terms and denominations, and payable at such times and places, within a period of not exceeding forty years from the date thereof, as the City Council of Shreveport shall determine. Said bonds shall be issued in serial form and shall be payable in annual installments, commencing not more than one year from their respective dates, and the installment payable in each year shall be so fixed that when the annual interest is added thereto, the several annual total amounts of principal and interest to be paid shall be as nearly equal as practicable.

Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and the Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Shreveport, and countersigned by the Commissioners of Accounts and Finances, and the coupons shall have the fac-simile signatures of the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer. In case any such officer whose signature or counter-signature, who appears on such bond or coupon, shall cease to be such officer before delivery of said bond or coupon to the purchaser, such signature or counter-signature shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes.

Section 4. The principal and interest of all bonds authorized by this amendment shall be payable in gold coin of the United States of America or its equivalent, of the standard weight and fineness at the time of the issuance thereof, and shall be exempt from all forms of taxation.

Section 5. The full faith and credit of the City of Shreveport are pledged for the payment of principal and interest of all bonds issued under this amendment. The principal and interest of all bonds authorized and to be issued under this amendment shall be paid out of tax which shall be levied annually by the City Council of Shreveport, upon all taxable property in said city, sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as they respectively become due. The tax so levied is to be in excess of the general and special taxes provided for elsewhere in this Constitution, and is not to be affected by nor to affect the limitations elsewhere contained in the Constitution as to the issuance of bonds, and the levying of taxes by municipalities.

Section 6. The provisions hereof are self-operative, and the City Council of Shreveport may by ordinance carry them into effect.

Be it further enacted, etc., That the amendment proposed by this Act shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1916; and there shall be printed on the official ballot to be used in said election the words, "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana providing for the funding of certain debts of the City of Shreveport," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana providing for the funding of certain debts of the City of Shreveport;" and each elector shall indicate on the ballot cast by him whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 5, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 115

Senate Bill No. 72. By Mr. Vincent
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article 48 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to the limitation of legislative powers by adding the words, "River improvement districts, harbor improvement districts and navigation districts" to the proviso, excepting municipal corporations having a population of not less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, or to the organization of levee districts and parishes, from the provisions of said Article 48 of the Constitution providing for "Creating corporations or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters 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 the following amendment to Article 48 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, for their adoption or rejection, at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1916, as follows:

Article 48. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law on the following specified subjects:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Changing the names of persons.

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases.

Authorizing the laying out, opening, closing, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys, or relating to ferries and bridges, or incorporating bridge or ferry companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State.

Authorizing the adoption of legitimation of children or the emancipation of minors.

Granting divorces.

Changing the law of descent or succession.

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disabilities.

Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury.

Authorizing the construction of street passenger railroads in any incorporated town or city.

Regulating labor, trade, manufacturing or agriculture.

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending, or explaining the charters thereof; provided, this shall not apply to municipal corporations having a population of not less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, or to the organization of levee districts and parishes, river improvement districts, harbor improvement districts and navigation districts.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity.

Extending the time for assessment of or collection of taxes, or for the relief of any assessor or collectors of taxes from the performance of his official duties, or of his sureties for liability; nor shall any such law or ordinance be passed by any political corporation of the State.

Regulating the practice of jurisdiction of any court, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effects of judicial sales.

Exempting property from taxation.

Fixing the rate of interest.

Concerning any criminal or civil actions.

Giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or to any illegal disposition of property.

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes.

Legalizing the authorized or invalid acts of any officer, servant or agent of the State, or of any parish or municipality thereof.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the official ballot to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the words, "For the proposed amendment to Article 48 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to the inclusion of river and improvement districts, harbor improvement district, and navigation districts in the proviso, excepting municipal corporations having a population of no tless than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, levee districts and parishes from the provisions of said Article 48 of the Constitution providing for the creating, corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof;" and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to Article 48 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to the inclusion of river and improvement districts, harbor improvement districts, and navigation districts in the proviso, excepting municipal corporations having a population of not less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, levee districts and parishes from the provision of said Article 48 of the Constitution providing for the creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof." And each elector shall indicate, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 5, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 134

Senate Bill No. 135. By Mr. Pearce
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of 1913 authorizing and empowering the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, or its successors, to fund its indebtedness and issue notes therefor, serially or otherwise, not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and empowering the General Assembly to provide the methods of carrying this amendment into effect.

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, adopted in November, 1913, be submitted to the duly qualified electors at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, for their ratification or rejection:

"The Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, or its successor or successors in office, is hereby authorized and empowered to incur debt, issue interest bearing notes in serials or other form for a term not to exceed fifteen years, to the amount of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of funding and retiring its floating and other outstanding indebtedness, and is authorized to secure same by mortgage on any or all of its real estate, and the faith and credit of the State of Louisiana is hereby pledged to guarantee the payment of said obligations and the interest thereon, but the Board of Control or its successor shall be required to pay same out of its own revenues and earnings, and only when the same are exhausted shall the State make good the residue. The General Assembly shall pass the necessary enabling act to carry this amendment into effect, and Act No. 137 of the Acts of 1916 on this subject matter is hereby approved for this purpose."

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the Secretary of State be and he is authorized to have printed on the official ballot to be voted in November, 1916, the words, "For the amendment to the Constitution funding the debt of the Penitentiary Board," and the words, "Against the amendment to the Constitution funding the debt of the Penitentiary Board," and each elector shall indicate whether he votes for or against said amendment, in accordance with the general election laws of the State.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 5, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 155

House Bill No. 188. By Mr. Powell
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article One Hundred and Twenty-nine (129) of the Constitution, relative to fees.

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 an amendment to Article One Hundred and Twenty-nine (129) of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1916, said proposed amendment to be as follows:

"Article 129. The General Assembly shall provide a general fee and cost bill to regulate the fees and costs to be charged for the services of sheriffs, clerks and recorders, justices of the peace, constables and coroners, in all civil matters; from which compensation for the services of said officials may be provided according to law. Salaries may be fixed for said officials, and if the fees and costs collected by them exceed such salaries, such excess may be disposed of according to law. The General Assembly may provide in all civil cases for the service of process and pleadings by litigants themselves.

Acts No. 142 and No. 143 of the General Assembly of 1916, on this subject matter, shall go into effect as statutes of the State on July 1, 1917.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That the official ballot to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the following words: "For the proposed amendment to Article 129 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to authorizing salaries for sheriffs, clerks and other officials," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to Article 129 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to authorizing salaries for sheriffs, clerks and other officials."

And each elector voting shall indicate, on said ballot, as provided by law, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved: July 5, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

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Act No. 168

House Bill No. 252—Joint Resolution.
By Mr. Powell.
AN ACT

Proposing an amendment to Articles 225 and 226 of the Constitution relative to assessment and taxation.

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 an amendment to Articles 225 and 226 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, of 1916, said proposed amendment to be as follows:

"Article 225. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and property shall be taxed in a manner directed by law; provided that the valuation of property for the assessment of State taxes, levied by the General Assembly and by this Constitution, may be different from the valuation fixed for all other purposes; provided, further, the assessment of all property shall never exceed the actual cash value thereof; and provided, further, that the taxpayers shall have the right of testing the correctness of their assessments before the courts of justice.

"Article 226. There shall be and is hereby created a Board of State Affairs whose duty it shall be to assess, for State purposes, all taxable property throughout the State of Louisiana. It shall have such other authority relative to State assessment, budget, income and expenditure as may be conferred upon it by the General Assembly. The board shall be composed of three members, who shall be appointed by the Governor for such terms as may be fixed by the General Assembly. The board shall enter upon its duties on January 1, 1917. The General Assembly shall have full authority to define the powers and duties of the board and to fix the salaries of the members thereof. Act No. 140, of the General Assembly for the year 1916, on this subject matter, shall go into effect as a statute of the State, on the first day of January, 1917."

Section 2. Be it further resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring, That the official ballot to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the following words: "For the proposed amendment to Articles 225 and 226 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to assessment and taxation, and abolishing the Board of Appraisers," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to Articles 225 and 226 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to assessment and taxation, and abolishing the Board of Appraisers." And each elector voting shall indicate on said ballot, as provided by law, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 203

House Bill No. 458. By Mr. Leopold, Chairman Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees. Substitute for House Bill No. 225.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, the City of New Orleans is at present exposed to storm damage and floods, and it is highly advisable and necessary for said city to have more adequate protection therefrom than can at present be secured under existing laws. Therefore, in order to promote the public safety, health, comfort and convenience:

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 be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, as follows:

(a) The Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District is hereby empowered to construct and maintain levees and embankments along, over and in the bed of Lake Pontchartrain, at such distance from the present shore line as the said Board may determine, not to exceed twenty-five hundred (2,500) feet from the present shore line, and along and on the shores adjacent thereto, and along the canals connecting therewith, and in such other places in the Parish of Orleans and the adjacent parishes as the Board may determine, said levees and embankments to be of such height, width, slope, design and character of material as the said Board may determine, and to protect said levees and embankments with such pilings, revetments or walls as it may deem proper.

(b) To enable said Board to perform said work and for the purpose thereof, the Board is hereby given a right of way over and use of all public lands, including such portions of the water bottom of said lake as it may deem necessary. It is also given the right to acquire, by donation, purchase, expropriation or appropriation, all private lands or other property in such territory in the Parish of Orleans and adjoining parishes as the said Board now has authority and jurisdiction over under this amendment, and under existing laws, and which the said Board may deem necessary or expedient for any of the purposes of said Board, and to pay therefor in the same manner as the said Board now pays for property taken by it on the Mississippi River front in the parish of Orleans.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., that the official ballot to be used at such election shall have printed thereon the words: "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District to make certain constructions along Lake Pontchartrain and elsewhere," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District to make certain constructions along Lake Pontchartrain and elsewhere." And each elector shall indicate his vote on the proposed amendment as provided in the general election laws of the State.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

House Bill No. 248. By Mr. Shell

An Act

Submitting to the people of the State of Louisiana an amendment to Article 273 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 the members elected to each House concurring, that the following amendment to Article 273 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana be and the same is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November of the year 1916, to-wit:

"Article 273. Every railroad or other corporation, organized or doing business in this State under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a general office in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and where shall be kept for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, the names of the owners of stock, the amount owned by them, respectively, the amount of stock paid in, and by whom, the transfers of said stock, with the date of transfer, the amount of its assets and liabilities, the names and places of residence of its officers. All public service corporations organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana shall maintain in this State, in charge of one or more of the general officers of such company, their general offices for the operation and conduct of the business of such corporation."

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That this proposed amendment be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Louisiana for adoption or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1916.

That the official ballots to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the words, "For the proposed amendment to Article 273 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to public service corporations," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to Article 273 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, relative to public service corporations," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State, whether or not he votes for or against the amendment.

A true copy of House Bill No. 248 by Mr. Shell, proposing an amendment to Article 273 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, session of 1916.

JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 216

House Bill No. 324. By Mr. W. Carruth Jones of East Baton Rouge Parish.
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, authorizing Municipal Corporations, Parishes and Wards to levy certain taxes on property in the acquisition and support of Municipal, Parish and Ward fairs, and providing for the calling of special elections to authorize the levy of said tax, and to authorize the City of Shreveport, Parish of Caddo, to levy said tax for the use of the State Fair of Louisiana, at Shreveport, La.; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch thereof concurring, That, subject to the ratification and approval of the electors of this State, the Constitution of the State be amended by incorporating therein the following provisions, to-wit:

Section 1. That every Municipal Corporation, Parish or Ward, when authorized to do so by a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers of said Municipal Corporation, Parish or Ward, qualified as electors under the Constitution and laws of this State, voting at an election held for that purpose, notice of which election having been published for thirty days in the official journal of the said Municipal Corporation or Parish, or, if there is no official journal, in a journal published therein, may assess and levy a tax upon the taxable property assessed in said Municipal Corporation, Parish or Ward, the proceeds of which is to be used for the purchase and improvements of grounds and for premium awards for the Municipal, Parish or Ward fairs. Provided, that this tax shall not exceed one mill upon the assessed valuation of the property within said Municipal Corporation, Parish or Ward, and provided, further, that said tax shall not run for a period exceeding ten years.

Section 2. That the City of Shreveport, or Parish of Caddo, when authorized in the manner set forth in the preceding section, may levy and assess the tax provided for in said section and use the proceeds therefrom for the benefit of the State Fair of Louisiana, located in said City of Shreveport.

Section 3. That resident women tax payers may vote in the election herein provided for in person or by proxy.

Section 4. That the Police Juries of the several parishes and the Councils of the several municipalities, upon petition of one-fourth of the property owners and tax payers of any parish, ward or municipality, shall call the election herein provided for.

Section 5. That the amendment provided by this act shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1916, and there shall be printed on the official ballot to be used in said election the words: "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizing Municipal Corporations, Parishes and Wards to vote certain taxes on property for the acquisition and support of Municipal Corporation, Parish and Ward fairs, and the Parish of Caddo and City of Shreveport for the State Fair of Louisiana, at Shreveport, La.," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana authorizing Municipal Corporations, Parishes and Wards to vote certain taxes on property for the acquisition and support of Municipal Corporations, Parish and Ward fairs, and the Parish of Caddo and City of Shreveport for the State Fair of Louisiana, at Shreveport, La;" and each elector shall indicate on the ballot cast by him whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 252

Senate Bill No. 181. By Mr. Davey
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to Article 133 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana relative to the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

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 the following amendment be submitted to the electors of this State, for their approval or rejection, at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916.

Article 133. The Civil District Court shall have exclusive and general original probate jurisdiction, and exclusive original civil jurisdiction, in all cases where the amount in dispute or the funds to be distributed shall exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and exclusive jurisdiction in suits by married women for separation of property, in suits for separation from bed and board, for divorce, for nullity of marriage, or for interdiction, and in suits involving title to immovable property, or to office or other public position, or civil or political rights; and in all other cases, except as hereinafter provided, where no specific amount is in contest, and of all proceedings for the appointment of receivers or liquidators to corporations or partnerships. And said court shall have authority to issue all such writs, process and orders as may be necessary or proper for the purpose of the jurisdiction herein conferred upon it. The judges of said Court en Banc shall have control over the Judicial Expense Fund for the Parish of Orleans, accruing and accrued, and to this end shall fix and regulate, from time to time, the number of deputies and employees of the offices of the Clerk of the Civil District Court, and City Courts, Register of Conveyances and Recorder of Mortgages of said Parish, and their expenses, and also shall have power to fix the tariff of costs and charges to be paid for official services, which shall not exceed in any respect the tariffs now fixed by law, in said offices, which are paid into, and constitute said fund. Due publication of which tariff, when made, shall be given. They shall have power to determine whether any amounts from said fund, or its excess, shall be devoted to the expense of taking testimony by short hand and to regulate and provide for the same. The judges of said court shall each receive an additional annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly, on their own warrant, which shall be payable out of this fund; and provided, further, that the said judges shall be authorized to contribute out of said surplus fund, to the embellishment and maintenance of the court house.

Section 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 next election for Representatives in Congress to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1916, and on the official ballots to be used at said election shall be placed the words, "For the proposed amendment to Article 133 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to Article 133 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 253

Senate Bill No. 184. By Mr. Robbert
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, exempting from taxation ships and ocean going tugs, tow-boats and barges engaged in over-seas trade and commerce, and domiciled in a Louisiana port.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring, That at the general election to be held in this State on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1916, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to the Constitution.

1. Ships and ocean-going tugs, tow-boats and barges engaged in over-seas trade and commerce, and domiciled in a Louisiana port, shall be exempt from all State, parish and muricipal taxation; provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to harbor, wharf, shed and other port dues.

2. No ship, tug, tow-boat or barge operated in the coasting trade of the continental United States shall be within the exemption herein granted.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the official ballot to be used at such election shall have printed thereon the words, "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution, exempting from taxation ships and ocean-going tugs, tow-boats and barges engaged in over-seas trade and commerce, and domiciled in a Louisiana port, and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, exempting from taxation ships and ocean-going tugs, tow-boats and barges engaged in over-seas trade and commerce, and domiciled in a Louisiana port," and each elector shall indicate his vote on the proposed amendment as provided in the general election laws of the State.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

Act No. 271

Senate Bill No. 231. By Mr. Guthrie
JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of 1913 by amending and re-enacting Article 287 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 the following amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, 1916, as follows:

Article 287 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of 1913 is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows, to-wit:

Article 287. Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the Commission shall each receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, and their actual traveling expenses, and those of their secretary; which expenses and the salary of the secretary shall be paid on the warrant of the chairman of the Commission on a sworn statement of their correctness.

Nothing herein shall prevent railroad, express, telegraph, telephone and steamboat or other water craft, or other companies, from serving free of cost, or at reduced rate, the State or any city, parish or town government, or any charitable purpose, or the issuance or exposition, or any destitute or indigent person, or the issuance of mileage or excursion tickets; nor to prevent railroads, steamboats or other water craft from giving free transportation to ministers of religion, or inmates of hospitals, or to railroad officers, agents, employes, attorneys, stockholders or directors, or to officers and employes of the departments or institutions of this State, established and created for the dissemination of knowledge relating to scientific agriculture; provided, that said officers and employes of agricultural departments and institutions use such free transportation solely in the discharge of their official duties.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That the official ballot to be used at said election shall have printed thereon the words, "For the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, amending and re-enacting Article 287 thereof," and the words, "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisiana amending and re-enacting Article 287 thereof." Each elector shall indicate, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

FERNAND MOUTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
HEWITT BOUANCHAUD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: July 6, 1916.
R. G. PLEASANT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
JAMES J. BAILEY,
Secretary of State.

A Word to the Borrower

IF you are a borrower of this paper, don't you think it is an injustice to the man who is paying for it? He may be looking for it at this very moment. Make it a regular visitor to your home. The subscription price is an investment that will repay you well.

False Policy of Conservation by U. S. Has Throttled Water Power Development

By U. S. SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS, of Tennessee.

The development of the water-power resources of the country is of no less importance to the people than the improvement of our waterways. Manufacture comes before commerce and transportation and it is necessary to promote and successfully prosecute it to make them possible. Power is indispensable to all manufacturing industries. Whatever creates mechanical energy which can be successfully applied in industrial operations is necessarily of great value and contributes to the wealth of the country. It has been well said that our great coal supplies and unsurpassed water possibilities for the production of cheap power in large quantities are the greatest assets which this country will have in future industrial rivalry with other nations of the world.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations of the United States, in his report for 1912, estimates the minimum horse power afforded by all the streams of the United States at 32,082,000 and the maximum 61,678,000, exclusive of that which can be made available by storage, which is estimated at 200,000,000 more.

Astounding as the stateement may seem, and great as it apparently reflects unfavorably upon the intelligence, enterprise and progress of the American people, it is nevertheless a fact that not more than five million horse power of this vast, valuable, natural energy has been improved and made to contribute to the wealth of our people.

This is not the fault, however, of our great civil, hydraulic and electrical engineers, nor of those who have ever been willing to invest capital in the development of the resources of their country when a reasonable return upon the investment and protection of their property is afforded, but it is caused entirely by a false policy of conservation which for awhile exerted some influence in the congress and succeeded in placing upon our statute books certain impracticable, restrictive and confiscatory laws which have absolutely throttled and prohibited water-power development in the United States, notwithstanding the great beneficial results that are known to have followed the utilization of that power by other countries of the world.

Prospect of Union of All Churches More Encouraging Than Ever Before

By DR. R. H. CROSSFIELD
President of Transylvania College

Seeing that the program of Jesus is the conversion of the whole world, we often wonder why the church has not accomplished more in the 2,000 years of its existence. Today 1,000,000,000 people have not heard that God is love. I attribute this lack of success of the church to division and corruption. The one is the cause and the other the effect.

The status of Christian union is far more encouraging today than it has been ever in the past. Beginning a century ago with the coming of Thomas Campbell to America, American Christianity has been leavened with the sentiment of Christian union. While the union movement was inaugurated with the Disciples of Christ, other denominations have fallen in line until today practically every evangelical Protestant body is now laboring for the accomplishment of union.

Today practical union is being given a trial in Canada by the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists and the Methodists. Many in this generation will live to see the time when the great outstanding principles of Christian religion will be seized upon and used as a basis of union of all divisions of Christianity for the accomplishment of one purpose.

Protectorate by United States Needed If Mexico Is to Rehabilitate Herself

By WALTER G. ELIOT, of New York

The oppressed people of Mexico are capable of rapid education. They are grateful for every chance to rise. They are sensitive, emotional, and in many cases very proud. They are quick to respond to gentle and fair treatment, and abundantly able to regenerate that beautiful republic if given human treatment and human help by us.

What they need at this minute, and the only thing they need, is for the United States to step in at this particular period of chaos and exercise a just protectorate over them, as we did in Cuba, for a few years until they can be educated and learn the power of their own votes to govern themselves. This it is the duty of the United States to do and to do now.

We must not delay the inevitable intervention to such a time as foreign money, foreign munitions and foreign selfish interests shall involve us in a war so costly and bloody in Mexico that anything which could happen at the present time would seem in comparison but a nursery story.

War is a dreadful thing, but if humanity and the Monroe Doctrine mean anything but blatancy and boast they mean timely intervention.

After Wave of Hatred Has Spent Itself World Will Awake to Futility of War

By J. WEBB SAFFOLD, of Cleveland, Ohio

In order to purify a muddy stream it must first be stirred up.

Europe saw its civilized veneer of intellectual self-righteousness swept aside by the volcano of pent-up violence, but after this wave of molten hatred has spent itself and the world has had time to take moral inventory it will grasp the great lesson of the futility of war.

These are "times that try men's souls," but we must rally reason and faith to remember that the darkest hour precedes the dawn. Now is the time to look on through the clouds of violence, doubt and fear to the more substantial peace that lies beyond.

Men who give way to skepticism, doubt and fear mentally unfit themselves to help themselves or others. We want neither the bombastic optimist, without a reason for his optimism, nor the pessimist with his downward tendency. We want strong men who are able and willing to give good reason "for the faith that is in them," to lead onward and upward into the bright future.

Dawn of New Era at Hand

By JUDGE WILLIS M. VICKERY, Cleveland.

They say this war tends to show that this is the worst time in history. That is not the case. At home I have a stack of literature as high as my head sent out by belligerent nations trying to justify their part in the war. It shows they realize they must make an accounting before the bar of public opinion after the war. Nothing like that has ever happened before in the history of the world. This is the dawn of a new era, in which monarchism and militarism will be trampled underfoot and the voice of the people will rule.