who shall, directly or indirectly contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to any political agent, treasurer or committee, or to any person, to defray or towards defraying the cost of any campaign or election.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray or towards defraying the cost or expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club organization or association, other than a treasurer or political agent; but this subsection or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money ex-
pended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent as provided in this act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling, and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto, so far as they are permitted by this act.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment, or promise a payment, to a treasurer or political agent, in any other name than his own, and every treasurer or political agent who shall, knowingly, receive a payment, or promise of payment, and enter the same, or cause the same to be entered in his accounts, in any other name, than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made.

Every person who being an employer, pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is printed or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary election puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand-bill or placards containing any threat, notice or information that if any political ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place, or establishment, will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes.

Every person who, before, during or after an election or primary election by himself, or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides, or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of influencing that person, or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election, or primary election or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted, or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting; and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Every person who, at any election held pursuant to the laws of this State, applies for a ballot paper in any election room or
polling place in the name of any other person than himself, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any election, applies for a ballot paper at the same election in his own name, or any other name, or who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any such act or acts.

Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practice, as aforesaid, shall be fined not less than $300 nor more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office, or public employment, for the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense:

Contributions by Corporations Unlawful—Penalty.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful and shall be deemed a corrupt practice for any corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, or of any State or Territory of the United States, of the District of Columbia, or of the United States, or of any other country, directly or indirectly by itself, or through any officer, agent or employee, representative or other person whatsoever to give, contribute, furnish, lend or promise any money, property, transportation, means or aid to any political party; or any candidate for public office or for nomination thereto, or to any public organization, or to any political committee, or to any treasurer or political agent, as herein defined, either directly or indirectly, to aid, promote or influence the success or defeat of any political party or principle, or any measure or proposition submitted to a vote, at a public election or primary election in this State, or to aid, promote or influence in any manner the election or defeat of a candidate therein, or to be used, applied or expended in any way whatever for political purposes. The president, the several directors and every other officer of any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this section, and the president or director, or other officer, or agent of any corporation, who shall personally violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, and imprisoned for not more than one year in jail.

Contest Complaint—Petition—Proceedings.

Sec. 13. Within 30 days after any election or primary, a defeated candidate, or any ten duly qualified voters at such election
may institute proceedings, in the proper circuit court, by charging in a petition that corrupt practices were committed at or preliminary to such election, making the successful candidate or candidates defendants, and praying that the facts be inquired into. Pursuant to such petition, such steps shall be taken by the court as to determine the facts as to whether or not the successful candidate, or any political committee or treasurer, or political agent acting upon behalf of such candidate, are guilty of such corrupt practices. The finding of the court, together with the transcript of the evidence, shall be submitted to the Governor of the State when the election is for the President or Vice-President of the United States; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives when the election is for a representative in Congress, to the president of the Senate of the State of Indiana when the election is for a State Senator; to the House of Representatives of Indiana when the election is for a state officer, judge of any court, prosecuting attorney or representative of the General Assembly of Indiana. In all other cases the finding and judgment shall be filed with the Governor.

If it show that the successful candidates petitioned against are in person, or in the person of a treasurer or sub-treasurer, or his political agent, or through any political committee acting on his behalf, guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of this act, his election shall be void as hereinafter provided, and the Governor shall, within five days after the receipt of such decision, issue his proclamation declaring such election void and the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as would be required if death of the successful candidate had occurred after his election.

If the finding show that any candidate has been guilty in person of corrupt practices, he shall be ineligible to election or appointment to any public office or employment for a period of four years from such election, but the mere finding or decision that his political agent was so guilty shall not render him ineligible to office.

Where the judge shall decide or find that the successful candidate was guilty of corrupt practices only in the person of his agent, and that

(a) No corrupt practice was committed by the candidate personally, and the offense was committed contrary to his order and without his sanction or connivance;
(b) The offense was of a trivial, unimportant and limited character;

(c) In all other respects the election was free from corrupt practices on the part of the candidate and his political agent, then the election of such candidate shall not be void, nor he subject to any ineligibility therefor. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the State on the questions of law involved.

Costs—Witnesses and Documents.

Sec. 14. The courts in which such petitions are filed shall have power to compel attendance of witnesses, production of books, documents, etc., and require the witnesses to testify. No witness shall be excused on the ground that his testimony will tend to incriminate or degrade him or render him liable to penalty, but his answer, or the books produced by him, shall not be used against him except in a prosecution for perjury in so testifying.

Prosecuting Attorney—Duties.

Sec. 15. It is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to prosecute criminally any person whom he may believe to be guilty of corrupt practices under this act, and in criminal prosecutions no witness except the person who is accused and on trial shall be excused from testifying or producing books or papers or other things, on the ground that it will tend to incriminate or degrade the witness or render him liable to a penalty. His answer, or the thing produced, shall not be used against him in any proceeding, except in a prosecution for perjury in so testifying.
AN ACT concerning corrupt practices at elections, caucuses and primaries, and the collection and disbursement of campaign funds.

[S. 43. Approved March 3, 1911.]


Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, The provisions of this act shall apply to the election of all officers for whom ballots shall be cast pursuant to the provisions of the laws relating to elections, to the election of all officers to be voted for by the General Assembly, by the common council of any city or the board of trustees of any incorporated town, to the election of county superintendents, to all caucuses and primary elections preliminary to any such other elections, and to all candidates to be voted for at such elections, caucuses and primary elections. The term “caucus and primary elections” shall include: (a) all meetings and elections held to nominate a candidate for office or to elect delegates to a nominating convention, (b) nominating conventions of such delegates, and (c) caucuses of members of the General Assembly, of the common council of any city, and of the board of trustees of any incorporated town.

Terms in Act Defined—Treasurer or Agent.

Sec. 2. The term “political committee,” within the meaning of this act, shall include every committee or combination of two or more persons to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or principle in any election, or of any proposition submitted to vote at a public election, or to aid or take part in the nomination or election of any candidate for public office. The term “treasurer” shall include all persons appointed by any political committee or candidate for nomination or election to any public office, to receive or disburse moneys to aid or promote the success or defeat of any such party, principle or candidate. The term “political agent” shall include all persons appointed by any candidate before any election, or primary election, to assist him in his candidacy. No person shall act as any such treasurer or political agent unless, after his appointment, and before the primary or election for which he is appointed, a writing, signed by the political committee or candidate appointing him and designating him as such treasurer or political agent, shall be filed with the Secretary of State, except that in case the duties of such treas-
urer or political agent shall relate to any district, county, township, city, city ward or town election exclusively, or to any primary election preliminary thereto, such writing shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county within which such treasurer or political agent resides, instead of with the Secretary of State. Every such writing shall designate the particular period, election or primary election, within which such treasurership or political agency shall continue. Nothing in this act shall prevent the treasurer or political agent of any candidate from being the treasurer or political agent of any other candidate, and any candidate for public office may designate himself as his own political agent. No person shall be appointed or act as treasurer or political agent in any election or primary election who is not a citizen and resident of the State of Indiana.

Political Committee Treasurer—Bond—Penalty.

Sec. 3. Every political committee shall appoint and constantly maintain a treasurer to receive, keep and disburse all sums of money or other valuable things, which may be collected, received or disbursed by such committee or by any of its members for any purposes mentioned in Section 1 of this act, or for which such committee exists or acts and unless such treasurer is first so appointed and maintained, it shall be unlawful and a violation of this act for a political committee or any of its members to collect or receive or disburse money or other valuable things for any such purposes. The treasurer appointed under this act by the state central committee of any party and the treasurer appointed in any county by the county central committee or in any city by the city central committee before proceeding to act, shall give bond to the State of Indiana in such penalty as the committee by whom he shall be appointed shall prescribe, conditioned for the faithful performance by him of the duties of his office without loss or detriment to any person interested in the performance of such duties; upon which bond an action may be maintained in the name of the State of Indiana, for the use of any person interested in the faithful performance of his said duties, and injured by a breach of the condition of said bond. The premium required to be paid for such bond, if any, may be paid by him out of the funds that shall come into his hands as such treasurer and shall be allowed to him as a credit in the settlement of his accounts. All money or other valuable things collected, received or disbursed by any political committee or by any member or members thereof, for any of the purposes afore-
said shall be paid over to and made to pass through the hands of the treasurer of such committee and shall be disbursed by him and not otherwise; and it shall be unlawful and a violation of this act for any political committee or for any member or members of a political committee to disburse or expend money, or any other valuable thing for any of said purposes until the money or other valuable thing so disbursed or expended shall have passed through the hands of the treasurer of said committee; and any person other than a member of such political committee or other than the political agent hereinbefore defined, who shall engage in disbursing or receiving money for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be deemed a treasurer of the political committee within the meaning of this act and shall be subject to all the requirements, obligations and penalties hereby provided for in the case of such treasurer: Provided, however, That the treasurer appointed under this act by the state central committee of any party, or the treasurer appointed in any county by the county central committee, or the treasurer appointed by any city central committee of any party may appoint one sub-treasurer for each voting precinct in said county or city, as the place may be, which sub-treasurer is authorized to expend such money as may be placed in his hands by the treasurer appointing him for such purposes as are lawful under the provisions of this act and for no other purpose, and it shall be the duty of every sub-treasurer, within ten days after every election or primary election to make a report in writing, under oath to the treasurer appointing him, stating in detail the amount of money placed in his hands by said treasurer and for what purposes the said money was expended by him and to whom paid, and each sub-treasurer shall file vouchers for all money expended by him, which vouchers shall state the purpose for which said sums are expended; and it shall be the duty of every such treasurer to file the report of every sub-treasurer appointed by him, along with and as a part of the account and statement required to be filed by such treasurer under the provisions of Section 7 of this act. Any person or persons violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this section or the preceding section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.
Soliciting Contributions—Voluntary Contributions.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any political committee or officer thereof to solicit any contribution, payment or favor from any candidate for any office or from any person desiring to become a candidate. Any person nominated as a candidate for public office or a candidate for such nomination may make a voluntary payment of money to any treasurer or political agent, for any of the purposes permitted by this act: Provided, however, That no person, other than such candidate shall to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or principle or of any candidate for public office, or of any candidate for nomination as such, within six months prior to any such election make a contribution of money or property or incur any liability or promise any valuable thing to any person other than to a treasurer or political agent. No contributions, payments or favors of any kind shall be made, extended by or solicited from any private corporation, or any judge of the circuit court, criminal, superior, probate, appellate or supreme courts of the State of Indiana or any candidate for judge of any of such courts, to promote the success or defeat of any candidate for public office or of any political party or principle or for any other political purpose whatever. Nothing contained in this act shall limit or affect the right of any person to expend money for proper legal expenses in maintaining or contesting the result of any election.

Payment of Election Expenses—How Made.

Sec. 5. No person other than a treasurer or political agent shall pay any of the expenses of any election, caucus or primary election, except that a candidate may pay his own expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, letters, circular letters, printing, expressage and traveling; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to non-partisan election and ante-election expenses paid out of the public moneys of the State, or of any town, city, county or other municipality. The payments, expenditures, promises and liabilities, which any candidate for nomination or election, or both may make or incur directly or indirectly under this or the preceding section, shall not exceed in the whole twenty-five dollars for each thousand (or the major portion thereof) up to fifty thousand, ten dollars for each thousand (or the major portion thereof) in excess of fifty thousand and up to one hundred thousand, and five dollars for each thousand (or the major portion
thereof) in excess of one hundred thousand of the voters qualified to vote for the office in question at the next preceding election therefor, except that such candidate may expend twenty-five dollars for said purposes, all to be paid, handled and disbursed by a treasurer or political agent and not otherwise; and any payment, contribution, expenditure of, or promise or liability to pay, contribute or expend any money, or valuable thing in excess of said sum shall be unlawful: Provided, however, That a candidate may pay personally, in addition to said sum or valuable thing or things amounting thereto, his own expenses for postage, letters, circular letters, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, advertising, publishing, expressage, traveling and board: and, Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to prohibit the chairman of the state central committee of the State, or the chairman of any county, city or town central committee of any political party from soliciting contributions for campaign purposes, which contributions, however, shall all be expended in accordance with and subject to the provisions and restrictions of this act: and Provided further, That such contributions shall not be solicited from any candidate for office, any judge of a circuit, criminal, superior, probate, appellate or supreme court, in the State of Indiana or any private corporation.

Legitimate Expenses—Penalty.

Sec. 6. It shall be lawful for any treasurer or political agent in connection with any election or primary election, and in making provisions therefor to pay the following expenses:

(a) Of hiring halls and music for conventions, public meetings and public primaries and for advertising the same;

(b) Of printing and circulating political articles, circulars, circular letters, pamphlets and books;

(c) Of printing and distributing sample or specimen ballots and instructions to voters;

(d) Of renting rooms and headquarters to be used by political committees;

(e) Of compensating clerks, stenographers, typewriters and other assistants employed in the committee rooms, and also of challengers, watchers and messengers employed in the registration rooms, in the voting rooms and at the polls;

(f) The traveling and other legitimate expenses of political agents, committees and public speakers;
(g) Of necessary postage, telegrams, telephoning, printing expenses and conveyance charge for carrying sick and infirm persons to and from the polls or to and from the office of registration;

(h) The cost and expenses of messengers sent by the direction of the chairman of the state central committee of any political party in connection with the party matters of interest, and also the cost and expenses of any person or persons summoned by or at the instance of the chairman of the state central committee, or of the county central committee, or of the city central committee of any political party to the committee headquarters or offices in connection with party matters or interests and also for the accommodations and entertainment of such persons.

(i) All expenses incurred by or under the authority of the chairman of the state central committee or of the chairman of the county central committee, or of the chairman of the city central committee of any political party in providing accommodations and entertainments for the members of the state central committee, or of the county central committee, or of the city central committee, or for the transportation of such members, when assembling for any meeting of said committee or visiting the headquarters of said committee in connection with party matters or interest. No treasurer or political agent shall incur any expense or liability or make any payment for any purpose not authorized by this section, and every liability incurred and payment made shall be at a rate which is proper and reasonable and fairly commensurate with the service rendered. It shall not be lawful for any treasurer or any political agent to accept [expend] any money for printing or publication of any political matter whatsoever, which shall not purport on its face to be printed or published by the authority of said treasurer or political agent, and which, if published in any newspaper or other periodical, shall not be marked as an advertisement. The treasurer appointed and acting for or in connection with the state central committee of the State, or the county central committee of the county, or the city central committee of the city, of any political party shall not expend or disburse any money or any valuable thing or incur any liability whatsoever except by the authority and subject to the direction of the state central committee of the State, or of the county central committee of the county, or of the city central committee of the city, for or in connection with which said treasurer may be appointed or acting. Every person expending money in the violation of this section or Sections 4 or 5 and every person violating or failing to comply with any of the provi-
sions of this section or of Sections 4 or 5 shall be guilty of a misdeemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year in jail, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Treasurer or Agent’s Report—Penalty.

Sec. 7. Within twenty days after every election or primary election, every treasurer and every political agent shall file a full, true and detailed account and statement, subscribed and sworn to by him, before an officer authorized to administer oaths in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said treasurer or political agent resides, which statement shall include the amount of money or property in each case received or promised, the name of the person from whom it was received, or by whom it was promised, the amount of every expenditure made or promised, or valuable thing given or promised, or liability of any sort incurred, the name of the person to whom such expenditure, gift or promise thereof was made, or to whom such liability was incurred, and shall clearly state the purpose for which such money or property was so expended, given or promised, or for which such liability was incurred, separating expenditures, gifts, and liabilities for elections and primary elections. Such statement shall also set forth in detail all unpaid debts and obligations, if any, of such treasurer or political agent, with the nature and amount of each, for what purpose incurred and to whom owing, and if there are no unpaid debts or obligations of such treasurer or political agent, such statement shall state such fact. Every treasurer and every political agent and every person who shall at any time act as treasurer or political agent, shall keep detailed, full and accurate accounts in a proper book or books called “account books,” to be provided and preserved by him, of all money or valuable things received by or promised to, and of all expenditures, disbursements and promises of payment or disbursement of money or valuable things made by any political committee, or any of its officers or members, or by any person acting under its authority, or on its behalf, or by such treasurer or political agent, and setting forth in such statement and accounts the sum of valuable things so received, or disbursed, or promised, as the case may be, and the date when, the person from whom received or promised, or to whom paid or promised, as the case may be, and the object and purpose for which such sum, or valuable thing, was
received or disbursed, or promised as the case may be. Every treasurer and ever political agent, as defined by this act, who shall fail or refuse to make out, verify and file with the clerk of the circuit court the statement required by this section of this act, or who shall fail to provide, keep and preserve the book or books of account and the entries and statements therein as aforesaid, or any of them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars to which imprisonment in the county jail may be added not to exceed one year.

Candidate's Itemized Statement—Penalty.

Sec. 8. Every candidate for public office, including candidates for office of senator of the United States, within thirty days after the election or primary election, held to nominate for or fill such office or place, shall make out and file with the officer empowered by law to issue the certificate of election to such office or place and a duplicate thereof with the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which such candidate resides, a full, true and itemized statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail all moneys or other valuable things contributed, expended or promised by him to aid and promote, or in any way in connection with his nomination or election, or both as the case may be, or for other political purposes in connection with the election of any other person at said election, and all existing unfulfilled promises or liabilities in that connection remaining uncancelled and in force at the time such statement is made, whether such expenditures, promises or liabilities were made or incurred before, during or after such election, and showing the dates when, the person to whom, and the purpose for which each and all of said sums or valuable things were paid, expended or promised or said liabilities incurred. Such statement shall also set forth that the same is full, true and correct. In cases where the office or place is such that no commission or certificate of election is required by law to issue therefor, then the original statement aforesaid shall be filed with the Secretary of State. No person shall be deemed elected to any elective office, under the laws of this State, or enter upon the duties thereof, or receive any salary or emoluments therefrom, until he shall have filed the statement and duplicate provided for in this section of this act; and no officer authorized by the laws of this State to
issue commissions or certificates of election shall issue a commis-

sion or certificate of election to any person claiming to be elected
to any office, until such statement as aforesaid shall have been so
made, verified and filed by such person with such officer. Any
person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of
this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction
thereof shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more
than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one
year, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.
Ten days after the period above ascertained for the filing of said
original statement shall have expired, the officer with whom the
same is, by this section, required to be filed, shall notify the proper
prosecuting officer of any failure to file such statement on the
part of any candidate, and within fifteen days thereafter such
prosecuting officer shall proceed to prosecute for such offense.

False Statement—Perjury.

Sec. 9. Any wilfully false statement or entry made by any
candidate for any office, treasurer, political agent or any person
acting as treasurer or political agent, or by any member or officer
of any political committee, in any statement or account under oath
required by this act, shall constitute the crime of perjury, and be
punished as such according to the laws of this State.

Statements Become Public Records.

Sec. 10. Every officer with whom a statement or accounts or
duplicates thereof are required by any section of this act, to be
filed, shall receive and file and preserve such statement or accounts
or duplicate thereof, in his office and shall keep the same as part
of the records thereof for at least three years after they are filed.
And all such statements and accounts shall, during the hours for
which the office in which they may be filed is open, be subject and
open to the inspection of any citizen of this State, and copies of
such statements or accounts, certified by the officer in whose office
they may be so kept, under the seal of his office shall be evidence
in all the courts to the same extent as the original thereof would
be if produced and proved.

Corrupt Practices—Guilt Defined—Penalty.

Sec. 11. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt prac-
tices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this
act: Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself
or by another, give, or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emoluments, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana or either house thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who, in consideration of any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, paid, received, accepted, or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every judge of any circuit, superior, criminal or probate court, or of the appellate or supreme court of the State of Indiana, or any candidate for judge of any of said courts, who shall, directly or indirectly contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to any political agent, treasurer or committee, or to any person, to defray or towards defraying the costs of any campaign or election. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray or towards defraying the costs or expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club organization or association, other than a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent as provided in this act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling, and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto, so far as they are permitted by this act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment, or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in
any other name than his own, and every treasurer or political agent who shall, knowingly, receive a payment, or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer, pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is printed or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary election puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any handbill or placards containing any threat, notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place, or establishment, will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. Every person who, before, during or after an election or primary election by himself, or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides, or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person for the purpose of influencing that person, or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election, or primary election or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted, or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting; and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who, at any election held pursuant to the laws of this State, applies for a ballot paper in any election room or polling place in the name of any other person than himself, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any election, applies for a ballot paper at the same election in his own name, or any other name, or who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any such act or acts. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practice as aforesaid shall be fined not less than $300 nor more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office, or public employment, for the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.
Contributions by Corporations Unlawful—Penalty.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful and shall be deemed a corrupt practice for any corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, or of any State or territory of the United States, of the District of Columbia, or of the United States, or of any other country, directly or indirectly by itself, or through any officer, agent or employee, representative or other person whatsoever to give, contribute, furnish, lend or promise any money, property, transportation, means or aid to any political party, or any candidate for public office or for nomination thereto, or to any public organization, or to any political committee, or to any treasurer or political agent, as herein defined, either directly or indirectly, to aid, promote or influence the success or defeat of any political party or principle, or any measure or proposition submitted to a vote at a public election or primary election in this State, or to aid, promote or influence in any manner the election or defeat of a candidate therein, or to be used, applied or expended in any way whatever for political purposes. The president, the several directors and every other officer of any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this section, and the president or director, or other officer, or agent of any corporation, who shall personally violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense, and imprisoned for not more than one year in jail.

Contest Complaint—Petition—Proceedings.

Sec. 13. At any time within thirty days after any election or primary election, held under the laws of this State, any defeated candidate at such election, or any ten duly qualified voters at such election may present to the circuit court of the county in which the defeated candidate resides or to the circuit court of any county in the district at which he was voted for by the qualified voters of the district, a petition setting forth under oath that corrupt practices, contrary to the provisions of any section of this act, were committed at or preliminary to such election, within the county, district or city aforesaid, naming the successful candidate or candidates as defendant or defendants and praying that the facts alleged may be inquired into. If the court, upon the affidavit or affidavits filed with such petition, or upon and after such preliminary hearing, as it may see fit to institute, including such notice and representation to the party or parties named as the de-
fendant or defendants in said petition, as the ends of justice may require, shall be satisfied that the purpose of this act and the interests of public justice require further proceedings upon such petition, and against the party or parties named as defendant or defendants therein, it shall order such reasonable notice of such petition or of such further proceedings, to be given the defendant or defendants, and require him or them to answer, show cause or otherwise defend as the court may deem just and reasonable, upon the petitioners giving security for costs in such sum of money as the court shall deem reasonable. Such petitions shall be tried without a jury, unless any of the parties thereto shall elect to have the same tried by a jury. The case shall, if possible, be tried in and during the term in which such petition may be filed, and when a jury trial is demanded by any of the parties to such petition, the jury for said term shall try it, and if the jury for said term shall have been dismissed, the court shall recall said jury for the purpose of trying said case. If in any case it shall not be possible to try such case during the term in which such petition shall have been filed, it shall be tried during the next succeeding term of the court. In every case in which a jury trial shall be demanded, the judge shall frame and submit to the jury for its decision and verdict all appropriate and necessary issues of fact presented by the pleadings in such case or by the scope of the inquiry or inquiries presented by said case. The court shall bring such cause to hearing, determination and judgment as speedily as a just regard for the rights of the parties concerned may permit; and shall expeditiously inquire into, or, when a jury is demanded, cause the jury to inquire into all of the facts and circumstances and into such violations or of failure to comply with the provisions of this act, as may be alleged in any such petition, or into such other facts and circumstances relative to any election or to any contributions, expenditures or liability made, or any corrupt practice committed in connection therewith, which at any time the court holding such inquest or presiding in said cause shall deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of this act, or to punish for a violation thereof. All persons whom the court shall deem proper or necessary to join or bring in as parties to any such proceeding in order to make its order, judgments or writs effective, may be joined as parties in such manner and upon such notice as the court may direct. In case such petition relates to the election of electors of President, and Vice-President of the United States, a representative in Congress, or any state officer or a sena-
tor or representative of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, or a judge of the circuit court, superior, criminal, or probate court, or a prosecuting attorney, the trial judge shall have no power to declare any such election to be void, but shall file his finding, or, in a case where a jury shall have been demanded, the finding or verdict of such jury, as to whether or not the successful candidate, or any political committee or treasurer, or sub-treasurer, or political agent acting for or on behalf of such candidate, was so guilty of corrupt practices, with the Secretary of State, together with the transcript of the evidence, and the Secretary of State shall thereupon submit the same to the Governor of Indiana, when the election is for the President or Vice-President of United States; or when the election is for a representative in Congress, shall submit the same, certified under the seal of the State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; or when the election is for a member of the State Senate, shall submit the same to the President of the Senate of the State of Indiana; or when the election is for any state officer or a judge of the circuit, superior, criminal or probate court, or a prosecuting attorney, or representative, to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Indiana. In case such petition relates to any other office than those above referred to, the trial judge shall file with the Governor his decision or the finding or verdict of the jury in cases where there has been a jury trial, as to whether or not the successful candidate, or a political committee or treasurer or political agent, acting for or in his behalf, was guilty of corrupt practices, and said trial judge shall also file with the Governor his decision, and as to whether or not, upon the findings in such case, such election was void as hereinafter provided. In case the decision or finding so to be filed with the Governor shall be that any successful candidate so petitioned against, was in person or in the person of a treasurer or sub-treasurer or his political agent, or through any political committee acting for or in his behalf, so guilty of corrupt practices, such election shall be void, except as hereinafter provided, and in case of such void election, the Governor shall, within five days after the receipt of such decision issue his proclamation declaring such election void, and the vacancy in the office to have been filled by said election shall be filled in the same manner as would be required by law in case said vacancy had arisen from the death of the successful candidate after his election. If any candidate shall have been so found or decided to have been so guilty in person of corrupt practices, he shall be ineligible to
election or appointment to any public office or employment for a period of four years from the date of said election, but the mere finding or decision that his political agent was so guilty shall not render him ineligible to office; but where the judge shall decide or certify upon his finding in any case that any such successful candidate was guilty of corrupt practices only in the person of his agent, and that (a) no corrupt practice was committed by the candidate personally and the offense was committed contrary to his order and without his sanction or connivance; (b) the offense was of a trivial, unimportant and limited character; (c) in all other respects such election was free from corrupt practices on the part of such candidate and of his political agent, then the election of such candidate shall not be void, nor shall the candidate be subject to any ineligibility therefor. An appeal to the supreme court of the State of Indiana may be taken on questions of law from any decision relative to ineligibility to public office or employment of any such candidate.

Costs—Witnesses and Documents.

Sec. 14. The courts in which such petitions shall be filed shall have authority to tax the costs as in equity cases, and also to subpoena witnesses and require them to testify as in other civil cases, and to compel by subpoena duces tecum the production for examination of any books or papers of any kind, or of any other thing which may be required or desirable in the conduct of such inquiry. In any proceeding held under the provisions of this or the preceding section, no witnesses shall be excused from answering any question or producing any book, paper or other thing on the ground or claim that his answer or the thing produced, or to be produced by him, may tend to incriminate or degrade him, or render him liable to a penalty, but his answer, or the thing produced by him shall not be used in any proceeding against him, except in a prosecution for perjury in so testifying.

Prosecuting Attorney—Duties.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county of this State to prosecute, by the regular course of criminal procedure any person whom he may believe to be guilty of having violated any of the provisions of this act within the county or district for which said prosecuting attorney may be acting as such, or any resident of such county who may have