

2. It is important and desirable to institute a system of making all water rights a matter of proof and record.

3. A declaration by the Legislature that all the waters of the State in natural streams and lakes belong to the people and are subject to appropriation by the people for irrigation, mining, manufacturing and other useful purposes.

4. To provide the machinery for the voluntary formation of irrigation districts, by which the owners of lands may acquire water rights, and assess the land for the purposes of constructing canals, ditches or other irrigation works, or for purchasing those already constructed;

Provided, that waters already appropriated shall thereafter be utilized as at present through existing works or the extension of the same, as far as may be necessary for the irrigation of the lands dependent thereon; and further provided that no lands shall be taxed for the construction of works of irrigation except lands actually to be irrigated by said works.

5. To so extend the law of Eminent Domain as to allow an irrigation district or a corporation outside of an irrigation district, to condemn and pay for rights of way, land, canals, ditches and water-claims and rights of whatever nature held by any person or corporation, or any other private rights of property, however existing, or acquired, or by whatever name designated, which may be necessary for the appropriation or use of water;

Provided, that in condemning water used at the time of the commencement of an action for the same, a manifest great or public interest shall be shown.

That the irrigation district with power to condemn is defined as the sub-district within the hydrographic district at present without condemnatory power, but with regulation power only.

6. To provide for a thorough and complete actual accounting for all the waters used by any and all districts and companies, and for a proper distribution of the waters of any stream between appropriators, and for such other police regulations as may be necessary.

(a) Where there is so great a diversity of opinion, as now exists in this State, as to what the law is in relation to water rights, it is clearly the duty of the law making power to so improve it as to leave it free from all ambiguity and leave it definite and easy to be understood by the people and the courts.

(b) That the legislature has this power, is made plain by Sec. 2, Article 1 of the constitution which reads as follows:—"All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

(c) The Constitution of our State recognizes and sanctions the appropriation of water, and does not recognize or sanction the doctrine of riparian rights. Its language is as follows:—"The use of all water now appropriated, for sale, rental or distribution, is hereby declared to