

STATE OF WASHINGTON

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Department of Licenses

January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1924



FRED J. DIBBLE, Director
PERCY F. THOMAS, Assistant Director
WILLIAM MELVILLE, Secretary

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TO THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES.

Olympia, Wash., December 31, 1924.

To his Excellency Louis F. Hart, Governor of the State of Washington.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operation of this Department for the period from January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1924, inclusive, showing the amount of business handled by the License Department during that period, and including some recommendations.

Yours very truly,

FRED J. DIBBLE,
Director of Licenses.

INTRODUCTORY.

The License Department is organized in two divisions, namely, the Motor Vehicle and the General license divisions. The business of the Department falls naturally into this segregation and the functions of each division are as follows:

MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION.

Issuance of Motor Vehicle Licenses.

Issuance of Motor Vehicle Operators Licenses.

Permits for transporting passengers for hire in motor propelled vehicles.

GENERAL LICENSE DIVISION.

Professional licenses requiring examinations:

Accountancy

Architecture

Barbering

Chiropody

Chiropractic

Dentistry

Drugless Healing

Embalming

Medicine and Surgery

Midwifery

Mining

Nursing

Optometry

Osteopathy

Pharmacy

Veterinary

Miscellaneous licenses:

Commission Merchants

Commercial Fishing

Game Farm, etc.

Peddling drugs and medicines

Shopkeepers

Alien Firearms

Corporations

Electricians

Liquid Fuel Tax Collection

In this report each of the divisions named is taken up separately and discussed only in the most general way. It has not been our purpose to go into minute details, many of which would be highly interesting and informative. In addition to the facts and figures quoted herein, such information as may be available will be furnished upon request. The cost of printing a voluminous report is large and while each item of information contained in it might be of absorbing interest to particular individuals, much of its matter would be of slight value to the public at large. These considerations induced the belief that a concise statement showing only the salient features of departmental activity during the past two years would be wise.

MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION.

The Motor Vehicle Division continues to show a steady increase each year. The figures for the present biennium show an increase of 38.8% over those for the biennium 1921-1923.

The following table gives the estimated number of motor vehicle registrations for each county. This estimate is based upon the number of applications received by the auditors deducting applications for transfers and new plates.

COUNTIES	1921	1922	1923	1924
Adams.....	1,482	1,326	1,570	1,704
Asotin.....	1,072	1,215	1,226	1,418
Benton.....	1,891	1,944	2,360	2,519
Chelan.....	5,479	6,805	7,776	8,078
Clallam.....	1,774	1,980	2,730	3,283
Clarke.....	5,031	5,811	6,983	8,524
Columbia.....	1,014	1,033	1,181	1,242
Cowlitz.....	1,072	1,414	3,121	5,443
Douglas.....	994	959	1,034	1,033
Perry.....	316	287	338	554
Franklin.....	682	799	1,106	1,195
Garfield.....	826	884	926	911
Grant.....	1,131	1,104	1,311	1,439
Grays Harbor.....	5,655	6,894	9,787	11,703
Island.....	585	619	783	1,004
Jefferson.....	694	751	959	1,217
King.....	59,910	58,134	70,830	83,593
Kitsap.....	2,944	3,027	4,091	5,281
Kititas.....	2,437	2,535	3,874	3,235
Klickitat.....	1,549	1,613	1,835	2,288
Lewis.....	5,100	5,922	8,403	10,410
Lincoln.....	3,022	2,740	3,190	3,449
Mason.....	721	818	1,116	1,362
Okanogan.....	2,028	2,336	3,064	3,224
Pacific.....	1,404	1,790	2,487	2,379
Pend Oreille.....	742	831	1,109	1,374
Pierce.....	19,849	22,052	27,772	30,688
San Juan.....	234	242	378	487
Skagit.....	4,992	5,480	7,263	8,339
Skamania.....	273	287	457	381
Snohomish.....	9,320	10,606	13,410	15,185
Spokane.....	22,375	24,946	29,331	30,516
Stevens.....	2,184	3,049	3,124	3,656
Thurston.....	3,892	3,776	6,764	8,428
Wahkiakum.....	117	155	209	320
Walla Walla.....	4,914	5,303	6,114	6,601
Whatcom.....	7,033	7,733	10,075	11,719
Whitman.....	5,694	5,369	5,802	5,372
Yakima.....	18,065	14,435	15,809	17,133
Miscellaneous.....	721			
Total.....	194,983	220,957	269,749	307,658

The following table gives the number of motor vehicle registrations in the various classifications for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924.

CLASS	1921	1922	1923	1924
Private	154,239	176,074	218,580	251,466
Truck	27,739	31,941	37,100	41,555
For Hire	2,454	1,945	1,914	1,791
Stage	927	756	670	631
Trailer	797	980	1,282	1,370
Motorcycle	3,763	3,668	3,560	3,164
Exempt	1,891	2,638	3,146	3,516
Motorcycle Exempt	115	154	154	155
Dealers (Master Pl.)	811	712	770	843
Add Dealer (Extra)	2,212	2,005	2,553	3,118
Motorcycle Dealer	35	24	20	19
Total Registration.....	194,983	220,957	269,749	307,658
Transfers	13,299	19,980	28,200	29,614
Replaced Number Plates.....	1,350	1,801	2,629	2,452
Duplicate Certificate	2,236	437	760	524
Auditors For Hire Permit.....	74	79	44	24
Jitney Permits	4,391	563	214	199

The cost of issuing licenses and plates has been radically reduced by more efficient methods of checking, typing and mailing, which has given the motorist better service during the congested periods.

Our filing system has been enlarged and improved so that we are enabled to render valuable assistance to peace officers throughout the state. The "Engine File" as now conducted is being used extensively by law enforcement officers, insurance companies and individuals in locating stolen cars, and identifying owners who have violated motor vehicle laws. Many stolen cars have been identified through the use of this file and returned to the rightful owner.

Applications for dealer's license, if properly made out, are being passed through by the State Treasurer on the date they are received and plates are mailed on the following day. The license follows in the regular routine. This method eliminates the necessity of having temporary cards, which are now only issued when the supply of plates ordered for the dealer becomes depleted. This is also a great convenience for dealers. Dealer's plates are now assigned and ordered earlier in the year and are not issued consecutively. The supply ordered for each dealer is based on an estimate of his needs for the ensuing year.

License plates are being made at the State Penitentiary at a cost considerably under the price formerly paid to private manufacturers. A still greater saving has been made during the past biennium by using the same colors on the license plates during the year 1923, 1924 and 1925, which made possible the purchasing of enamel in large quantities.

Plans for a new design for the 1926 license plates have been adopted and dies are now being manufactured. This new plate will be slightly larger and will bear the word "Washington" stamped in full across the bottom of the plate. The numbers will be so arranged as to increase their visibility.

This change has been made at the suggestion of numerous motorists, one of whom says: "A great many Washington automobiles get into other states in the course of the year and if the name is brought to the attention of the people in those states, it will be a very suggestive form of advertising.

It will also be a wonderful help in selling the state to our own people. Using the abbreviation is more or less like calling a man by a nickname and does not carry the dignity which the name of the state should have." Another writer says: "The tourist travel East is getting larger every year and a license bearing the name 'Washington' would be much more effective from an advertising standpoint than the abbreviated form 'Wn.'"

During the past biennium, the printing of the numerical lists, which have been furnished county officials, state highway patrolmen, and other peace officers, has cost the state quite a large sum of money. These books are an absolute necessity in assisting peace officers in the enforcement of the motor vehicle law. If these books are to be printed, the Legislature should authorize a sufficient appropriation for this purpose.

No recommendations will be made in this report for any change in the motor vehicle laws in view of the fact that a motor vehicle code is being prepared for submission to the Legislature. Many of the new features embodied in this code are approved by the License Department.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicle licenses issued for each fiscal year.

Year	Number	Year	Number
1909	4,547	1917	108,001
1910	9,331	1918	130,309
1911	11,879	1919	153,934
1912	16,946	1920	186,827
1913	22,703	1921	194,983
1914	27,756	1922	220,957
1915	46,000	1923	269,749
1916	70,032	1924	307,658

The above statistics show that the first license was issued in this state in the year 1909. At that time, license plates were not issued and the motorist was required to furnish his own number tag or plate and was permitted to have this number painted or inscribed on his vehicle. In the year 1915, the first metal plate was issued by the state, at which time the number of vehicles had increased from 4,547 in the year 1909 to 27,756, an increase of 510% and to 307,658 during the year 1924, which is a further increase of 1009% for the period from 1914 to 1924.

OPERATOR'S LICENSES.

Record of operator's licenses issued during the period beginning August 1, 1923, and ending January 1, 1925, as compared with those issued during the period beginning August 1, 1921, and ending July 31, 1923.

	1921-1923	1923-1924
Number of Licenses Issued	301,110	350,895
Duplicate Certificates	3,518	2,306
Special School Permits	51	32
Permits to Operate Vehicles For Hire	56	82
Licenses Cancelled Outright or Suspended	124	445
Licenses Cancelled and Blue Duplicates Issued	1,492	374
Blue Licenses Cancelled and Yellow Duplicates Issued	34	9

Operator's licenses show a large increase over the two year period beginning August 1, 1921, and ending July 31, 1923. Owing to the activity of the state highway patrol, county and city peace officers and the fine cooperation of justices of the peace throughout the state, a large percentage of operators have been licensed, the increase on January 1, 1925, being 16.5% greater than for the two year period ending July 31, 1923.

The records of cancellation and suspension also show that these officers have been vigilant in keeping the highways cleared of reckless and drunken drivers. Our records will show many instances of the refusal of licenses when an investigation disclosed the fact that the applicant was mentally, physically or morally unfit to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways. It is our recommendation that this Department be granted more power along these lines than the present laws permit. A complete record of each conviction is kept in our files for ready reference and to prevent a person who has been convicted of violation of the Motor Vehicle Laws from filing another application and obtaining a new license. Each license, when returned after the suspense period has expired, bears a permanent record of the conviction.

While the records show a decrease in the number of blue and yellow licenses issued on minor violations, a large increase is noted in the number of licenses suspended or cancelled for reckless driving and driving while intoxicated.

It is recommended that the minimum suspension on a conviction of driving while intoxicated be made six months instead of three months, and that the Director of Licenses have the power to revoke a license when presented with such proof or evidence as may be provided by Statutes. It is recommended, also, that before licenses so suspended be returned, that the person convicted be required to submit to an examination and produce evidence that will show his fitness to safely operate a motor vehicle. We further recommend that the minimum age for drivers be raised from fifteen years of age, which is the present minimum, to sixteen years, in order to conform to the statutory requirements of other states.

GENERAL LICENSE DIVISION.

It is the function of this division to conduct all of the large volume of correspondence, keep the voluminous records and administer laws relating to the following subjects:

Accountancy	Osteopathy
Architecture	Pharmacy
Barbering	Veterinary
Chiropody	Commission Merchants
Chiropractic	Commercial Fishing
Dentistry	Game Farm, etc.
Drugless Healing	Peddling drugs and medicines
Embalming	Shopkeepers
Medicine and Surgery	Alien Firearms
Midwifery	Corporations
Mining	Electricians
Nursing	Liquid Fuel Tax Collection
Optometry	

It will be noted that while the laws governing the issuance of commercial fishing, game farm, and corporation licenses and the liquid fuel tax, are purely revenue measures, that all the others are police and regulatory in their nature, not intended primarily to produce a revenue except in sufficient amount to pay the expense of their administration. As a matter of fact, the administration of these regulatory laws will produce a revenue in the biennium closing March 31, 1925, closely approximating \$100,000.00, an amount nearly three times as great as the sum appropriated two years ago from the General Fund for the operation of the general license division during the biennium.

That the plan of combining under one head all the functions of the various professional licensing boards existing prior to 1921 is the most economical and at the same time the most efficient mode of handling the administration of the various professional laws, becomes more and more apparent as time goes on. A survey and a comparison of the volume of the work performed, the income, and the expense of the various boards under the old law with the same elements under the present regime, cannot but convince the investigator that our claims as to economy under the present system are incontrovertible. That a greater degree of efficiency has been obtained is evident to one who observes the character of the records as kept now and formerly.

The act passed by the last Legislature providing for the licensing of Commission Merchants (Chap. 134, Laws of 1923) was attacked in the courts as soon as it became effective, and pending judicial decision as to its validity, no steps could be taken for its enforcement. By decision of the state Supreme Court in December, 1924, it was in the main upheld, and the Department of Licenses is now prepared to receive applications and issue licenses to Commission Merchants in accordance with its terms.

We append here a tabulation calculated to show the volume of work handled by the general license division during the biennium. In this tabulation is listed each examination given by the Department in the last two years, together with other data relating thereto:

DATE (1923)	FORM OF LICENSE APPLIED FOR	PLACE OF EXAMINATION	Number Applied	Number Passed	Number Failed	Without Examination		
						Number Applied	Number Accepted	Number Rejected
Jan. 12	Medical	Olympia	6	4	2			
Jan. 16	Pharmacy	Seattle	7	1	6	41	38	3
Jan. 31	Chiropody	Tacoma	2	2		16	14	2
Jan. 31	Osteopathy	Olympia				3	3	
March 26	Graduate Dentists	Olympia	60	44	16			
March 26	Non-Graduate Dentists ..	Olympia	45	12	33			
March 26	Dental Hygienist	Olympia	53	38	15			
April 10	Embalmers	Olympia	9	8	1			
April 23	Barbers	Tacoma	30	23	7			
April 24	Barbers	Seattle	30	23	7			
April 25	Barbers	Everett	10	6	4			
April 26	Barbers	Bellingham	20	14	6			
April 30	Barbers	Aberdeen	16	10	6			
May 1	Barbers	Centralia	7	4	3			
May 2	Barbers	Kelso	18	13	5			
May 3	Barbers	Vancouver	16	10	6			
May 15	Barbers	Wenatchee	10	8	2			
May 16	C. P. A.	Olympia & Spokane.	35	5	30	4	4	
May 18	Barber	Spokane	29	10	19			
June 4	Pharmacy	Seattle & Pullman...	56	40	16	9	9	
June 6	Registered Nurse	Seattle & Spokane..	122	99	23	36	36	
June 8	Barber	Pullman	12	9	3			
June 11	Barber	Yakima	22	18	4			
June 13	Barber	Walla Walla	24	21	3			
June 13	Graduate Dentist	Walla Walla	66	47	19			
June 13	Non-Graduate Dentist ..	Walla Walla	49	18	31			
June 13	Dental Hygienist	Walla Walla	20	17	3			
June 19	Medical	Seattle	12	11	1	30	27	3
June 19	Midwife	Olympia	1	1				
June 26	Chiropractic	Olympia	49	44	5	2	2	
July 14	Architects	Seattle	5		5	7	4	3
July 25	Osteopathy	Olympia	1	1		9	9	
Aug. 1	Miners—1st Class	Olympia	11	11				
Aug. 1	Miners—2nd Class	Olympia	38	24	14			
Aug. 13	Barbers	Tacoma	37	12	25			
Aug. 14-15-16	Barbers	Seattle	136	86	50			
Aug. 15	Optometry	Olympia	45	41	4			
Aug. 21	Drugless Physician	Olympia	13	12	1	18	15	
Sept. 11	Embalmers	Olympia	4	2	2			
Nov. 16	C. P. A.	Olympia & Spokane.	31	3	28	4	4	
Nov. 23	Medicine and Surgery...	Olympia				35	35	
Dec. 4	Chiropractic	Olympia	27	22	5	6	5	1
Dec. 11	Registered Nurse	Seattle & Spokane..	84	59	25	6	6	
Dec. 10-11-12	Barbers	Seattle	90	62	28			
Dec. 17	Graduate Dentists	Olympia	43	16	27	2	1	1
Dec. 17	Non-Graduate Dentists ..	Olympia	23	3	20			
Dec. 17	Dental Hygienist	Olympia	4	4				

DATE (1924)	FORM OF LICENSE APPLIED FOR	PLACE OF EXAMINATION	Number Applied	Number Passed	Number Failed	Without Examination		
						Number Applied	Number Accepted	Number Rejected
Jan. 5	Architect	Seattle	7	5	2			
Jan. 8	Medical	Olympia	9	9		45	44	1
Jan. 15	Pharmacy	Seattle	28	6	22	10	10	
Jan. 22	Osteopathy	Olympia				13	13	
Feb. 27-28	Barber	Spokane	61	33	28			
March 25	Medical	Olympia				6	6	
May 15	C. P. A.	Spokane & Olympia.	41	9	32	1	1	
May 19	Barber	Spokane	27	9	18			
May 20	Registered Nurse	Spokane & Seattle.	135	195	19	7	7	
June 15	Graduate Dentist	Walla Walla	116	77	39	4		4
June 15	Non-Graduate Dentist	Walla Walla	5		5			
June 15	Dental Hygienist	Walla Walla	1	1				
June 15	Barbers	Walla Walla	10	6	4			
June 17	Pharmacy	Seattle & Pullman.	95	63	32	17	17	
June 17	Veterinary	Pullman	7	7				
June 17	Pharmacy by Graduation	Olympia				12	12	
June 24	Chiropractic	Olympia	49	33	16	7	4	3
June 30	Architects	Seattle	8	5	3	6	6	
July 8	Medical	Olympia	24	20	4	44	44	
July 8	Midwife	Olympia	1	1				
July 16	Embalming	Everett	16	7	9	2	2	
July 24	Drugless Physician	Olympia	39	33	6			
Aug. 4	Miners—1st Class	Olympia	14	8	6			
Aug. 4	Miners—2nd Class	Olympia	28	25	3			
Aug. 11-12-13	Barbers	Seattle	109	37	72			
Aug. 14	Barbers	Everett	9	4	5			
Aug. 15	Barbers	Bellingham	20	17	3			
Aug. 19	Optometry	Olympia	34	30	4			
Sept. 29	Medical	Olympia				17	15	2
Nov. 12-16	Barbers	Spokane	37	15	22			
Nov. 13	C. P. A.	Olympia & Spokane.	26	4	22	2	2	
Dec. 2	Chiropractic	Olympia	35	24	11	5	5	
Dec. 9	Registered Nurse	Seattle & Spokane.	113	94	19	6	6	
Dec. 12	Osteopathy	Olympia				12	12	
Dec. 15	Graduate Dentist	Tacoma	52	38	14	3		3
Dec. 15	Non-Graduate Dentist	Tacoma	3		3			
Dec. 31	Architects	Seattle	9	8	1	7	7	
Totals			2,593	1,662	931	454	428	26

350 barbers were issued licenses under Sections 9 and 10, Chapter 75, Laws of 1923.

292 physicians and surgeons were issued pharmacy licenses under Section 6, Chapter 180, Laws of 1923.

The number of professional licenses of each kind issued during each of the two years covered by this report appears in the following tabulation:

Architects	1923	4
Architects	1924	31
Barbers	1923	329
Barbers	1924	121
Barbers (By exemption and reciprocity)		330
Certified Public Accountants	1923	16
Certified Public Accountants	1924	16
Chiroprodists	1923	2
Chiropractors	1923	73
Chiropractors	1924	66
Dentists—Graduates	1923	108
Dentists—Non-graduates	1923	33
Dental Hygienists	1923	59
Dentists—Graduates	1924	113
Dental Hygienists	1924	1
Embalmers	1923	10
Embalmers	1924	9
Drugless Physicians	1923	30
Drugless Physicians	1924	33
Medicine and Surgery	1923	115
Medicine and Surgery	1924	138
Midwives	1923	1
Midwives	1924	1
Miners—1st Class	1923	11
Miners—2nd Class	1923	24
Miners—1st Class	1924	8
Miners—2nd Class	1924	25
Registered Nurses	1923	200
Registered Nurses	1924	223
Osteopathy	1923	13
Osteopathy	1924	26
Optometry	1923	41
Optometry	1924	30
Pharmacy	1923	64
Pharmacy	1924	96
Pharmacy—By graduation		12
Pharmacy—Physicians by exemption		292
Veterinary	1924	7

In addition to the licenses issued pursuant to examination as shown in the two tabulations immediately above, the following licenses have been issued from the general license division during 1923 and 1924:

Electricians' Licenses	161
Shopkeepers' Licenses	120
Allens' Fire Arms Licenses	63
Commission Merchants' Licenses	10
Itinerant Vendors' Licenses	11
Corporation Renewal Licenses	21,843
Miscellaneous Renewal Licenses	16,587

For the purpose of showing the total number of persons lawfully engaged in the practice of the various professions and occupations, licensed through this Department, we give the following:

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES OF LICENSED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1924.

Aliens to carry fire arms.....	476
Architects	163
Barbers	3,383
Certified public accountants.....	235
Chiropractists	73
Chiropractors	500
Dentists	1,287
Drugless Physicians	422
Electricians	388
(106 discontinued during 1923 and 1924)	
Embalmers	434
Medicine and surgery	1,782
Midwives	40
Nurses (approximate)	2,500
Optometrists	474
Osteopaths	293
Pharmacists	1,940
Shopkeepers	986
(240 discontinued handling Patent and Proprietary Medicines during 1923 and 1924)	
Veterinarians	309
Total	14,830

INSPECTION.

If there be any justification for the passage of laws relating to the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy or the other licensed professions, it lies in the need for the protection of the public health and safety. Those who suffer from disease or ailment have ever been prone to accept with little question the representations and assurances of the quack and faker. It was to protect these sufferers that laws were enacted providing for the licensing of persons practicing certain professions. These laws generally provide that licenses shall be issued by the state to persons whom the state shall find to be qualified to practice the particular profession; that practice by any person without a license shall constitute a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment; that in order to secure a license, the person desiring it shall undergo certain tests, pay certain fees and after being licensed, be subjected to certain requirements, generally including the payment of a yearly fee for the privilege of continuing in practice. If these laws were wise in the first instance, then it is the duty of the state to see that they are enforced—first and chiefly, in the interest of the public, in whose behalf they were enacted; and second, in the interest of the licensed members of these professions who have submitted to the requirements of the law, have paid their initial fees, taken the initial tests, and thereafter continuing to fulfill the demands of the statutes by bearing the burdens incident to their membership in the profession. They are certainly entitled to protection from the unlicensed competitor who in defiance of the law seeks to secure for himself all the advantages of professional practice without accepting any of the burdens or responsibilities.

The duty of enforcing these professional licensing laws is laid upon the Department of Licenses. With an insufficient force, it has in the past two years striven to bring to justice those who without license defied the law. With a force commensurate with the task to be performed, we do not doubt that the fines collected will more than compensate the state for the expense incurred.

Experience has demonstrated that many minor violations are due to ignorance and in such cases a letter from the Department or a visit from the inspector employed by the Department has been found sufficient. Criminal prosecution has been avoided except in especially flagrant cases or where repeated warnings have been disregarded.

While the meagerness of the appropriation allowed the Department from the general fund has made it impossible to furnish the inspection service which we feel that it is the State's duty to maintain, the neglect has worked greater injustice in the case of the barber than any other. Previous to the enactment of the Administrative Code in 1921, the State Board of Barber Examiners received biennially an appropriation of \$10,000.00 and with this sum it was possible not only to conduct necessary examinations, but also to maintain an inspection service which kept the barber shops of the state clean and saw to it that all barbers were properly licensed. In this biennium the License Department has had an appropriation of \$35,600 with which to pay the entire expense of the general license division

of the Department, including administration and inspection under some eighteen different laws. The Department should have an appropriation sufficient to enable it to employ one inspector, preferably a barber, to give his entire time to the enforcement of the law relating to barbering.

In the following tabulation is shown the prosecutions instituted at the instance of the Department. In all of these cases the evidence was collected and the preparatory work done by one employee of the Department:

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	DISPOSITION	PENALTY
J. McCormick.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
D. M. Reid.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Dismissed	
C. W. Lane.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	\$50 00
L. W. Bean.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
I. N. B. Lewis.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
M. D. Goodchild.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
E. C. Farr.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
F. S. Medroff.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
T. L. Morgan.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
F. E. Rufner.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
B. G. Vinson.....	Employing an unlicensed Dentist.....	Convicted	25 00
D. C. Scott.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	100 00
J. Brown, Jr.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	100 00
Lee Hedger.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	100 00
H. A. Atwood.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	25 00
F. E. Hanne.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	1 00
H. A. Atwood.....	Employing an unlicensed Dentist.....	Pending	
		Convicted	100 00
			And 30 Days
			-Suspended
			30 Days Jail
			Pending
V. A. Hannigan.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Appeal Pending	
E. C. Parr.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	
Peter F. Charrier.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
D. W. Dillehay.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
F. A. Smith.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
W. Moore.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
W. W. Trebat.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	50 00
A. E. Klugman.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
J. E. Jordan.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Pending	
J. J. Brown, Jr.....	Practicing Dentistry without a license.	Convicted	100 00
			And 30 Days
			in Jail
S. Sakami.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	
Anna K. Russell.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Dismissed	
Young Ching.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Not Guilty	
J. Lysonnd.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	50 00
T. L. Beaminghoff.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	100 00
W. B. Bradin.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	50 00
Wm. De Orgler.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	30 Days Jail
J. H. Nolly.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.	Convicted	-Suspended
J. H. Nolly.....	Sexuaction	Parole from penitentiary revoked	150 00

DEFENDANT	CHARGE	DISPOSITION	PENALTY
J. C. Webber.....	Practicing Drugless Healing.....	Dismissed.....
J. A. Larsen.....	Advertising Cure Venereal Disease.....	Convicted.....	\$25 00
E. M. Angell.....	Practicing Drugless Healing.....	Convicted.....	10 00
Emar Nelson.....	Practicing Drugless Healing.....	Convicted.....	25 00
M. C. Maey.....	Practicing Medicine without a license.....	Convicted.....	25 00
L. L. Sherman.....	Practicing Chiroprody without a license.....	Convicted.....	150 00
Mary Collins.....	Practicing Midwifery without a license.....	Convicted.....	And 30 Days in Jail
T. A. Roberts.....	Violation of the O. P. A. Law.....	Convicted.....	25 00
T. A. Roberts.....	Violation of the O. P. A. Law.....	Pending.....	25 00
McCall Travis.....	Vending Drugs without a license.....	Convicted.....	20 00
S. S. Watkinson.....	Selling Drugs without a shopkeeper's license.....	Convicted.....	25 00
J. R. O'Neil.....	Compounding and dispensing Drugs—not registered.....	Convicted.....	25 00
Guy Roth.....	Compounding and dispensing Drugs—not registered.....	Convicted.....	10 00
W. H. Hackett.....	Failure to display Pharmacy license renewal.....	Convicted.....	5 00
O. E. Hackett.....	Failure to display Pharmacy license renewal.....	Convicted.....	5 00
J. L. Middleton.....	Pharmacy in charge of unregistered clerk.....	Convicted.....	25 00
B. W. Wallace.....	Compounding and dispensing Drugs—not registered.....	Convicted.....	25 00
R. H. Greenfield.....	Practicing Optometry without a license.....	Convicted.....	100 00
H. S. Fish.....	Practicing Optometry without a license.....	Convicted.....	30 Days Jail —Suspended 15 00
Jerry O'Connor.....	Violation Electrical Contractor Law.....	Convicted.....	30 Days Jail
A. N. Torbet.....	Violation Architect Law.....	Pending.....	30 Days Jail
L. R. Venerable.....	Failure to pay liquid fuel tax.....	Convicted.....	—Suspended 10 00
Lucy Wester.....	Practicing Barbering without a license.....	Convicted.....	5 00
Chas. Armatige.....	Failure to display Barber license.....	Convicted.....	5 00
D. W. Hough.....	Practicing Barbering without a license.....	Convicted.....	25 00
Wm. Gagnon.....	Practicing Barbering without a license.....	Convicted.....	25 00

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Most of the recommendations made by this Department two years ago were enacted into law and have proven beneficial. It is not improbable that legislation may be introduced in the approaching session affecting some of the licensed professions and where it may concern the work of this Department, we will be prepared to make recommendations at the proper time.

Recommendations made two years ago with the view of securing uniformity in fees for similar service or to provide fees commensurate with the service rendered, were not generally enacted into law and we repeat the same recommendations at this time:

Accountancy. An increase in the annual renewal fee to \$2.00.

Architecture. A fee of \$50.00 in the case of applicants registered in another state who seek registration in Washington without examination.

Drugless Healing. An annual renewal fee of \$2.00.

Embalming. An increase in the annual renewal fee to \$2.00.

Medicine and Surgery. An annual renewal fee of \$2.00 and a fee of \$50.00 in the case of applicants registered in another state who seek registration in Washington without examination.

Midwifery. An annual renewal fee of \$1.00.

Veterinary. An annual renewal fee of \$2.00.

LIQUID FUEL TAX LAW.

The Liquid Fuel Tax Law which operated so successfully during the years 1921 and 1922 has stood the test of two more years without developing any serious weaknesses. Amendments to the act adopted by the legislature in 1923 and which gave rise to certain administrative problems, have rendered the original act more equitable as a highway revenue measure. Reference is made to the amendment requiring distributors and others who obtain their liquid fuel supply tax free to pay tax thereon, and to the other amendment providing for refunds to users of liquid fuel for other purposes than in motor vehicles on the highways.

In the following tabulation we have shown the taxable sales of liquid fuel in gallons as reported by all distributors since the act became effective on July 1, 1921:

	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....		4,700,837	5,874,588	7,358,236
February.....		4,854,715	5,720,972	8,559,193
March.....		5,879,131	7,742,538	10,421,627
April.....		7,243,057	9,446,384	11,696,997
May.....		8,568,787	10,579,205	13,111,103
June.....		9,883,739	11,085,047	13,662,818
July.....	8,650,317	10,796,728	12,826,878	15,120,083
August.....	9,835,604	10,522,415	13,379,353	15,670,658
September.....	8,624,784	9,722,502	12,906,199	13,887,484
October.....	7,842,533	9,073,531	11,811,835	12,780,746
November.....	6,440,082	8,139,465	10,618,261	10,812,787
December.....	5,951,475	6,414,398	10,364,358	*10,000,000
Totals.....	47,347,775	95,298,802	122,580,620	143,097,726

* Estimated.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With the increase in the rate of tax from one to two cents per gallon, the need for some legislation which will insure the prompt payment of the tax by all distributors becomes still more apparent. In our first report the following recommendations were made:

"1. Every month a considerable number of distributors fail to remit promptly to the treasurer or to file with the Director of Licenses the statement provided for in section 4. Repeated requests from the department for promptness have frequently been disregarded. In the opinion of the director, it would be well to amend the law so as to provide a penalty of ten per cent of the amount due for any particular month for failure to report and remit within the time allowed by the act.

"Still more effective would be an amendment under which the sale of liquid fuel by a delinquent distributor might be enjoined pending the payment of the tax and penalty due. This amendment the director recommends also and in doing so calls attention to an existing condition in which a corporation engaged in business as a distributor has failed to pay the tax on more than 100,000 gallons of liquid fuel admitted by it to have been sold. At the instance of the director a civil suit has been brought by the attorney general against this distributor to recover judgment but during the pendency of this suit the distributor continues to sell without paying the tax so that the amount due from it continues to increase rapidly month by month. If an injunction could be issued at the instance of the Director of Licenses enjoining further sales by this distributor until all delinquent payments were made a quick settlement would undoubtedly be effected.

"2. In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors or the appointment of a receiver for a distributor the assignee or receiver should be required to notify the Director of Licenses at once and the assignee or receiver should be held responsible in case of failure to so notify the director. Under such circumstances where an assignment is made or a receiver appointed, the state should be protected by the further provision that its lien for the amount due under this act should have priority over all other claims except general taxes."

In the case referred to above where a civil suit was instituted against a distributor, this distributor soon afterwards became insolvent and the state's claim of \$1,149.63 filed with the receiver is still unpaid. While the Superior Court declared the state's claim preferred, other creditors are resisting the court's order in this respect and it is extremely uncertain whether much of the tax will ever be paid. This distributor seldom made any payment to the state except when a representative of this Department was sent to its office in a distant city to demand payment.

It is urged that some attention be given to this situation by the Legislature and that either the recommendations above be enacted into law or that some other method be adopted to safeguard and protect the rights of the state.

AUDITING DISTRIBUTOR'S RECORDS.

As stated in our first report, an effort has been made to audit the records of all distributors as to their receipts and sales of liquid fuel, at least twice a year. This audit constitutes the only expense incident to the collection of the gas tax, except for the conduct of office correspondence and keeping of records. The audit has been carried on by one employee of the Department and the pressure of other duties has prevented him from giving the time which this work merits. The increase in the tax rate and the lack of inspection and audit constitutes an encouragement to fraud. Sufficient funds should be provided to permit this work to be carried on regularly and efficiently. So far as the License Department is concerned, the entire cost of collecting the liquid fuel tax is not more than a small fraction of one per cent of the income received under the act during the present biennium.