

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

## New Religious Movement Brings Men to the Fore

Philadelphia. — Within the past nine months there has arisen a new movement in the Protestant churches of the United States and Canada which is bound to arrest the world's attention by its significance. This is the organization of men by men, for the purpose of putting the missionary enterprise on a basis commensurate with its importance; for this foreign missionary business represents an annual expenditure of \$21,000,000, which is equivalent to six per cent. on a capital of \$350,000,000. The magnitude of this long despised missionary enterprise seems to have at last penetrated the understanding of the men who are responsible for it.

The new organization is not engineered by the preachers or by board secretaries, or by young and visionary enthusiasts. It had its origin with successful business men, and it has swung along to its conspicuous success, independent of ecclesiastical promotion. The officials of the denominations are interested and approve, but they are not in the saddle; and they are not by any means certain of the lengths to which the movement will go. A complete revolution in missionary finances is assured, and doubtless also, many changes in methods. For the first time during the whole Christian era, there seems to be a reasonable prospect that the entire "heathen" world will be made acquainted with the Christian teaching, within a generation.

### Millionaires and Missions.

Before showing how these plans are to be accomplished, the identity of the men behind the movement should be made known. The idea of the laymen's missionary movement took form in connection with the Haystack Centennial celebration in New York last November. That meeting, which was really the anniversary of the American board of foreign missions was marked by a prayer meeting, quite in contrast with the little gathering of impetuous college students under a haystack 100 years before. For this gathering comprised 60 business men, of whom a score were millionaires.

At this meeting, announcement was made that the laymen were resolved to take hold, systematically, and energetically of this missionary business. They made three definite propositions, which are the basis of the present movement, to the secretaries of the missionary boards of all the denominations in the United States and Canada. These propositions were as follows:

1. To project a campaign to secure intelligent and generous interest in missions among laymen to be conducted by groups of laymen under the direction of the various boards.
2. To devise a comprehensive plan (in conjunction with said board secretaries) looking towards the evangelization of the world in this generation.
3. To endeavor to form, through the various boards, a centennial commission of laymen, 50 or more in number, to visit as early as possible the mission fields and report their findings to the church at home.

With respect to the last proposition, by a curious coincidence, I had myself undertaken, six months previously, such an investigation, of which the articles in these columns have been the outcome. Already a large number of business men have gone to the foreign field, and some are now there.

The men who constitute the central organization of this laymen's missionary movement are the following, some of whom will be recognized as national figures:

- Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Harry Wade Hicks, Boston; Edward H. Haskell, Boston; W. N. Hartshorn, Boston; William Shaw, Boston; John L. Bates, Boston; H. P. Andersen, New York; Seymour M. Ballard, New York; S. W. Bowne, New York; William L. Brower, New York; J. Cleveland Cady, New York; John S. Huyler, New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; J. Edgar Leaycraft, New York; David McConaughy, New York; Alfred E. Marling, New York; C. C. Michener, New York; John R. Mott, New York; William D. Murray, New York; Eben E. Olcott, New York; William J. Schieffelin, New York; Robert E. Speer, New York; James M. Speers, New York; F. P. Turner, New York; Dr. Lucien C. Warner, New York; Mornay Williams, New York; Admiral John W. Wood, New York; Silas McBee, New York; William Dulles, New York; James G. Cannon, New York; E. M. Bulkeley, New York; Luther D. Wishard, New York; Robert C. Ogden, New York; L. Campbell White, New York; Chester A. Holcombe, Rochester; D. W. McWilliams, Brooklyn; Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; William C. Stover, Philadelphia; C. G. Trumbull, Philadelphia; E. B. Sturges, Scranton; Maj. A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg; William Albert Harbison, Pittsburg; Joshua Levering, Baltimore; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore; Dr. John W. Foster, Washington; Henry B. Macfarland, Washington; John B. Slemmon, Jr., Washington; S. W. Woodward, Washington; George W. F. Swartzell, Washington; Andrew Stevenson, Chicago; E. H. Pitkin, Chicago; Hanford Crawford, St. Louis; A. W. Benedict, St. Louis; L. H. Severance, Cleveland; President John White Baer, Los Angeles; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne, Gen. Charles Bird, Wilmington, Del.; Charles A. Rowland, Athens, Ga.; W. J. Northern, Atlanta; Dr. Marlon McHenry, Hull,

Atlanta; E. P. Peabody, Waycross, Ga.; Robert H. Gardner, Gardiner, Me.; David Percy Jones, Minneapolis; E. J. B. Fense, Kingston, Ont.; N. W. Hoyle, Toronto; H. H. Fudger, Toronto; S. J. Moore, Toronto; J. N. Shemstone, Toronto; John Mackay, Toronto; C. McD. Hay, Toronto; George R. Crowe, Winnipeg; N. W. Rowells, Toronto; W. M. Birks, Montreal; A. O. Dawson, Montreal; Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, Conn.; Ezra H. Stevens, Hartford, Conn.; P. Metcalf, Providence; George C. Whitney, Worcester, Mass.; John Welles, Ph. D., Pottstown, Pa.; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.

### A Sign of the Times.

The men who kept posted upon the trend of current events in all spheres have noticed that of late years the emphasis in religious affairs has been laid upon the masculine element. Succeeding the powerful young people's movement, as represented by Christian Endeavor and kindred organizations, came the brotherhood idea, as most prominently expressed in the Protestant Episcopal church. It is a common sight "down town" to see business men of the best sort wearing a modest little button bearing a St. Andrew's cross. These are members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a men's society which has wrought notable results in identifying first-class business men with active religious work. Nobody could ever accuse this St. Andrew's Brotherhood crowd with being weaklings or sentimentalists.

Older, but less aggressive, although widely pervasive is the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, which began in the Reformed church in the United States and quickly spread to other denominations. Last year the Presbyterian church, which has a conspicuous array of public men in her membership, held a great men's convention in Indianapolis, and formally launched the Presbyterian Brotherhood, William J. Bryan being one of the promoters and speakers. The Southern Presbyterian church followed suit, and it is to hold its first laymen's convention this fall. The Methodists are now pushing the brotherhood idea; and altogether it is manifest that the most marked present-day development of Christianity is among the laymen.

### Great Britain in Line.

A deputation from the laymen's missionary movement has just returned from the other side of the water, where it went to introduce the project to the laity of the British churches. The report brought back is remarkable. The deputation was welcomed and feted everywhere by archbishops, church leaders and business men. They ate enough complimentary dinners to give them all dyspepsia. The serious outcome of their labors was the definite organization, with unexpected enthusiasm, of the laymen's missionary movement in England and Scotland.

### Going After Heathen Business.

Every reader of the funny papers, as well as every one familiar with church life, knows that the backbone of the missionary work of the past century has been the women and the children. But it is the men who have the money. Only the men who have the pocketbook could equal to the big spending which an adequate prosecution of the missionary enterprise entails. The present outgo of \$21,000,000 a year, enormous as it is, comprises only a fraction of the expenditure which is necessary, if the job is to be done thoroughly.

So, naturally, as soon as the laymen really took hold, they began to do some figuring. To put the work which has heretofore been largely sustained by impulse and sentiment on a business basis, they first divided up the "heathen" population of the world among the Christian countries and churches. Here is the interesting way they go about it.

There are approximately 1,000,000,000 "heathen" in the world. On the basis of one missionary to every 25,000 of these, the present force of 13,000 missionaries accounts for 325,000,000 of heathen. Or this same result may be reached by allowing two dollars a head as the cost of evangelizing each "heathen," for so the thing has been figured out by these men who want a working basis for their undertaking. It becomes a mere matter of subtraction to show that 675,000,000 of people are at present unprovided for by the present missionary arrangement. Therefore, the laymen say that the missionary bodies should have \$80,000,000 a year and 27,000 more missionaries, for 25 years, in order really to do the job. This sort of figuring would probably have made William Carey or Robert Morrison, pioneer missionaries, gasp with astonishment, but it is the modern way.

All this is not the speculative figuring of dreamers. The laymen are after results; so they put the proposition up to every denomination by showing just how many heathen each church is responsible for and the amount of money it will have to give. And this plan of confronting a denomination definitely with its share of the gigantic scheme of world-wide evangelization has been received seriously by the various bodies. The United Presbyterians were first to accept the challenge, and they are asking of every member an average gift of eight dollars a year for their missionary work. The Presbyterians followed, a great men's missionary con-

vention having been held in Omaha in February, and the idea later approved by the general assembly, the Southern Presbyterians did likewise. The Canadian Presbyterians and Southern Baptists have also joined the movement. The Congregationalists and Northern Baptists will take up the subject early in the fall. The Episcopalians have not yet had opportunity officially to adopt a basis, but its laymen are in the forefront of the new movement.

### Stirring a Continent.

So remarkable has been the response up to date, on the part of business men of Protestantism, where this proposition has been definitely put up to them, that the leaders are sanguine of enlisting the entire body of the laity of the churches of the United States and Canada. To this end, a series of laymen's dinners, covering the big cities of the continent are projected for this winter, on the line of those successfully held last winter in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Toronto, Washington and elsewhere. These are not conventional missionary meetings, but gatherings of the strongest Christian business men in each place, managed and addressed by laymen. The business men who are behind the movement plan a systematic propaganda that shall reach every man in anywise connected with the churches, even to the remotest cross-roads congregation.

Already the movement is formidable; the most important news of the year in religious circles. Its consequences will doubtless be far-reaching. Men of foresight are already predicting certain unplanned results. One of these, they say, will be the elimination of all independent missionary work on the foreign field. The latter are a serious drain on the resources of Christendom, and, say the laymen, who have already returned from their tour of investigation, they do not come up to the representations made by their eloquent representatives in this country. The laymen's movement stands squarely behind the denominational boards. Nevertheless, it is predicted, the laymen will hold the boards strictly to account, that their missions be manned only by competent workers and that they be conducted on the broadest, most effective and most economical lines.

### Both Presbyterians.

In the Missouri state prison at Jefferson City are 1,761 prisoners. According to an article in the North American 395 of them are Baptists, 301 Methodists, six Jews and one Christian Scientist.

This calls to mind a story about the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. The good doctor was once walking home from preaching at a Sunday night meeting out in the country. In the moonlight he saw a man lying drunk in the gutter, and going up to him, gave him a shake.

"Here," he said, "it is a shame for a nice, respectable-looking man like you to be lying in the gutter."

The man opened his tipsy eyes and saw the long, black coat.

"Are you a minister?" he asked.

"Yes," said Dr. Hall, "come, get up."

"Presbyterian?" queried the inebriate.

"Yes," was the answer, somewhat impatiently, "I am."

"Then," said the other, "help me up, I'm a Presbyterian myself."

### Easy Way to Return Favors.

"If you owe somebody a dinner or something, or an entertainment," remarked the careful man, "the best way I know to return it is to send them complimentary concert tickets somebody has given you. I know a pair of such tickets that did duty six times in the way of returning obligations. I started them, they passed on to five other people, and by 'gosh' if they finally didn't get back to me."

## GIVING FINISH TO TOWELS.

May Be Scalloped and Worked with Solid Buttonhole Stitch.

The ends of the towels may be scalloped and worked with solid buttonhole stitch. There may be a design in aylet and French embroidery above the scallop on one end and the scallop with the initials on the other end. Letters from four to six inches high can be used on the towels. They should be padded.

First, take short running stitches, just inside the stamped outlines, fill the space between the running stitches with a layer of outline stitches set close and even; into this layer of outline stitches work another layer, taking the stitches of the second layer into the stitches of the first layer and not into the material. Work a third layer into the stitches of the second layer in the same manner.

Work across this padding close satin stitch, setting the needle for the satin stitch on the stamped outlines of the letter; these outlines should never be covered with the padding stitches.

## SAVE THE BREAD CRUSTS.

Dried and Run Through Meat Chopper They Will Be Found Useful.

Take the bread crusts and place in a pan in the oven, dry them thoroughly and run through the meat chopper. After they are finely ground sieve as you would ordinary meal and put into jars for future use.

What a neat shelf a woman can have in the pantry with jar foods! First there are the bread crumbs, the jar of navy beans, lima beans, dried corn, spices, crumbled parsley, which has been dried and crushed, sage, hominy, etc. A large gallon crock is splendid for holding salt, another for sugar, and by buying large quantities of sugar one gets more for the money. The pantry should be the pride of the kitchen and all neatly arranged. Nothing makes a better bread bin than a large lard can or a large stone jar. The latter will prevent bread or cakes from freezing in a cold room if they are wrapped in a tablecloth and carefully covered.

## KEEP THE FLOOR POLISHED.

Simple Method That Takes Place of Continual Work.

Hard wood floors are beginning to look a little the worse for the winter's wear. It's always a problem to keep them looking well without a continual polishing performance, summer or winter. A treatment which has stood the test of experience is this:

First wash the floor well and let it dry. Then go over it with a cloth dipped from time to time in kerosene oil, which both cleanses and penetrates the floor so that less of the boiled oil is required. The boiled oil finish should then be prepared. To make this, take two quarts of boiled linseed oil, put beeswax the size of half an egg and boil together until melted and thoroughly mixed. Care should be taken in doing this, as both materials are inflammable. While the oil is still warm apply with a wide paint brush.

It is much easier than keeping up a wax polish.

### Raisin and Coffee Bread.

Add to one cup scalded milk one-third cupful shortening, a cupful sugar and a half teaspoonful salt. Cool to lukewarm, then beat in a yeast cake dissolved in a quarter cup lukewarm milk and enough sifted flour to make a stiff batter. Cover and place where it will keep warm over night. In the morning blend a beaten egg with the dough, add one-half cupful seeded raisins and roll out the mixture in a sheet three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Put in a buttered dripping pan or a deep pie plate, having in its center a muffin ring or piece of stiff paper pinned together to make a ring. Cover and let rise until it doubles its original bulk. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven about half an hour. Eat hot with coffee.

### Koumiss.

Dissolve a third of a yeast cake in a gill of warm milk and add two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar. Have ready scalded a beer bottle with a patent fastener or if you have not this use an ordinary bottle and cork, soaking the cork well for some hours and wiring it on the bottle. Fill the bottle three-quarters full of fresh, blood-warm milk, or fresh milk heated to blood warmth, and pour in the yeast mixture. Shake hard for several minutes, then put in the cork and fasten it down securely. Set in a warm place until the contents are working and foamy, then lay in the ice chest until wanted. One yeast cake makes three bottles of koumiss, so it is well to make several bottles at one time.

### Florentines.

Make a pastry with 1½ cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter and four of lard or cotoleone. Cut in the shortening, add cold water enough to make a dough to roll out. Cut in diamond shapes and bake after pricking well. Spread with a layer of preserves or jam, then cover with a thick meringue made of three eggs beaten stiff and five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Flavor with almond extract, sprinkle with blanched chopped almonds and brown slowly. Serve cold.

### Stuffed Chicken Baked with Ham.

Order two two-pound chickens. Clean and stuff in the usual way. Rub with salt and place one-half pound ham cut in thin slices on the breasts and tie it in place with a string. Place in a baking pan and bake in a moderate oven until tender. Baste often with butter and hot water mixed. When done remove to a hot platter, surround with the ham and pour over a gravy.

### Protect Clothes.

To prevent the universally liked Gretchen apron from becoming soiled and wet so quickly by coming in contact with sink and washboard, stitch a casing on wrong side at waist line, insert tape, draw string and tie. Tack tape securely in center of front to five other people, and by 'gosh' if they finally didn't get back to me."

# PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

To Be Submitted to the Electors at the General State Election, April 21, 1908.

ACT No. 10.  
Senate Bill No. 5.  
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this resident corporation which shall use the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general State election, to be held in April, 1908, to-wit:

Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, operating, conducting or doing business in this State, which shall institute any suit or action at law or in equity against the State of Louisiana, or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or against any corporation or citizen of this State, in any other court or courts than such as may be created and organized under the Constitution and laws of this State, or which when sued by the State or any of its political subdivisions, or any of its public officers, or any corporation or citizen of this State, shall remove, or petition, or move to remove said suit to any other court than a court created and organized under the laws of this State, shall by this fact alone be deemed, prohibited and denied the right to operate, conduct, or do any business within this State and thereafter any contract, or agreement, engagement or undertaking with, or by, or to said corporation shall be utterly null and void.

Any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation, or any person acting as agent, servant or officer of such corporation who shall make or attempt to make any contract, agreement, undertaking or engagement for, with, or by, or in the name of, for the use and benefit of, such corporation, after the said corporation shall have violated any of the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than One Thousand Dollars, and may also be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided, that it is not intended hereby to interfere with or prohibit the transaction of interstate business authorized under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words, "for the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall use the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court," and the words, "against the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, prohibiting the doing of business in this State by any foreign, federal or non-resident corporation which shall use the State of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions or public officers, or any citizen of this State in the Federal Court, or which, when sued, shall remove or petition for the removal of a cause into the Federal Court," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State, which of the provisions, "for" or "against," he votes for.

J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
Approved November 25th, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.

ACT No. 12.  
Senate Bill No. 6.  
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to fixing the salaries of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Secretary of State and providing that all fees received by the Secretary of State under existing law or laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall be covered into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Articles 81 and 82 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 81. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per annum. The Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars per annum. The Secretary of State shall receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum. Each of the said officers shall be paid monthly, and no fees, or perquisites or other compensation, shall be allowed them; provided, that the

fees now, or which may hereafter be fixed by law to be charged by the Secretary of State, shall be collected and paid over by him monthly to the State Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the General Fund.

Article 82. Appropriations for the clerical expenses of the officers named in the preceding article shall specify each item of appropriation; and shall not exceed in any one year, for the removal of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars; for the Secretary of State, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, and the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State and all clerical force of the Insurance Department and all other expenses of his office shall be included in this amount; and for the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the general State election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Approved November 27th, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.

ACT No. 14.  
Senate Bill No. 9.  
SUBSTITUTE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 1.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring, that Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 286. If any railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat, or other water craft, or sleeping car company, subject hereto, directly or indirectly, or by any special rate, rebate, or other device, shall intentionally charge, demand, collect or receive from any person, firm or corporation, a greater or less compensation for any service rendered by it, than it charges, demands or receives from any other person, firm or corporation, for doing a like and contemporaneous service, or shall violate any of the rates, charges, orders, rules or decisions of said Commission, such railroad, steamboat or other water craft, express, telephone, telegraph, or sleeping car company, shall forfeit and pay to the State not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, at the suit of the State, at the domicile of the Commission.

Provided, that every order or decision of the Commission, fixing and establishing a rate or charge for the transportation of passengers or freight, or for the transmission of messages or conversations by telephone or telegraph, within the State, shall go into effect at such times as may be fixed by the Commission, and shall remain in effect and be complied with unless and until set aside by the commission, or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, rendered on final trial in a suit to set aside and annul the same.

Provided, that whenever any rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision of the Commission, is contested in court, as provided by this Constitution, or by any amendment thereto, and the same is maintained on final trial, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, or sleeping car company, or corporation, contesting the same, shall forfeit and pay to the State of Louisiana, the sum of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars, per day, for each day that the putting into effect and operation of the rate, order, charge, rule, regulation, or decision of the Commission may have been suspended by such suit, to be found and adjudged by the court in which such suit may be brought and, in all such cases, the said court shall, in its judgment, maintaining the said rate, charge, rule, regulation, order, or decision, enter up a decree and judgment against the plaintiff therein, condemning such plaintiff to pay to the State of Louisiana the amount of the said penalty or forfeiture so found and adjudged by it, which amount, after deducting therefrom the attorney's fees provided by Article 288 of this Constitution, shall, when collected, be paid into the State Treasury, for account of the General School Fund of the State.

The power and authority of the Commission shall affect and include, not only the transportation of passengers, freight, express matter, and telegraph and telephone messages, between points within this State, and the use of such instruments within this State, but shall also affect and include all matters and things connected with and concerning the service to be given by railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping car companies and corporations, in the State, and their operation within the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the general State election to be held on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1908.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all properly nominated candidates for the office herein provided for shall be voted for at said general election and the one elected shall be commissioned in the same manner, and enter upon the discharge of his office, at the time when the terms of office of the present tax collectors in said city expire, and he shall supersede the present tax collectors of said city, whose offices shall be abolished by the adoption of the amendment hereby proposed; provided, however, that should the foregoing amendment not be adopted, then the election of the Tax Collector herein provided for shall be null and void.

J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
Approved December 4, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1908, and on the official ballots to be used at such election shall be placed the words: "for the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and the words, "against the proposed amendment of Article 286 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State which of the provisions, "for" or "against," he votes for.

J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Approved November 28th, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.

ACT No. 15.  
Senate Bill No. 2.  
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to Railroads, Express, Telephone, Telegraph, Steamboat and Sleeping Car Commission.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That Article 288 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 288. The General Assembly may add to or enlarge the powers and duties of said Commission, or confer other powers and duties on them. They may also provide additional clerical, or other assistance that may be deemed necessary for the discharge of the duties of said Commission, and may add other penalties to make the work of said Commission effective.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General and the various district attorneys, to aid said commission in all legal matters, for which they shall receive not exceeding 75 per cent. of all fines and forfeitures collected by them; provided the commission may employ other attorneys in lieu of these officers on like terms.

No person in the service of, or attorney for, any railway, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat or other water craft, sleeping car company, or corporation, or pecuniarily interested in such company or corporation, shall hold the office of commissioner.

The fines collected, after paying the attorney's fees and the costs in suits, in which the commission may be cast for costs, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the foregoing amendment of the Constitution of the State, shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana and general election laws of this State at the general State election to be held in this State on the 21st day of April, 1908.

J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Approved November 28th, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.

ACT No. 25.  
House Bill No. 53.  
Chairman of the Joint Judiciary Committee A, B, C: Substitute for House Bills Nos. 2, 3 and 26.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana relative to tax collectors for the City of New Orleans, providing for the election of one Tax Collector for said city, fixing his term of office, his compensation and the clerical and other expenses of his office, and providing for the payment thereof.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, that there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of Louisiana, to-wit:

That there shall be one State Tax Collector for the City of New Orleans, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said city for the term of four (4) years. He shall receive a salary of Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars per annum, payable monthly. The fees received from delinquent tax debtors, as also the fee of \$1.00 charged for tax research certificates to the persons applying for same, shall be turned over to the State Treasury.

The Legislature at its first session, after this amendment shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, as herein provided, if the same be adopted, shall appropriate such sum as may be necessary for the payment of the clerical expenses, rent, furniture and postage for the office of said tax collector; provided, however, that the total amount of said appropriation shall not exceed the sum of \$35,000.00, and provided further, that the appropriation shall be by items showing the particular use to which such appropriated funds shall be applied.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection as required by Article 321 of the Constitution of Louisiana and the general election laws of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the third Monday in April, 1908.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all properly nominated candidates for the office herein provided for shall be voted for at said general election and the one elected shall be commissioned in the same manner, and enter upon the discharge of his office, at the time when the terms of office of the present tax collectors in said city expire, and he shall supersede the present tax collectors of said city, whose offices shall be abolished by the adoption of the amendment hereby proposed; provided, however, that should the foregoing amendment not be adopted, then the election of the Tax Collector herein provided for shall be null and void.

J. W. HYAMS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. Y. SANDERS,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.  
Approved December 4, 1907.  
NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN T. MICHEL,  
Secretary of State.