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organization of
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banks, fraternal in-
ies, and building and
estead association, not
ten dollars flat, plus not
d one-twentieth of one per
f the authorized capital stock
surplus which tax shall be levied
n increases of capital stock as
s upon original issues.
tax on private corporations,
ed for profit, for the privilege
rcising corporate functions,
exceed one-twentieth of one
t per annum on the outstand-
pital stock and surplus, ex-
banks, fraternal and life in-
companies and building and
homestead associations; no
x to be less than five dollars.
eign corporations this tax
e levied on such proportions
capital stock and surplus as
in this State in intra-state
s. In lieu of the franchise tax
ital and surplus, life insur-
ompanies, foreign and domes-
including fraternal insurance
tions, shall pay annually a flat
$150.00 plus $2.50 on each
0.00 of premiums collected in
na during the preceding

An annual ad valorem tax on
omobiles and taxicabs, and al-
all other auto-driven vehicles
for tran-portation of p..sons
ight for hire, with permission
local government of the resi-
of the owner to levy an annual
tax not to exceed $5.00. One-
f the proceeds of this State
llected from each owner shall
the State good roads funds;
ining moiety of such tax
d over by the State to
authority of the locali-
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benefit of the Ge-
such a tax is levied
shall be divided in-
classes with the fol-
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uding nephews and
their representatives,
of $500 each.
other collateral re-
within the sixth degree in-
with an exemption of $2.50

Strangers and all collater-
beyond the sixth degree,
exemption of $100 each.
maximum rate of the progres-
shall not exceed eight per
the first class, twelve per
the second class, sixteen per
the third class, twenty-five
for the fourth class, and
for the fifth class.
per cent for the fifth class.
rates to be attained when
inheritance, legacy, or donation
a half million dollars.
the minimum rates of such
be one per cent for the first
two and one-half per cent for
second class, three and three-
per cent for the third class.
per cent for the fourth class
thirteen per cent for the fifth
Whenever the rate of assess-
levied against any inheritance
or other donation, when de-
from said inheritance, leg-
or other donation would
the beneficiary a smaller
amount than he would have re-
had the inheritance, legacy,
other donation fallen into the next lower class in the classification according to amount of actual cash value, then the rate of taxation shall first calculated upon the maximum amount in said next lower class, and the remaining amount of the inheritance, legacy, or other donation shall be taxed at the rate fixed for the higher class into which the inheritance, legacy, or other donation falls.

Duplication of inheritance taxes as between this State and other States, foreign and domestic, shall be avoided by the exemption of corporeal property belonging to a decedent of this State, and situated outside of this State, to the extent of any inheritance tax of such other State; and by the exemption of incorporeal rights belonging to non-resident decendents, such as shares of stock in Louisiana corporations, notes, bonds, and evidences of debt due by Louisiana debtors or bearing on Louisiana property, to the same extent.

This tax shall also be applied to all donations inter vivos, the donees to be divided into the same classes hereinbefore defined. All donations inter vivos to the same person within a period of five years shall be taxed as if together constituting a single donation.

Legacies and donations inter vivos to educational, religious, or charitable institutions, or to trustees for educational, religious or charitable purposes, shall be exempt from this

tax, unless such donation, or legacy, shall be more than half of the disposable portion of the testator's or doner' sestate in which case the tax shall be imposed upon the entire legacy or donation and the legatees or donees shall be considered to be within the third class.

8. Such other special taxes as the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The General Assembly shall have power to levy license taxes only on persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in business or occupations that fall strictly under the domain of the police power, and for that purpose to classify all such businesses and occupations, and to graduate the tax within each class.

2. Local subdivisions of the State government shall have the power to levy licenses on businesses nd occupations falling strictly within the domain of the police power as provided in the foregoing section for the State save that such local licenses as may be levied on traffic in malt, vinous and alcoholic liquors shall not be less than those levied by the State nor less than those now or hereafter to be prescribed by the General Assembly as minimum local licenses.

3. Such local subdivisions as each may determine for itself, shall lso have the right to levy license taxes, classified and graduated with due respect to equality and uniformity within each class, on all businesses and occupations not covered by Section 2 of this article; save and except licenses on corporations, persons, firms and associations whose property or business is among the sources of revenue reserved to the State, and save and except licenses on individuals engaged in trades, occupations and callings involving the personal labor or skill of the person to be taxed, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except corporations, associations, partnerships or individu..ls engaged in manufacturing or industrial pursuits whose capital stock, r capital in business, is less than five thousand dollars, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except persons, rms and corporations engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. In no event shall any such local license exceed one-tenth of one percent of the gross receipts of the licensee, provided that no license shall be less than $5.00, nor shall the license provided for in this section be levied unless the general property tax of each taxing locality, when exercised to sixty per cent of its limit, shall not be sufficient to pay the expenses of its government. Whenever a municipal license equals the ense levied by the parish, only the nicipal license shall be due and table.

ARTICLE V.

All assessments of property
purposes shall be made by
Tax Commission, composed
embers to be elected, not
July 1, 1913, by a Board
the Governor, the State
the State Treasurer
e qualified electors of
Railroad Commission
tituted at this date.
t be subject to re-
the causes and in
d for the removal

he first commis-
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d each is to
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they shall
val except for
e manner provide
of district judges.

2. The terms of t
sioners shall be for
six years. The perio
serve shall be determ
At the expiration of
election shall be for the
six years; and commissio
be elected and vacancies
ny unexpired term by the
electors of the respective
Commission Districts at the
congressional elections held
State the First Tuesday
first Monday in November
ears; and at the said co
election held just prior to the exp
ration of their respective terms.

3. The Commission shall m
ain an office and have its dom
at Baton Rouge, and the mem
shall reside in Baton Rouge a
ote their time exclusively to the dis-
charge of their duties.

4. They shall each receive a sal-
ry of Five Thousand Dollars per
nnum beginning January 1, 1914,
nd their traveling expenses, not ex-
ceeding a maximum amount to be
fixed from time to time by the Gen-
eral Assembly, an itemized account
of which shall be rendered in an an-
nual report

5. The chairman of the first
Commission shall be named by the
appointing Board and serve until the
expiration of his term of office, and
hereafter the Commission shall se-
lect its own chairman.

6. The Commission and the indi-
vidual members thereof shall per-
orm such duties in respect to as-
sessment and taxation as are herein
prescribed, and such other and fur-
her duties as the General Assembly
may from time to time prescribe.

7. The General Assembly shall
provide said Commission with
adequate clerical force.

8. The Commission shall have
power to adopt and enforce such
easonable rules, regulations and
modes of procedure, not inconsite-
ent with law, as it may deem proper
or the discharge of its duties, and
o hear and determine complaints
hat may be made against assess-
ents, and other of its acts, re-
r authorized by law. quired

9. The Commission shall have
power to summon and compel the at-
tendance of witnesses, to swear wit-
nesses, and to compel the pro...
f books and papers, to take test.
mony under commission, and to pun-
ish for contempt, as fully as is pro-
vided by law for the district courts.
The General Assembly may provide
other penalties for violating the or-
ders of the Commission.

10. If any person, firm, associa-
tion or corporation shall be dissatis-
fied with the assessment made or
action taken by the Commission,
such party may file a petition set-
ting forth the cause of objection to
such assessment or action of the
Commission or to either or both in
a court of competent jurisdiction, at
the domicile of the Commission,
against said Commission as defend-
ant. Either party may appeal to
the Supreme Court of the State with-
out regard to the amount involved;
such appeals to be returnable within
ten days after the date that the de-
cision of the lower court becomes
final. All such cases, both in the

trial and appellate court, shall be tried summarily, and by preference over all other cases. Such cases may be tried in the court of the first instance either in chambers or at term time.

11. No bond shall be required of said Commission in any case in any court, nor shall advance costs, or security for costs, be required of it.

12. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and the various district attorneys, on proper request or direction by the Commission or the Governor, to aid the said Commission in all legal matters, and to prosecute and defend all cases in accordance with such requests and directions. A failure on the part of uch law officers, when so requested or directed to perform the duties here imposed upon them, shall constitute misfeasance in office.

ARTICLE VI.

1. After January 1, 1914, all assessments for all State purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall be completed on or before April 1st in each year, and the taxes shall become due and payable on the first Monday in June of each year, and shall become delinquent on the first Monday in September in each year. Each parish and municipality shall have the right to fix the date for the completion of its local assessments, and the payment of its local taxes and licenses general and special, until otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly. Until otherwise provided, existing laws on these subjects shall be operative. Levee district taxes and forced contributions exclusive of produce taxes, shall be assessed and become delinquent coincidentally with parish taxes.

2. Public service corporations shall be assessed on their physical property and on their franchises separately, but the General Assembly shall have power to direct the Tax Commission to assess the property of such corporations at a valuation including both physical property and franchises, to be determined by gross receipts, or by dividends on stocks and interest paid on bonded debt, or by any other available method.

3. Incorporated banks shall be assessed by assessing the stockholders on the book value of the stock, . e., capital stock, surplus and undivided profits less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, and less such further deductions of not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduction shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits; all taxes to be paid by the banks and charged to the stockholders.

4. Individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled in this State shall be assessed on the amount of capital, surplus and undivided profits actually employed in their business, less the assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed, actually and exclusively used and employed in their business, and less such further deductions not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduction shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

5. Foreign banks, and individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domiciled out of this State but doing busi-ess in this State, shall be assessed on such proportion of their capital, urplus and undivided profits as is ctually employed in this State, less he assessed value of real estate locally assessed and taxed actually and exclusively used and employed in their business in this State, and less such further deductions, not less than five per cent on their loans and discounts, to cover bad debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deduc-ions shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

6. Insurance, bonding and surety ompanies, and persons, firms and associations engaged in the insur-nce, bonding and surety business, cluding, however, fraternal insur-e companies and associations, l be taxed on a percentage of gross premiums received upon usiness done in this State, less premiums and reinsurance in
s or associations authoriz-
usiness in this State. The
aforesaid shall not exceed
t for all branches of in-
ling and surety busi-
e and industrial in
all not exceed two
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ial taxes to sup-
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authorized to be taxed
the laws of any other St
try any taxes, fines, penal
ses, fees, deposits of money
curities, or other obligations
hibitions are imposed on ins
bonding or surety companies o
State doing business in such o
State or country, or upon their age.
therein in excess of such taxes, pe
alties, fees, licenses, deposits of mon-
ey, or of securities, or other obliga-
tions or prohibitions imposed upon
such insurance, bonding or surety
companies of such other State or
country, so long as such laws con-
tinue in force the same obligations
and prohibitions of whatsoever kind
may be imposed by the General As-
sembly of this State upon insurance,
bonding or surety companies of such
other State or country doing business
in this State.

7. Irrigation canals shall be tax-
ed on a percentage not to exceed two
per cent of their gross receipts, only
such real estate and the buildings
and structures thereon, rights of
way, machinery, tools and imple-
ments as are necessary to the opera-
of any canal shall be included
covered by this tax on gross
All other real estate and
property of the owner of
shall be locally assessed
ms
tion in an
receipts.
personal
any canal
and taxed.

refineries, rice mills
mills, cotton seed oil
eries of petroleum
shall be assessed
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provided by
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elected to
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8. All suga
cotton seed oil
refineries and refi
and its products
on the fair market va

9. Until otherwise
the General Assembly
two-thirds of the member
each house, all operating
sulphur, salt or other mine.
oil or gas wells, all stone qu
sand, gravel and shell pits sha
taxed upon a percentage of the gr
value of the product at the mou
of the mine, well, quarry or pit.

This percentage shall not exceed five per cent for sulphur; three per cent for salt; two and one-half per cent for oil and gas, and two per cent for rock and other minerals, inclusive of gravel, sand and shells. This tax shall not apply to the product of any mines, quarries or pits or oil or gas wells, where the owner, other than public service corporations, uses the same for his personal purposes and does not sell the same or its products or manufacture the same into another product for sale. Where gravel, sand or shells are taken from the beds of public waters, or from shores not subject to private ownership, the General Assembly may levy special taxes per cubic yard of material taken out and may levy a different special tax for each of said objects of taxation. The Government of the United States for any purposes, and contractors engaged in the construction of any public work for the State or for the United States solely for the purpose of such public work are authorized to take free from taxation gravel- shell or sand from the beds of public waters and the public shores of the State. Every citizen of the State shall have a similar right to take such materials for his own personal use free from taxation, unless they are taken for sale. All real and personal property of the owners of such mines wells, quarries and pits except machinery, tools and implements absolutely essential to the operation of any mine, oil or gas well, stone quarry, sand, gravel or shell pit, and except the products themselves while in the hands of the producer, shall be locally assessed and taxed.

10. All real and personal property reserved for local taxation shall be assessed at such percentage not to exceed 100 per cent of its fair market value as each local governing authority may establish, and a lower percentage may be established for personal than for real property or for the values of improvements than for lands and values.

11. In all assessments of real property whether for local or for State purposes, the value of the land shall be assessed separately from the value of the improvements; but railroad, pipe line and canal rights of way, whether held in fee or under easement, may be assessed separately from, or together with, the improvements thereon as the Tax Commission may deem most practicable.

12. Assessments shall be arranged geographically as far as possible either upon roll or upon separate records and the General Assembly shall pass laws providing for the printing and publication in pamphlet form of the records, showing such geographically arranged assessments, and for the sale of such pamphlets at a small price.

13. Every taxpayer shall have the right of testing the correctness of his assessment in the courts within such time as the General Assembly may prescribe; and no property shall be assessed for a sum in excess of the percentage of its fair market value, as prescribed by the governing authority.

14. State licenses and special State taxes shall be due and payable at such time as the General Assembly may prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.

1. Every municipality shall have the right to provide, at its discretion, by ordinance of its governing authority, the officer or officers, who shall collect its taxes, and to fix the compensation to be paid such officer or officers, and the mode of their election or appointment; and every parish shall elect by a vote of its qualified electors the officer, or officers, to assess its property for taxation, the compensation of such officer or officers to be fixed by the police jury not less than ten months before the election, and not subject to change during the elected officer's incumbency. This power shall not be exercised in the parishes, nor in the parish of Orleans as to assessors, until the terms of office of the present incumbents expire. After January 1, 1914, and until the expiration of the terms of said officers, all local assessments shall be made by the assessors of each parish and the assessors of New Orleans at the present rate of compensation. All local taxes and licenses except those levied by municipalities, shall be collected by the Sheriff of each parish, except the parish of Orleans, at the present rate of compensation unless such compensation shall be changed by the General Assembly. After January 1, 1914, Parish Assessors shall be compensated by the parishes and the assessors of the parish of Orleans by the city of New Orleans. If under the referendum amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes, subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then each municipality so relieved from such taxation, shall have the right by its governing authority, to provide for the appointment or election of its own assessor or assessors and to fix their compensation.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. In order to reimburse parishes and municipalities now free from parish taxes for loss of revenue caused by the withdrawal of the sources of State revenue from parish and municipal taxation, there is hereby granted to each parish and to each municipal corporation the right
an additional tax of six mills
gregated property.
order to similarly reimburse
ies not now free from par-
h parish shall levy an-
ht years after January
ix mill tax aforesaid.
eof as may be neces-
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provided in the following
for compensation by the S.
ishes. If the proceeds of s
remaining to each parish, af
the proceeds of the levy of
per cent tax now permitted to
levied, after making the compens
tion aforesaid, shall not be sufficien
to repay to said parish the sum it
would have received by the levy of
its present one per cent alimony tax
on the basis of the assessment rolls
of 1911, plus an increase of five per
cent on the amount of said tax, then
the State shall compensate each par-
ish the amount of such deficiency
as fixed and reported by the Tax
Commission.

3. Any municipality now free, or hereafter made free, from parish taxation which is now reimbursed by the levy of the additional six mill tax, the power to levy which is hereby granted to it, shall be compensated by the General Assembly on the basis above provided for compensation by the State to the parishes, the amount of said compensation to be fixed by the Tax Commission.

4. The obligation to make the compensations herein provided for shall be mandatory on the General Assembly, but no such compensations shall be made after the year 1921.

5. After the year 1921, no parish shall levy any part of such six mills within the limit of any incorporated municipality and said municipalities shall be entitled to levy and collect such six mill tax for their own account.

6. The claims of each parish and municipality for compensation shall be presented to the Tax Commission, which shall examine such claims and report the facts and its conclusions to the General Assembly on or before the first day of each regular session.

7. In reimbursement for the State sources of revenue herein withdrawn from her assessed values, and for the joint benefit of her alimony and her existing one per cent debt tax, the city of New Orleans, After January 1, 1914, is hereby granted the right to levy annually and shall levy annually as long as said one per cent debt tax is required by law to be levied, an additional tax of six mills Out of the proceeds of this tax, there shall be paid by preference annually to the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, for the benefit of the one per cent debt tax, a sum equal to that which said tax produced in the year 1912 on the segregated sources of State revenue situated within the city limits, and the balance of the proceeds of said six mill tax shall go to the alimony fund of the city.

8. The two mill ad valorem special ewerage and water tax of the city of New Orleans shall continue to be levied as long as required by law on the sources of State revenue subject to an ad valorem tax.

9. In case the referendum amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted providing a way to relieve municipalities from general parish taxes subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to all parishes voting for such release to be levied on property outside of the municipalities, and the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to each municipality so released to be levied on the property within its corporate limits, the obligation of the State to make compensation remaining the same. Whether said amendment shall be adopted or not the power to levy the extra tax of six mills, hereby granted to all municipalities that are now exempt from parish taxes shall remain undisturbed.

10. And whether said amendment shall be adopted or not adopted, the police juries of the several parishes and the governing authorities of cities (the parish of Orleans excepted) and towns not subject to parish taxes shall levy and collect and turn over o the duly constituted school authorities under the supervision and control of the State Board of Education, an amount equal to at least three-tenths of the gross amount of advalorem taxes, which they levy and collect, provided that such amount shall never be less in any parish or municipality than the greatest amount due from such parish or municipality to the school board from the constitutional three mill school ad valorem tax collected for either the year 1911 or 1912, taking the year which yielded the highest amount. Provided further, that cities and towns that are not exempt from the payment of parish taxes shall not be required to pay this ad valorem tax if it be already imposed by the parish authorities; provided further, that this ad valorem tax shall not be imposed to the maximum whenever the school board certifies that a smaller levy will meet the needs of the schools.

11. All property the taxation of which is reserved to the State, except proudcts of mines, of stone quarries of sand, gravel or shell pits, and of oil or gas wells, as well as all other property, which may not be specially exempted from such taxation, shall continue to be subject to special taxes now in force, and shall be liable to such special taxes as may be imposed by local, special districts and political subdivisions in the future in accordance with law; provided that no parish or incorporated municipality shall levy a special tax for the support of any purpose which it is obligated to take care of out of its ordinary alimony, until it shall have first exhausted its ordinary taxing power, upon an assessment of at least fifty per cent of the market value of the property subject to its taxing authority.

12. Levee District Taxes and forced contributions shall continue to be levied within each district on the sources of State revenue situated in each levee district, and all levee taxes and contributions shall be collected by the sheriff of each parish, under existing law, and in New Orleans by the State tax collectors until June 30, 1916, and thereafter by the collecting officer of the city of New Orleans.

13. The taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections 8, 11 and 12, as to property reserved for State revenue shall be based on the assessment made by the State Tax Commission for State purposes, equalized annually by said Tax Commission in each parish or municipality to the basis of assessment therein locally established.

ARTICLE IX.

1. All revenues received by the State from all sources shall go into a fund called the General Fund, and the General Assemby shall apportion said fund among all the public purposes for which taxation is levied, setting aside, however, each year, the following:

A. For the General Public School Fund not less than one-fifth of the gross revenues of the State from all sources provided that such apportionment shall never be less than One lion and Thirty Thousand Dollars 030,000).

For the General Engineer Fund s than Four Hundred Thous- llars ($400,000).

or Confederate Pensions not the amount provided or to ed by the Constitution.

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The Oil for Every Motor—for Every Climate—Sold Everywhere, is
Polarine
The Standard Oil for Motors
Meets every gasoline motor need—both four and two cycle types. Stands any heat that any motor will ever develop, lubricating perfectly in summer as well as in winter temperatures—flowing freely at zero.
—Always dependable—always the same.
All because we begin to perfect it at the point where most oils are deemed finished.
And because we bring to bear all our vast resources and forty years of experience.
Motorists know it's the "Cream of Motor Oils." It's "The Universal Motor Oil." It has been tested for you—in all makes of cars. We stand behind it. Try it.
For sale everywhere by all reputable dealers.
The tin seal intact under the screw-cap shows that the can was filled at the plant and that the oil is genuine Polarine. This protects the user, also the dealer who wants to give his customers the right oil every time.
Write for free booklet, "Motoring in Zero or Tropical Weather." It tells all about motor oils—Polarine in particular.
The Saving in Barrels
Those who usually buy oil in small amounts can save a neat sum buying by the barrel or half-barrel. It's economy for everyone who owns a gasoline car to buy this way.
Polarine Lubricants
Prepared in consistencies to meet individual preference—and mechanical conditions of transmissions, differentials, universal joints, ball and roller bearings, timing gears, etc.
"A" grade - Semi-Fluid Oil
"B" grade - Semi-Fluid Grease
"BB" grade - Semi-Solid Grease
Also include Cup Grease and Fibre Grease of high melting point.
All are called POLARINE and are the recognized standard grease for MotorCar and Motor Boat lubrication.
Each grade has superior merit in durability and cushioning properties.

Standard Oil Company
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)

D. For the Good Roads Fund not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), plus the whole proceeds of the State's moiety of the special automobile, taxicab and auto-driven vehicle tax.

E. For the Public Debt Fund not less than Five Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars ($525,000) or not less than Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($650,000), if the Public Debt amendment submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted is adopted.

ARTICLE X.

1. All State taxes and licenses except as hereinafter provided shall be collected by the State Treasurer The General Assembly shall provide such additional clerical force in the Treasurer's office as may be necessary to enable him to perform the duties herein prescribed.

2. The General Assembly shall the power to provide for special Revenue Agents, not to exceed three in number, to assist the Treasurer in collecting all licenses, and taxes, and to assist the Tax Commission in gathering information for levying assessments, and shall fix the compensation and duties of such agents.

ARTICLE XI.

1. All articles and parts of articles of the Constitution of 1898 on the subject of assessment and taxation, and all amendments thereto on said subjects contrary to or in conflict with the provisions of this amendment be and the same are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

1. No part of this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect until January 1, 1914, except that the provisions of sections one, two, five, six and seven of Article III, as to special taxes shall go into effect as soon as the General Assembly shall pass laws carrying them into effect, and the provisions of sections three and four of said article shall go into effect on January 1, 1913, provided laws carrying them into effect shall be passed on or before March 1, 1913; provided further, that laws carrying them into effect may be enacted at any later date.

2. On and after January 1, 1914, the office of the State Board of Appraisers and the office of State Board of Equalization shall be abolished, but the present incumbents shall hold their offices at the present rate of compensation until their present terms shall expire and they shall aid the tax commission in putting the system provided for in this amendment into operation, and in that connection they shall perform such duties as the Tax Commission and the General Assembly may prescribe.

3. The license tax authorized by the present Constitution to be levied on the severance of natural resources from the soil, shall be superseded by this amendment as to the severance of minerals, oil and gas, and shall be levied only on the severance of forest products.

4. When this amendment goes into effect on January 1, 1914, the special State taxes levied for good roads and for Confederate Veterans as now established, or that may be established, by the amendment to be submitted to the people at the time this amendment is submitted, shall cease, and the General Assembly shall make provision out of the general fund for the benefit of each of these special funds as hereinabove provided.

5. All State taxes and licenses uncollected on January 1, 1914, for 1913 and previous years, shall be collected and accounted for, under existing laws, by the sheriffs in the parishes, and the State Tax Collector in New Orleans, but all such collections must be completed by June 30, 1916, up to which date the State Tax Collector of New Orleans shall remain in office. He shall also collect all State licenses levied in the parish of Orleans until said date and the General Assembly shall provide for a reduction of his clerical force to take place on June 30, 1914. After June 30, 1916, any State licenses and taxes then remaining unpaid, shall be collected by the State Treasurer. The General Assembly shall by appropriate legislation provide compensation on an equitable basis to the tax collectors and assessors of the several parishes for the sums they may lose after January 1, 1914, to the date of the expiration of their terms of office in commissions on the State taxes that would have accrued on the sources of revenue segregated to the State, provided that the State shall be under no obligation to reimburse them in any greater amount than will guarantee to them a sum equal to the total of the commissions of their office for the years 1911 or 1912, taking the year which shows the highest amount, and the General Assembly shall at its regular session in 1914 and 1916 make an estimate of the probable amount needed for such purpose, and make appropriations to cover the same; and at the biennial sessions of 1916 and 1918 it shall make a further appropriation to cover any deficiency.

6. The amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people at the same time that this amendment is submitted, proposing to exempt from taxation the objects therein specially set forth, if adopted, shall not be affected by the provisions of this amendment; nor shall this amendment be construed as affecting any property now exempt from taxation under the Constitution of 1898 and its amendments.

7. The Public Debt Amendment, submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is sumbittad, if adopted, shall be superseded by this amendment in respect to the mode of providing the public debt fund guaranteed by such amendment.

Prior to January 1, 1914, the General Assembly shall pass proper statutes to carry this amendment into operation; and the governor shall call an extra session of that body for that purpose as soon as convenient after this amendment is adopted.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That there shall be printed on the ballots to be used at said election the words "For the amendment to the Constitution reorganising and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation," and the words "Against the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessment and taxation."

And each voter shall indicate on his ballot, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against said amendment.

L. E. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS C. BARRET,
Lieutenant Gvernor and President of the Senate.
Approved August 24, 1912.
L. E. HALL,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy.
ALVIN E. HEBERT,
Secretary of State.

PETIT JURY FOR OCTOBER TERM OF COURT.

	Name.	Ward.
1.	Chas L. Olsen	1
2.	Jules Jenkins	5
3.	Anatole Beaucoudray	3
4.	R. H. Dutsch	3
5.	Ray McKee	2
6.	James N. Davis	4
7.	Ed. Foy	8
8.	John Willie	2
9.	Ed. Marrero	3
10.	Losa Rogers	2
11.	Wm. Koepp	1
12.	Alonzo Luther	8
13.	Wm. Shield	4
14.	Steve Abney	10
15.	Oscar Garcia	9
16.	Louis Wehrli	3
17.	Ernest Carmicheal	4
18.	Ed. Crawford	6
19.	Simon Levy	8
20.	Marshal Talley	5
21.	Emile Francis	4
22.	Willie Wager	1
23.	W. H. Booth	2
24.	Chas. Theobald	3
25.	Jesse Talley	9
26.	Willie Davis	7
27.	W. J. Warren	2
28.	Ed. Burns	7
29.	A. B. Dubuisson	9
30.	Chas. A. David	4

A true copy.
E. J. FREDERICK,
Clerk of Court.

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