

If any person committed to the penitentiary or reformatory shall break such prison and escape therefrom or shall escape from or leave without due authority any building, camp, farm, garden, city, town, road, street, or any place whatsoever in which he is placed or to which he is directed to go or in which he is allowed to be by the warden or any officer or employe of the prison whether inside or outside of the prison walls, he shall be deemed guilty of an escape from said penitentiary or reformatory and shall be punished by imprisonment in said penitentiary or reformatory for a term not to exceed five years, to commence from and after the expiration of the term of his previous sentence.

In order to constitute an escape under the provisions of this act it is not necessary that the prisoner be within any walls or enclosure nor that there shall be any actual breaking nor that he be in the presence or actual custody of any officer or other person.

If any person having been paroled from the state penitentiary or state reformatory as provided by law, shall thereafter depart without the written consent of the board of parole from the territory within which by the terms of said parole he is restricted, or if he shall violate any condition of his parole or any rule or regulation of said board of parole he shall be deemed to have escaped from the custody within the meaning of section one of this act and shall be punished as therein provided.

Approved April 17 A. D. 1913.

CHAPTER 302.

FORBIDDING THE BRINGING OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO INMATES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

H. F. 592.

AN ACT to repeal the law as it appears in section forty-nine hundred thirteen-a (4913-a) of the supplement to the code, 1907, and to enact a substitute therefor in regard to bringing into certain state institutions and other places where inmates may lawfully be, drugs or liquors, or weapons, explosives or other article for use in making or attempting an escape.

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

SECTION 1. Repeal—articles defined—penalty. That the law as it appears in section forty-nine hundred thirteen-a (4913-a) of the supplement to the code, 1907, is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof is enacted the following:

That any person not authorized by law, who shall bring or pass or cause to be brought into any penitentiary, reformatory, workhouse, industrial school or hospital of the state, or onto the grounds thereof, or into any enclosure, building, camp, quarry, farm, garden or other place used in connection with any such institution in which prisoners, patients or other inmates are required or permitted to be, any opium, morphine, cocaine or other narcotic, or any intoxicating liquor, or any firearm, weapon or explosive of any kind, or any rope, ladder or other instrument or device for use in making or attempting an escape, or shall in any manner aid in such an escape, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory for a term not exceeding five years. And any person not duly authorized by law who shall place or cause to be placed or aid in placing any of the drugs, liquors, weapons, explosives or

other articles hereinbefore enumerated in or near any road, park, path, walk, grove, hedge or field where any prisoner, patient or other inmate of the state institutions specified is or is likely to be with intent that the drug, liquor, weapon, explosive or other article so placed shall be found by or shall pass into the possession of any such prisoner, patient or other inmate, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.

The bringing or passing or causing to be brought into any of the places designated in this act of any rope, ladder or other instrument or device adopted for use in making an escape, shall be presumptive evidence that it was so brought or passed for such use, and the leaving of any drug, liquor, weapon, explosive or other article enumerated in this act in or near any of the places specified with knowledge that any prisoner, patient or other inmate is or is likely to be in such place, shall be presumptive evidence that such article was so left to be found by or to pass into the possession of such prisoner, patient or other person in violation of this act. An attempt to do any of the acts prohibited by this act shall be subject to the same punishment as the completed act.

Approved April 17 A. D. 1913.

CHAPTER 303.

PROHIBITING CANDIDATES FROM MAKING POLITICAL PROMISES.

H. F. 40.

AN ACT making it unlawful for any candidate for any office to promise support or influence in behalf of another for any position, place or office in consideration of any other person supporting him, and providing a penalty therefor. [Additional to chapter eight (8) of title twenty-four (XXIV) of the code relating to offenses against rights of suffrage.]

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

SECTION 1. Position promised for support. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any primary, municipal or general election, prior to his nomination or election, to promise either directly or indirectly, to support or use his influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or to promise directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting him or using his, her or their influence in securing his or her nomination, election or appointment.

SEC. 2. Influence promised for support. It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit from any candidate for any office to be voted for at any primary, municipal or general election, or any candidate for appointment to any public office, prior to his nomination, election or appointment, to promise directly, or indirectly, to support or use his or her influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place or office, or to promise either directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting him or her, or using his, her or their influence in securing his or her nomination, election or appointment.