

**ELECTION 1914.
STATE OF NEVADA.
THE ELECTION LAWS**

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Election 1914. State of Nevada. The Election Laws by George Brodigan

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GEORGE BRODIGAN

**ELECTION 1914.
STATE OF NEVADA.
THE ELECTION LAWS**

Nevada. Laws, statutes, etc.
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ELECTION 1914

This Pamphlet is for Preservation
and Use in the Precinct, City or
Town to which it is Furnished.

STATE OF NEVADA

THE ELECTION LAWS

Compiled by
GEORGE BRODIGAN
Secretary of State

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Joe Farnsworth, Superintendent
1913



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VOTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Before election day read the law.

Secure a sample ballot before going to the polls.

Decide for whom you will vote before going into the booth.

Obtain your ballot from one of the Clerks of Election.

You will be allowed only ten minutes in which to prepare your ballot.

Stamp the cross X after the name for which you vote.

The cross must be made only with the stamp in black ink.

Any writing or other marking will invalidate your ballot.

Fold your ballot before leaving the booth.

See that the water-mark and number are on the outside.

Deliver your ballot, folded, with the stamp, ink and ink-pad to the Inspector, and give your name.

Only one voter can occupy a booth at one time.

A voter physically disabled may have the assistance of another elector in preparing his ballot.

Inability to read or write will not be considered a physical disability.

Drunkenness is not physical disability.

NOTE—The above are respectfully suggested as some of the instructions to be printed in the card of instruction to voters. Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Chap. 5, entitled "An Act relating to elections and removals from office," should be printed on each card.

TO VINDI
AMROTLIAO

LAWS RELATING TO ELECTIONS

CHAP. 284—*An Act relating to elections and removals from office.*

[Approved March 31, 1913]

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER 1—LEGAL RESIDENCE

Legal Residence Defined.

SECTION 1. The legal residence of a person with reference to his or her right of suffrage, eligibility to office or right of naturalization, is that place where he or she shall have been actually, physically and corporeally present within the state or county, as the case may be, during all of the period for which residence is claimed by him or her; *provided, however,* should any person absent himself from the jurisdiction of his residence with the intention in good faith to return without delay and continue his residence, the time of such absence shall not be considered in determining the fact of such residence.

Residence Gained or Lost.

SEC. 2. No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost such a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the State of Nevada; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the United States or of the high seas; nor while a student at any seminary or other institution of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison or jail.

Residence Not Lost.

SEC. 3. A person removing from one county, within this state, to another, or from one precinct to another of the same county, within thirty days prior to any election, shall not be deemed to have lost his residence in the county or precinct removed from; *provided,* he was an elector in such county or precinct on the thirtieth day prior to such election.

Residence Lost.

SEC. 4. If a person remove to another state, territory, or foreign country, with the intention of establishing his domicile there, and making it his home, he shall lose his residence in this state.

Burden of Proof.

SEC. 5. If a person having a fixed and permanent home in this state, break up such home and remove to another state, territory, or foreign country, the intent to abandon his residence in this state shall be presumed, and the burden shall be upon him to prove the contrary; and the same rule shall obtain when a person, in like circumstances, and in like manner, shall remove from one county or precinct to another within the state.

Residence of Family Place of Residence.

SEC. 6. If a man have a family residing in one place and he does business in another, the former must be considered his place of residence, unless his family be located there for temporary purposes only; but if his family reside without the state, and he be permanently located within the same, with no intention of removing therefrom, he shall be deemed a resident.

SEC. 7. If a person remove to another state, territory or foreign country, with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and as a place of present residence, he shall lose his residence in this state, notwithstanding that he may entertain the intention of returning at some uncertain future period; and an occasional return, either for business purposes or pleasure, to the place of his former abode in this state, shall not be sufficient to preserve his residence therein.

CHAPTER 2—REGISTRATION

SECTION 1. A new registration of the electors of this state shall be made in the year 1914, within the dates hereinafter specified, and every two years thereafter.

SEC. 2. After being once registered in any precinct in this state, no elector shall be permitted to reregister in any other precinct until the following biennial registration as herein provided. If any elector loses his residence in the precinct in which he is registered, by reason of removal therefrom, he shall acquire the right to vote in his new precinct by a transfer of registration only, as hereinafter provided.

When Registry Agent Other Than Justice of the Peace May Be Appointed.

SEC. 3. The justices of the peace of the several counties of the state shall be ex officio the registry agents of their respective townships, and, as such, their powers and duties shall be as hereinafter provided in this act; *provided*, that in any townships where, from any cause, there shall be no justice of the peace duly commissioned and qualified, or where an election district may be situated too distant from the office of the justice of the peace of said township, the commissioners of the county in which said election district is located may appoint some other competent person to perform the duties of registry agent, who shall be clothed with the

same power and governed by the same restrictions as justices of the peace in the registration of the names of electors under the provisions of this act. All registry agents shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, and do such other acts as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act. Any registry agent or ex officio registry agent may appoint a deputy registry agent who, upon the filing of his appointment and oath of office with the county clerk, shall have power to register voters, administer oaths or affirmations, and do all such other acts as may be done by a registry agent in carrying out the provisions of this act. Any registry agent or ex officio registry agent appointing any deputy shall be responsible for the compensation and acts of such deputy. (As amended, Stats. 1911, p. 332.)

County Commissioners to Provide Stationery for Registry Agents.

SEC. 4. The county commissioners of the several counties shall provide for the registry agents, in their respective counties, when and where required, all proper and necessary books and stationery to carry out the provisions of this act. They shall furnish to each registry agent a book which shall be known as the "Official Register," which shall be ruled in columns of suitable dimensions to provide for the following entries opposite the name of each elector, to wit:

First—Number on the register.

Second—Date of registry.

Third—Name of elector.

Fourth—Age of elector.

Fifth—Where born.

Sixth—Last place of residence before coming to Nevada.

Seventh—First place of residence in Nevada.

Eighth—Present number of ward, or name of electoral district.

Ninth—Description of residence.

Tenth—Certificate of naturalization exhibited.

Eleventh—Designating the politics or political party of the elector; *provided*, that said elector shall not be required to designate his politics or the political party to which he belongs and the registry agent shall not be required to enter the same on the register unless said elector intends to vote at a primary election provided for by law; and in no event shall any elector, who has refused or failed to indicate his politics or the political party to which he belongs, as herein required, be entitled to vote at any primary election.

Particular Directions as to Registration of Voters.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the registry agents, at any time when called on to do so, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., on all legal days, from and after the first day of July, and up to and including the twentieth day of October, prior to any general election, and in the case of any special or

municipal election provided for by law, twenty days prior to closing the register (which shall close ten days prior to the day of election), to receive and register the names of all persons legally qualified and entitled to vote at such election, or who will have legally acquired a residence (being otherwise qualified) and right to vote at such ensuing election according to the provisions of law under which such election may be held, in each election district within their respective townships, entering on the official register under the proper heading, the number and date of registry, the name (with the first or given name in full, if practicable), the age and nativity of the elector, last place of residence of elector before coming to Nevada, first place of residence of elector in Nevada, together with the number of the ward or name of precinct, and a particular description of the house, building or room in which the elector resides, such as will enable the officer or person desiring to serve notice of objection to vote to find the same without difficulty; and when the person so registered shall be of foreign birth, the fact of the exhibition of or failure to exhibit his certificate of naturalization shall be noted in the column provided for that purpose, which list, properly entered, as in this section required, shall be known as the "Official Register" of elections of their respective townships; *provided*, that for ten days next preceding the day set for closing the registry before any election mentioned in this act, said registry agents shall also be in attendance at their respective offices, and ready to register the names of applicants, at any time between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p. m., in addition to the hours heretofore required in this section; *provided further*, that if any person shall fail or refuse to give his residence and the other information, with the particularity required in this section, he shall not be registered; *and provided further*, if the 20th day of October shall fall on Sunday the time for registration shall be extended until 6 p. m. of the 21st day of October; *and provided further*, that no person shall be deemed to be registered for the September primary election unless he shall have been so registered on or before the 20th day of August next preceding the date of such election.

To Publish Notice.

SEC. 6. The registry agents shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in their county, or if none be so published, then in the newspaper published nearest to their county-seat, for twenty days before the expiration of the time provided for registration, prior to any general election, and for ten days before the expiration of the time provided by law for registration prior to any special or municipal election, a notice to the effect that the time for registration of the names of the qualified electors in election districts number, township, prior to the election (specifying the election), to be held on the day of

A. D., 19...., for the county of (or city of), will expire at 6 o'clock p. m., on the day of....., A. D., 19.... The publication of said notice shall continue until the expiration of the time provided for said registration; *provided*, that in remote or new and sparsely settled districts written notices posted at not less than five conspicuous places within said district may be substituted for the publication in a newspaper.

Voter to Take Oath—Form of Oath.

SEC. 7. Every person applying to be registered shall, before he shall be entitled to have his name registered, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the registry agent, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I am of the age of twenty-one years, and will have actually and not constructively resided in this state six months, and in the county thirty days next preceding the day of the next ensuing election (or, in case of a municipal election, such length of time as may be required by the act of incorporation), that before coming to the State of Nevada I last resided at, in the State of (designating such place of residence), that upon first coming to the State of Nevada I resided at, in said state (designating such place of residence), and that I am not registered elsewhere in this state. So help me God (or under the pains and penalties of perjury)."

Whenever an oath is required by the provisions of this act, the elector shall swear according to the form of his religious faith or belief and in such manner as may be considered most obligatory on his conscience.

Oath Required of Elector, When.

SEC. 8. When any person shall appear and demand to be registered, whom the registry agent shall not know to be entitled to registry, under the qualifications required by law for the election then ensuing, the registry agent may question the applicant generally, either under oath or not, as to his qualifications as an elector, and, if satisfied, shall enter his name in the registry. But if the registry agent shall not be fully satisfied, or if the applicant be challenged by a qualified elector of the county, stating distinctly the grounds of challenge, the registry agent shall require the applicant to answer truly, under oath or affirmation, the following questions together with such other questions as said registry agent may consider necessary and proper, testing his qualifications as an elector for the ensuing election, to wit:

First—Are you a citizen of the United States?

Second—Are you now or will you be twenty-one years of age on or prior to the day of the next ensuing election?

Third—On the day of the next ensuing election will you have actually and not constructively resided in this state six