

SUBJECT

SUBJECT.

Constitutional Law

One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. Men in free governments are subjects as well as *citizens*; as citizens they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects they are bound to obey the laws. Webster. The term is little used, in this sense, in countries enjoying a republican form of government. The Pizarro, 2 Wheat. 245, 4 L.Ed. 226; Swiss Nat. Ins. Co. v. Miller, 267 U.S. 42, 45 S.Ct. 213, 214, 69 L.Ed. 504.

Legislation

The matter of public or private concern for which law is enacted. State ex rel. Jensen v. Kelly, 65 S.D. 345, 274 N.W. 319, 323. Thing legislated about or matters on which Legislature operates to accomplish a definite object or objects reasonably related one to the other. Crouch v. Benet, 198 S.C. 185, 17 S.E.2d 320, 322. The matter or thing forming the groundwork of the act. McCombs v. Dallas County, Tex.Civ.App., 136 S.W.2d 975, 982.

The constitutions of several of the states require that every act of the legislature shall relate to but one *subject*, which shall be expressed in the title of the statute. Ex parte Thomas, 113 Ala. 1, 21 So. 369; In re Mayer, 50 N.Y. 504; State v. County Treasurer, 4 S.C. 528; State v. Laundry, 103 Or. 443, 204 P. 958, 963; Roark v. Prideaux, Tex. Civ.App., 284 S.W. 624, 627; Hoyne v. Ling, 264 Ill. 506, 106 N.E. 349. But term "subject" within such constitutional provisions is to be given a broad and extensive meaning so as to allow legislature full scope to include in one act all matters having a logical or natural connection. Shaw v. State, 76 Okl.Cr. 271, 134 P.2d 999, 1006; Jaffee v. State, 76 Okl.Cr. 95, 134 P.2d 1027, 1032.

Logic

That concerning which the affirmation in a proposition is made; the first word in a proposition. State v. Armstrong, 31 N.M. 220, 243 P. 333, 337.

Scotch Law

The thing which is the object of an agreement.

SUBJECT-MATTER. The subject, or matter presented for consideration; the thing in dispute; the right which one party claims as against the other, as the right to divorce; of ejection; to recover money; to have foreclosure. Flower Hospital v. Hart, 178 Okl. 447, 62 P.2d 1248, 1252. Nature of cause of action, and of relief sought. Moffatt v. Cassimus, 238 Ala. 99, 190 So. 299, 300.

SUBJECT TO. Liable, subordinate, subservient, inferior, obedient to; governed or affected by; provided that; provided; answerable for. American Mfg. Co. v. Commonwealth, 251 Mass. 329, 146 N.E. 801; Hannibal Trust Co. v. Elzea, 315 Mo. 485, 286 S.W. 371, 377; Allen v. Simmons, 97 W. Va. 318, 125 S.E. 86, 88; Middleton v. Findla, 25 Cal. 76; Manning v. Sams, 143 Ga. 205, 84 S.E. 451; Homan v. Employers Reinsurance Corporation, 345 Mo. 650, 136 S.W.2d 289, 302, 127 A.L.R. 163.

SUBJECTION. The obligation of one or more persons to act at the discretion or according to the judgment and will of others.

SUBLATA CAUSA TOLLITUR EFFECTUS. Co. Litt. 303. The cause being removed the effect ceases.

SUBLATA VENERATIONE MAGISTRATUUM, RES PUBLICA RUIT. When respect for magistrates is taken away, the commonwealth falls. Jenk. Cent. p. 43, case 81.

SUBLATO FUNDAMENTO CADIT OPUS. Jenk. Cent. 106. The foundation being removed, the superstructure falls.

SUBLATO PRINCIPALI, TOLLITUR ADJUNCTUM. When the principal is taken away, the incident is taken also. Co. Litt. 389a.

SUBLEASE. See Lease.

SUBLETTING. A leasing by lessee of a whole or part of premises during a portion of unexpired balance of his term. O'Neil v. A. F. Oys & Sons, 216 Minn. 391, 13 N.W.2d 8, 11. See, also, Sublease.

SUBMARINE BASE. See Base.

SUBMERGENCE. As it concerns the proprietorship of land, consists in the disappearance of land under water and the formation of a more or less navigable body over it. Michelsen v. Leskowitz, 269 App.Div. 693, 55 N.Y.S.2d 831, 838.

SUBMISSION. A yielding to authority. A citizen is bound to submit to the laws; a child to his parents.

Maritime Law

Submission on the part of the vanquished, and complete possession on the part of the victor, transfer property as between belligerents. The Alexander, 1 Gall. 532, Fed.Cas.No.164.

Practice

A contract between two or more parties whereby they agree to refer the subject in dispute to others and to be bound by their award. District of Columbia v. Bailey, 171 U.S. 161, 18 S.Ct. 868, 872, 43 L.Ed. 118. Schoolnick v. Finman, 108 Conn. 478, 144 A. 41, 42.

The submission itself implies an agreement to abide the result, even if no such agreement were expressed. Whitcheer v. Whitcheer, 49 N.H. 176, 180, 6 Am.Rep. 486.

SUBMISSION BOND. The bond by which the parties agree to submit their matters to arbitration, and by which they bind themselves to abide by the award of the arbitrator. Brown.

SUBMIT. To commit to the discretion of another. Board of Education of Cherokee County v. Board of Com'rs of Cherokee County, 150 N.C. 116, 63 S.E. 724, 729. To propound; to present for determination; as an advocate *submits* a proposition for the approval of the court. MacDermot v. Grant, 181 Cal. 332, 184 P. 396; Noland v. Hay-