

CHAPTER 104.

NON-PARTISAN NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES.

H. F. 5.

AN ACT providing for the non-partisan nomination and election of judges of the supreme, district and superior courts of Iowa. [Additional to chapters one (1) and three (3) of title six (VI) of the code, relating to election and officers.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Nomination—election. That from and after the passage of this act, all candidates for the office of judge of the supreme, district and superior court, in the state of Iowa, shall be nominated at the regular primary election, and elected at the general election in November, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Candidate—petition. Any person desiring to become a candidate for the office of supreme or district judge at the regular primary election shall, not less than forty (40) days prior to the date of such primary election, file in the office of the secretary of state, a petition favoring his nomination signed by qualified electors as follows: If the person on whose behalf said petition is filed is a candidate for nomination for judge of the supreme court, said petition shall be signed by not less than five thousand (5,000) qualified electors of the state of which at least thirty (30) shall reside in each county of the state, and the name of such candidate shall not appear upon the primary ballot in any county where the petition of the required thirty (30) qualified electors has not been filed. If the person on whose behalf said petition is filed is a candidate for nomination for judge of the district court, said petition shall be signed by not less than five hundred (500) qualified electors of the judicial district for which he is a candidate, and at least fifty (50) of such qualified electors shall reside in each county of such district, and the name of any such candidate shall not be printed upon the primary ballot in any county of such district where the petition signed by the required fifty (50) qualified electors has not been filed. Any person desiring to become a candidate for the office of judge of the superior court at the regular primary election shall, not less than forty (40) days before such primary election, file in the office of the county auditor in the county in which said court is located a petition favoring his nomination signed by not less than two hundred fifty (250) qualified electors of the municipality in which said superior court is located.

SEC. 3. Non-partisan judiciary ticket—primary. At all primary elections at which candidates for judges are to be nominated, there shall be provided on each ballot for each political party, a ticket entitled "Non-partisan judiciary ticket", and the names of such candidates as shall have complied with the requirements of this act shall be placed thereon in the same order as the names of the party candidates, but without any party designation; and the ticket shall be the same on all ballots, except as varied to change the alphabetical rotation. The number of judges each elector is entitled to vote for shall be stated on the ballot. Each elector shall be allowed to vote at each primary for twice as many candidates to be nominated as there are number of places to be filled at the election. In case of a tie vote which leaves it unsettled as to which candidates are nominated, the secretary of state shall determine it by lot, except as to superior judge in which case the county auditor instead of the secretary of state shall determine who is nominated in the same manner by lot.

SEC. 4. Non-partisan judicial ticket—election. At the general election in November there shall be placed on the ballots a separate ticket entitled non-partisan judicial ticket, upon which shall be placed the names of the candidates nominated for judges of the supreme court, district, or superior courts in the state, and in the several districts and cities who have been nominated as herein provided. The names of all candidates shall be placed on said ticket and in the same order as far as possible as other candidates and with the same provisions with reference to alphabetical rotation and the number of candidates for each office to which the elector is entitled to vote. The candidate or candidates on such judicial ticket receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered elected.

SEC. 5. Withdrawals—vacancies. The method of withdrawal, filling vacancies, conducting such primary and general elections, of preparation of the ballot, of canvassing the vote, of announcing the result, of recounting the ballot, of publishing notice of nomination and election, and the penalty for the illegal voting, misconduct of the election officials, and the making of the sworn return of nomination and election expenses, shall, so far as applicable, be the same as now provided for the regular primary and general election laws of Iowa.

SEC. 6. Acts in conflict repealed. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 11 A. D. 1913.

CHAPTER 105.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sub. for S. F. 417.

AN ACT providing for the election of United States senators by the vote of the people. [Additional to chapter one (1) of title six (VI) relating to elections and officers.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Primary and general election—same as state officers. The names of the candidates of the different parties for United States senator shall, at the primary election and the general election in the year preceding the expiration of the term of office of United States senator, or in case of a vacancy in said office, be placed on the official ballot in the proper place, and there shall be nominated and elected a United States senator or senators, as the case may be, in the manner now provided by law for the nomination and election of state officers, and all provisions of the law pertaining to the nomination and election of state officers, congressmen and presidential electors shall apply to the nomination and election of United States senators in so far as the same may be applicable, the same as though the words "United States senator" were specifically written therein.

Approved April 14 A. D. 1913.