dent women tapapers, holding at least two thirds of the property subject to local taximitation within the taxing locality at a special election called for that purpose, at which special election members of pariships associations and heirs of entates,

which special election members of partiwhich special election members of partiperships, associations and heirs of estates,
otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote
otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote
their respective pro rata of the assessed
wheation of sard partnerships, associations
or estates. Each enterprise so exempted
must be stuated within the ionits of the
exempting authority and be established after
the exemption is granted.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc.
Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc.
That there shall be printed on the bailots
to be used at said election the words. "For
the constitutional amendment authorizing
particles and self-taxing numeriparities to
exempt new industrial enterprises and also
improved value, inclusive (f. structures
indeed to in improved lands by immigrants
into the State who occurs said lands as
fitto the State who occurs said lands as
fitto the State who occurs said lands as
from local taxes for a period
memory of value including imminishing the constitutional amendment authorizing
parishes and self-taxing municipalities to
exempt new industrial enterprises, and also
improved value including structures, added
to proved lands by immigrants into
the structure of the provided contents
from local taxes for a period not
from local taxes for a period not

t proved lands by integrants into the who occupy said lands as home to do, from local taxes for a period not laxed ten (10) years," and each elector hoad indicate on his ballot as provided by the general election laws of the State whether he votes for or against the said amendment. THOMAS C BARRET. Lieutenant Governor and President of the

Seeaker of the House of Representatives
Approved: August 24th, 1812.
L. E. HALL.
Character of Louiseans. Governor of the State of Louistana.

ALVIN E. HEBERT. Secretary of State

Benate Bill No 3. By Mr. Burke. Boint resolution submitting to the people of Louisiana an amendment to the Constitution exempting from taxation for twenty (20) years corporations orgas. Leed to lend money on mortgages on eountry property at not more than aix (6) per cent interest, net to the borrower, with power to negotiate bonds and securities of local taxing districts. 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 and the same is hereby of Louisiana be and the same is hereby

amendment to 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 State at the tries are the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November of the year 1912. to-wit: 1812, to-wit: e capital, surplus and personal estate e capital, surplus haraster organized in

The capital, surplus and personal estate of every corporation hereafter organized in this State for the sole purpose of lending somes on mortgages on country property gituated in Louislana at a rate of interest to to exceed (6) per cent net to the borrower, with power to negotiate and handle bonds and securities issued by the various parishes and local districts oil municipalities of the State of Louisiatus shall be exempt from taxation for tweety and the state of the organization of each of said compagies, provided to (20) years from the date of the organized sion of each of said companies, provided that each of said companies shall have a tion of each of said companies shall have a ghat each of said companies shall have a full paid cash capital stock of not less full paid cash capital stock of not less than \$250,000.00, and provided further that in case any such corporation shall on any loan charge the borrower more than my loan charge the borrower more than my loan charge the borrower more than my per cent interest, whether by way of sommission, discount, or otherwise, it chall forfeit the entire exemption herein granted, and be subject to taxation from the time for retiremental to the corporation and all have power to receive any money of any sort, but all such corporations shall be under the control and supervision of the State Bank Examiner, whose duty it shall be to re-

Examiner, whose duty it shall be to respect to the Attorney General and the State port to the Attorney General and the State port to the attorney general and the constant Commission any viotation of the constitution of this exemption.

Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc.

Section 2. Be it printed in the ballots That there shall be printed in the ballots words: exempting from taxatio remping from taxation for twenty (2) years corporations organized for the scheme purpose of lending money on country restate situated in Louisiana at not much the scheme of the scheme estate situated in Louisiana at not more estate situated in Louisiana at not more than aix (6) per cent to the borrower, with power to negotiate and handle local securities," and the words "Against the amendment to the Constitution exempting from taxation for twenty (28) years corporations organised for the sole purpose of leading momey on country real estate situated in Louisiana at no more than six (6) per cent net to the borrower, with power to neotiate and handle local securities," and each elector shall indicate on his ballot, as provided by the general election laws of the State whether he votes for or against the said amendment. for or against the said amendment.
THOMAS C. BARRET.
Licutement Governor and President of the

Renate. L. E. THOMAS. Speaker of the House of Representatives
Approved: August 24th, 1912.
L. E. HALL. Governor of the State of Louisians.

true copy:
A. E. HEBERT,
Secretary of State.

Benate Bill No. 4. By Mr. Favrot.

Boint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisians relative to the exemption from taxation of money in hand or on de-

posit.

Bertion 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisians, two-thirds of all the members elected to extwo-thirds of all ...s 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 he held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the mouth or November, 1819 as fillows.

first Monday in the mouth of November, 1912, as f. llows:
There shall be exampl from inxation all money in hand or on deposit.
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 Louishans gramming from taxation all money to the Constitution of the State of Louis-lana exempting from taxation all money in hand or on deposit," and the words: "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louisians ex-empting from taxation all money in hand or on deposit." And each elector shall in-dicate, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the propaged amendment. or against the proposed amendment.

THOMAN C. BARRET.

Lioutenant Governor and President of

Benate.
L. E. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: August 24th, 1812.
L. E. HALL.

Governor of the State of Louisians. A true copy: - ALVIN E. HEBERT,

Benate Bill No. 5. By Mr. Well.
Solat resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Ninte of Louisians, relative to authorizing parlables and municipalities by a referendum to their respective qualified elections to exceed \$2,000,000 to be deducted from the value of dwellings exclusively occupied by toom 20de owners for

Raction I Be it resolved by the Gen-eral Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members elected to each

Rection 1 He it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of the members reserts to each shouse concurring. That the following amendment to the Constitution of 1898 be submitted to the qualified elections of the State for their adoption or rejection at the congressional election to be held on the first Yuseday after the first Monday in the month of Ne camber, 1912, as follows:

That every parish or municipality, through its Police Jury or governing authority shall have the right to, and upon the petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors residing within its jurisdiction shall, submit to the qualified electors remaining the first purpose, after thirty day published notice, the question as to whether or not there shall be exempted from usuation an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000 to be deducted from the value of all buildings exclusively occupied by home fide owners for residential purposes only; previded that any exemption may be withdrawn in the same manner in which

withdrawn in the same manner in which is may be granted.

No such exemption, voted by a parish, shall operate to grant any taxpaver owning and occupying a home within a multiple of the complete of the compl

swo-thirds in number of all its taxpayers, property in respect to municipal taxation. Section 2. Be it further resolved, etc., who are qualified electors including resident women taxpayers, holding at least two coat there shall be printed on the ballots to be used at the said election the words:
"For the proposed amendment authorizing exemption of nomes from taxation," and the words: "Against the proposed amendment authorizing exemption of homes from taxation," and the words: "Against the proposed amendment authorizing exemption of homes from taxation," authorizing exemption of nomes from tax-agion," and each electer shall indicate as provided in the general election laws of the State whether he votes for or against the proposed amendment.

THOMAS C. BARRET.

sectement Governor and President of the Speaker of the House of Representatives Arproved August 24th, 1912.
L. E. HALL,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

ALVIN E MEBERT Secretary of State

Senate Bill No 6 By Mr. Barrow four resolution submitting to the people of Louisiana an amendment to the Constitution providing for referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether cities and incorporated towns and villages or any one or more of them shall be free from taxes and licenses levied by parochial authorities for parochial purposes, subject to the

lucanses levied by parochial authorities for parochial purposes, subject to the obligation to make certain contributions to the parishes.

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 followtwo-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring. That the following amendment to 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 1912, to-wit:

Every parish through its Police Jury shall have the right to submit and, upon the petition of one-fourth of the qualified

of the year 1912, to-wit:

Rivery parish through its Police Jury shall have the right to submit and, upon the petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors therein shall submit to the qualified electors of said parish, at an election to be called and held for that purpose after thirly days published notice, the question of whether or not all or any one or more of the cities, incorporated towns and vinages within the limits of the parishes (unless already exempt) shall be free and exempt from all taxes and licenses levied by parochial authority for parochial purposes, provided that whenever such exemption is granted, each city, incorporated town and village so exempted shall contribute to the parechial authorities its fair proportion of all parochial burdens, debts and expenses common to both. Such proportion to be adjusted between the Police Jury and the municipal authorities, and in case of disagreement such apportionment to be made by the State Tax Commission.

Commission.

Bection 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That there shall be printed on the ballots to be used at the said election the words: "For the amendment to the Constitution establishing a referendum to the people of each parish to determine whether or no cities and incorporated towns and vi-lages shall be released from parochial taxlages shall be released from parochial tax-ation and licenses, subject to the condi-tion of contributing to parish expenses," and tion of contributing to parish expenses," and the words: "Against the amendment to the Constitution establishing a referendum to the pepole of each parish to determine whether or not cities and incorporated towns and villages shall be released from towns and villages shall be released from parochial taxation and licenses, subject to the condition of contributing to parish expenses," and each elector shall indicate on his hallon as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the said amendment

THOMAS C BARRET. Lieutenant Governor and President of the

L. E. THOMAS Speaker of the House of Representatives
Approved: August 24th, 1912.
L. E. HALL.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy ALVIN E. HEBERT, Recretary of State.

system of irrigation, navigation and skydro-electric power, using fresh water streams and water shels, provided that each system be completed and in operation within five (5) years from January 1st, 1913, and providing further than the last term five mittion dollars.

ary 1st, 1913, and providing furiner that not less taken five million dollars shall have been expended in the construction of each system.

Whereas, the State of Louisiana has large areas comprising millions of acres of land that can be reclaimed and brought into cultivation by irrigation, whereby large additions will be made to the population and additions will be made to the population and the assessed value of the State; and.
Whereas, canals can be constructed so as to provide irrigation, navigation and power, and it is the State's duty to encourage and promote the organization of

Section 1 Be it resulted 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, 1812, as follows:

ows: There shall be exempt from taxation for ten (10) years from the date of comple-tion, the capital stock, franchises and propten (10) years from the date of completion, the capital stock, franchises and property of all corporations constructing, owning and operating within the State a combined system of irrigation, navigation and
hydro-electric power, using fresh water of
Louisiana streams, and water sheds, provided that each system shall be completed
and in operation within five (5) years
from January 1st, 1913, and provided further that not less than five million dollars
shall have been expended in the construction of each system. No real or corporeal
property shall be covered by this exemption except that which is necessarily connected with and appurlemant to each canal
system and forming part thereof, nor shall
this exemption extend to the assessed value
that such real estate had at the time it
may be acquired by the company; provided that the right of the State to regulate the diversion of its public waters
from their matural beds shall not be waived
by this gmendment.

from their natural bods shall not be waived by this amendment.
Section 3. 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 Louisians exempting from taxation for ten (18) iana exempting from taxation for ten (10) years from the date of completion certain new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes to be completed within five (5) years with a capital of not less than five million dollars," and the words: "Against the amendment to the Constitution of the State of consistence of the State of the Stat "Against the amendment to the constitu-tion of the State of couplaints exempting from taxation for ten (18) years from the date of completion certain new canals for irrigation, navigation and power purposes to be completed within fire (5) years with to be completed within five (5) years with a capital of not less than five million dol-lars." And each elector shall indicate as provided in the general election laws of the Biate whether he votes for or against

the proposed amendment.
THOMAS C. BARBET.
Lieutenant Governor and President of the

B. E. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved: August 24th, 1912.
L. E. HALL,
Governor of to State of Louisians.

ALVIN E. HEBERT, Herretary of State.

ACT NO. II.
By Mr Vougtle ACT NO. 11.

Senate Bill No. 8. By Mr Vosgtle.
Joint resolution proposing an assendment to
the Constitution of the State of Louisiana exempting from taxation use legal
reserve of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State.
Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana,
two-thirds of all the members elected to
orch house concurring, That the following
amendment to the Constitution of the State
aut-mitted to the qualified electors of the
tute for their adoption or rejection at the
organizational election to be held on the
first Tuesday after the first Monday in the
orath of November, 1912, as follows:
There shall be exempt from all taxation There shall be exempt from all taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this state. 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 exempting from all taxation the legal re-serve of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this State," and the words: "Against the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Louis-tone amendment from all taxation the legal ana exempting from all taxation the legal reserve of life insurance companies organ-ized under the laws of this State. And each elector shall indicate, as provided by the general election laws of the State, whether he votes for or against the pro-

posed amendment. OMENU. THOMAS C. BARRET. Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate J. E THOMAS.

Speaker of the House of Representatives
Approved Addition 24th, 1912
L. E. HALL.
Governor of the State of Louisiana ALVIN E. MEBERT.

House Bill No. 2. By Mr Roberts Joint resolution submitting to the people of the State of Louisiana an amendment

Secretary of State

to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the State's system of assessmedding the State's system of assets ment 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 the following of the State. each house concurring. That the following amendment to 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 'uesday after the first Monday, in the month of November, in the year 1912, to-wil:

ARTICLE I.

The taxing nower shall be exercised

1. The taxing power shall be exercised by the State and by its sub-divisions for by the State and by his sub-division for public purposes only.

2. The taxing power shall never be surrendered, suspended, given, commuted or contracted away; but where parishes or municipal corporations shall grant exemptions from parish or municipal taxes for a period not to exceed ten years from date of completion to encourage the establishment of industrial enterprises, or a simiment of industrial enterprises, or a similar exemption to immigrants of the value added by them to vacant property owned and occupied as a homested, such exemptions shall not be withdrawn either as to tions shall not be withdrawn either as to enterprises established or substantially begus in good faith, or as to immigrants who have actually acquired and improved or in good faith begun to improve their homesteads, since the granting of the exemption. The tieneral Assembly on behalf of the State, and the governing authorities of all subdivisions of the State on behalf of such subdivision, may defer for not more than three years the collection of taxes in localities subjected to overflow or other public calamity. other public calamity.

3. The General Assembly shall have pow-

er to classify all property for taxition, and to adopt different rules and rates for difto adopt different rules and rates shall ferent classes, but such rules and rates shall be equal and uniform on all subjects of the same class throughout the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. All limits of the authority review to a law such classifications shall be based on the characteristics of the property itself or its use, and never on persons or ownership.

4. Except in case of foreign invasion or domestic revolution, the General Assembly designed. shall not have power to levy any ad valoren property tax in excess of four per cent; but the General Assembly shall not exceed but the General Assembly shall not exceed but the General Assembly shall not exceed the rate of two and one-half per cent ex-cept by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house thereof ARTICLE II.

1 The sources of State and local rev-

1 The sources of State and local revenue shall be secregated and, except as hereinafter specified, or as may be here-lafter permitted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, each taxing authority shall be restricted in taxation to its own sources of revenue as herein assigned.

2. Until otherwise provided by a vote of two-thirds of all of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, the following shall be the sources of State-revenue: of State revenue: 1st. The special taxes hereinafter pro-

ACT NO. 16.

Senate Bill No. 7.

Senate Bill No. 7.

By Mr. Shaffer.

Joint resolution submitting to the people of boulding submitting to the people of Louisiana, at the conislana; street railroad; combined safety railroad and electric light and power business; heating or refrigeration plant, (not inclusive of cold storage plant); telephone line, telegraph line, whether wireless or otherwise; express line, dining car, sleeping car, oil car, refrigerating car, or cars for any other purpose operating upon railroads in this state; steamboat, motor boat, steamship, ferry, barge, and tug, or other water craft, where operated for hire, canal for transportation or irrigation, and pipe line for oil or gas. When the electric light and power business conducted in conjunction with any street railroad can be practically severed from the street railroad business for purposes of assessment then such severance shall be made by the Tax. Commission and such electric light Tax Commission and such electric light and power business shall not be a source

of State revenue.

3rd. All banks, State and National, in oruding savings banks, state that hanks and trust companies, and all private bankers, whether individuals or partnerships, save that the real estate of all banks and bank that the real estate of all banks and banks.

whether individuals or parties and bankers shall be locally assessed and taxed.
The assessments of the real estate of banks
and bankers shall be equalized annually
by the Tax Commission to the basis established and in vogue in each locality where
such real estate is located.
4th. All insurance companies including
bonding and surety companies, foreign or
domestic, and all persons and partnerships
lengaged in insuring persons or property,
save that all the real estate and corporeal property of such companies, persons
or partnerships shall be locally assessed and
taxed. xed. 5th. All sugar refineries, rice mills, cot-

ton seed oil mills, cutton seed oil refineries and refineries of petroleum and its products. A sugar refinery is hereby defined to be a concern that buys and refines raw ucts. A sugar refinery is hereby defined to be a concern that buys and refines raw sugar exclusively, or a concern that buys and refines more raw sugar than the aggregate of the sugar produced by it from cane grown and purchased by it.

sth All mines of sulphur, salt or other minerals, all oil or gas wells, all stone quarries, sand, gravel and shell pits.

3 Only the operative property of state sources of revenue shall be segregated to the State. The General Assembly shall define, in a manner not inconsistent with any psovisions of this amendment what the operative property of each such source is. Real estate and the improvements thereon forming part of any railroad terminal, depot or yard or warehouse or shop, acquired after July 1, 1912, even though it may form part of the operative property of any railroad, shall not be considered quired after July 1, 1912, even though it may form part of the operative property of any railroad, shall not be considered a source of state revenue except by con-stitutional amendment, unless such property had been, prior to said date, part of a railroad terminal, depot, yard, warehouse

or shop.
4. All other property subject to taxa. tion, except as herein specified, or except as may hereafter be directed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, shall

be sources of local taxation.

ARTICLE III.

The General Assembly shall have power to levy for State purposes the following taxes:

1. A tax on the transfer of stocks in 1. A tax on the transfer of stocks in corporations not to exceed 2 cents a share.
2. A tax on the organization of domestic corporations, organized for profit, excepting banks, fraternal insurance companies, and building and loan or homestead association, not to exceed ten dollars flat plus not to exceed ten dollars flat plus not to exceed one-twentieth of the surforized canital one per cent of the suthorized capital stock and surplus, which tax shall be levied upon increase of capital stock as well as

upon original issues.

3. A tax on private corporations, or gaulized for phofit, for the privilege of exercising corporate functions, not to exganized for profit. For the private of exercising corporate functions, not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent per annum on the outstanding capital stock and surplus, excluding banks, fraternal and life insurance companies and building and loan or homestead associations; no such tax to be less than five dollars. On foreign corporations with the tax shall be levied on such proporations of their capital stock and surplus as is used in this state in intra-state business. In lieu of the franchise tax on capital and surplus, life insurance companies, foreign and domestic not including fraternal insurance associations, shall pay annually a flat fee of \$150.00 plus \$2.50 on each \$18,000.00 of premiums collected in Louisiana during the preceding year. An amoust ad valorem tax on all

automobiles and taxicans, and also on all other auto-driven vehicles used for trans-portation of persons or freight for hire. portation of persons of regist in the with permission to the local government of the residence of the owner to levy an annual license tax sot to exceed \$5.00. One-half of the proceeds of this State tax collected from each owner shall so to the State good reads funds: the remaining molety of such tax shall be paid over by

the State to the governing authority by the locality from which the machine is registered, to be devoted exclusively by such governing authority to the improve-ment of the public highways within its jurisdiction.

jurisdiction.

5. A tax on cotton future contracts, in lieu of all licenses to future brokers, of not more than fifteen nor less than ten cents on each purchase and sale of each 100 bales, to be paid on each transaction. one-half by the buyer and one half by the seiler. A tax on grain, coffee, rice and sugar

future contracts, in lieu of all licenses to future brokers, of not more than one and one-half per cent nor less than one per cent on the commissions paid on transaction. Each unit contract as estab-lished by the rules of the respective ex-changes shall be the basis of the tax, to lished by changes shall be the basis of the tax, to be paid, one-half by the buyer and one-half by the seller. 7. A true, progressive inheritance tax for the beneal of the General Fund, and if such a tax is levied all beneficiaries shall be divided into the following classes: with the following maximum exemptions for

with the following maximum exemptions for each class:
First, asceedants, descendants, and spouses, with an exemption of \$2000 each, except as to the widow, when the exemption shall be \$5000, and except as

dren under the age of sixteen, when the exemption shall be \$3500 each. The widow's marital courth shall be exempt. Second, collateral relations of the second Second, collateral relations of the second degree, including nephews and micros and their descendants when the estate is divided by roots, with an exemption of \$1000 to each root, and daughters in law with an exemption of \$1000 each.

Third, collateral relations of the third degree, excluding nephews and nieces and their representatives with an exemption of their representatives, with an exemption of

their representatives, with an exemption of \$500 each.
Fourth, all other collateral relations within the sixth degree inclusive, with an exemption of \$250 each.

Fifth, strangers and all collateral relations beyond the sixth degree, with an exemption of \$160 each.

The maximum rate of the progressive tax shall not exceed eight per cent for the first class, twelve per cent for the third class twenty five per cent for the third class, and thirty per cent for the first class, and thirty per cent for the first class, maximum rates to be attained when any inheritance, legacy, or donation exceeds a half million dollars.

And the minimum rates of such tax shall be one per cent for the first class, two

And the minimum rates of such tax shall be one per cent for the first class, two and one-half per cent for the second class, three and three-fourths per cent for the third class, seven per cent for the fourth class, such third class, seven per cent for the fourth class, whenever the rate of assessment levied against any inheritance, legacy, or other donation, when deducted from said inheritance, legacy, or other donation, would leave the heneficiary a smaller net amount than he would have received had the inheritance, legacy, or other donation fallen into the next lower class in the classification according to amount of actual cash value, then the rate of taxatiom shall be first calculated upon the maximum amount in said next lower class, and the remaining 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 inherit-ance, legacy, or other donation falls. Supplication of inheritance taxes as between this State and other States, foreign and domestic, shall be avoided by the extween 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 son-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.

shall be laxed as it observes the laxed as it observes the laxed as it observes the laxed and taxed, actually and exclusively used and employed in their business or to trustees for educational, religious or charitable purposes, shall be axious donation, empt from this tax, unless such donation, empt from the control of the disposable portion of the testator's, or donation, and the control of the deduction of the disposable portion of the testator's, or donation, the control of the definition of the disposable portion of the testator's, or donation, the control of the definition of eminimered to be within the third class.

8. Such other special taxes as the General Ansembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members selected to each house may

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 and occupations falling strictly within the domain of the police power as provided in the foregoing section the state, save that such local licenses as may be lawled on traffic in wait as may be levied on traffic in mait, 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 ligger

the General Assembly as minimum local incenses:

3. Such local aubdivisions, as each may
determine for itself, shall also have the
right to levy license taxes, classified and
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 individuals engaged in manufacturing or industrial pursuits whose capital stock, or capitrial in business, is less than five thousand
doilars, and not falling within the domain
of the police power; and save and except
firms and corporations engaged in dollars, and not falling within the domain of the police power; and save and except persons, firms and corporations engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. In no erent shall any such local license exceed one-tenth of one per cent of the gross receipts of the licensee, provided that no license shall be less than \$5.00, nor shall the licenses provided for in this section be the licenses provided for in this section be levied unless the general property tax of each taxing locality, when exercised the sixty per cent of its limit, shall not be sufficient to pay the expenses of its government. Whenever a municipal license equate the license levied by the parish, only the municipal license shall be due and collectible.

only the municipal freems and collectible.

ARTICLE V.

1. All assessments of property for State purposes shall be made by a State Tax Commission, composed of three members to be elected, not later than July 1st. 1912, by a Board composed of the Governor, the State Auditor and the State Tressurer from swong the qualified electors of the State Auditor and the State Treasurer from among the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts, as constituted at this date, and they shall not be subject to removal except for the causes and in the manner provided for the shall be for two, four and six years. The period each is to serve shall be determined by lot. At the expiration of such terms, election shall be for the period of six years; and commissioners shall be elected and vacancies filled for any unexpired term by the qualified electors of the respective Railroad Commission Districts at the genular commandinal elections held in Monday in November every two years; and at the said congressional election held just prior to the espiration of their respective The Commission shall maintain an

3. The Commission shall maintain an office and have its demictle at Baton Rouge, and the members shall reside in Baton Rouge and devote their time exclusively to the discharge of their duties.

4. They shall each receive a satary of Five Thousand Dollars per annum beginning January 1, 1914, and their traveling expenses, not exceeding a maximum amount to be fixed from time to time by the Genzal Assembly. an itemized account of

which shall be rendered in an annual 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 thereafter the Commission shall select its own chairman.

6. The Commission and the individual
members thereof shall perform such duties
in respect to assessment and taxation as
are herein prescribed, and such other and
further duties as the General Assembly may
from time to time prescribe.

7. The General Assembly shall provide
said Commission with an adequate elevical i
force.

2. The Commission shall have power to

regulations, and modes of procedure, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem proper for the discharge of its duties, and to hear and determine complaints that may be made against assessments, and other of its acts, required or authorized by law 9. The Commission shall have power to

nesses, to swear witnesses, and to compel summon and conjust to compel separately from the value of the improvements take testimony under commission, and to punish for contempt, as fully as is provided by law for the district courts. The General Assembly may provide other pearalties for violating the orders of the Compeliation of the Compeliati

sion or to either or both in a Court competent jurisdiction, at the domicile of the Commission, against said Commission as defendant. Elther party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the State without regard to the amount involved; such appeals to be returnable within ten days after the 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 tieneral, and the various district attorneys, on proper request or direction by the Com-mission or the Governor, to aid the said mission 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 such 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 1st, 1914, all assess ments 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 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. 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 assesse by assessing the stockholders on the book to value of the stock, i. e. capital stock, sur-plus and undivided profits less the assessed plus 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 had debts and uncessed interest as the General Asand uncorned interest as the General As-sembly may prescribe, which deduction shall-be made only from their surplus and un-divided profits; all taxes to be paid by the banks and charged to the stockholders. 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 estate locally assessed and taxed, actually

made only from their vided profits.

5. Foreign banks, and individual bankers, banking firms and unincorporated banking associations, domicited out of the State but doing business in this State, shall be assessed on such proportion of their capital, surplus and undivided profits as is actually employed in this State, less the assessed value of seal 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 had debts and unearned interest as the General Assembly may prescribe, which deductions shall be made only from their surplus and undivided profits.

only from their profits

6. Insurance, honding and surety companies, and persons, firms and associations engaged in the insurance, bonding and surety business, excluding, however, fraternal insurance companies and associations, shall be taxed on a percentage of their gives primiums received upon their business done in this State, less return premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this State. The percentage aforeasid shall not exceed three per cent for all branches of insurance, bonding and surets business, except life and industrial insurance and shall not exceed two per cent for life and industrial insurance and shall not exceed two per cent for life and industrial insurance. The special taxes to support the office of fire marshal and fire prevention bureaus shall not be deducted from the premiums hereby authorized to be taxed. When by the laws of any other state or country any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance, bonding or surety companies of this State doing husiness in such other state or country, or upon their agents therein in excess of such taxes, penalties, fees, licenses, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon such insurance, bonding or surety companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imnsurance, bonding and surety com-

ing or surety companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imposed by the General Assembly of this State upon insurance, bonding or surety companies of such other state or country doing business in this State.

7. Errigation canals shall be taxed 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 implements as are necessary to the operation of any canal shall be included in and covered by this tax on gross receipts. All other real estate and personal property of the owner of any canal shall be locally assessed and taxed.

8. All sugar refineries, rice mills, cotton seed oil mills, cotton seed oil refineries and refireries of petroleum and its products shall be assessed on the fair market valuation.

ion.
9. Until otherwise provided by the Gen

shall be assessed on the fair warket valuation.

9. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of
the members elected to each house, all
operating mines of sulphur, sait or other
minerals, all oil or gas wells, all stone
quarries, sand, gravel and shell pits shall
be taxed upon a percentage of the gross
value of the product at the mouth of the
mine, well, quarry or pit. This percentage shall not exceed five per cent for sulphur; three 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
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 cubicyard of material taken out and may levy
a different special tax for each of said objects of laration. The Government of the
United Btates for any purposes, and contractors engaged in the construction of any
public work for the State or for the United
Rtates solely for the purposes of such public work are authorized to take free from
taxation gravel, shell or sand from the bods
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 pessonal 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 wells, stone quarry, sand,
gravel or shell pit, and except the preducts
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

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 land val-

ues. 9. The Commission shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of with the value of the land shall be assessed the value of the land shall be assessed separately from the value of the improve-

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

13. Every transport. mission.

10. If any person, firm, association or corporation shall be dissatisfied with the assessment made or action taken by the commission, such party may file a petition setting forth the cause of objection to such assessment or action of the Commission, the control of the cause of objection to such assessment or action of the Commission. 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 augard to the amount asystem to be returnable within ten days after the date that the decision 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 summarily, and by preference over all other shall be due and payable at such time as shall be due and payable at such time as

ARTICLE VII

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 ors the officer, or officers, to assess its properly 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 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 Jan.

uary 1, 1914, and until the expiration of the terms of said officers, all local assess. ments shall be made by the assessors of each Parish and the assessors of New Orthe terms of said officers, all local assessleans at the present rate of compensation compensated by the Parishes and the Assessors of 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 inunicipalities 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 usin assessor or assessors and to fix their compensation.

ompensation ARTICLE VIII

unsegregated property

2. In order to similarly reimburse municipalities not now free from parish taxes
each parish shall levy annually for eight
years after January 1, 1914, the six mill
tax aforeasid, or so much thereof as may
be necessary, and out of the proceeds of
this tax each parish shall, under the supervision of the Tax Commission, compensate each such municipality within its
limits for loss of revenue caused by such
withdrawal. Such compensation to be made
on the basis provided in the following
sentence for compensation by the state to
parishes. If the proceeds of such tax remaining to each parish; added to the promaining to each parish; added to the proparishes. If the proceeds of such tax repaired to the proceeds of such tax repaired to each parish added to the proceeds of the levy of the one per cent tax now permitted to be levied, after making the compensation aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to repay to said parish the sum twould have received by the levy of the levy of the levy of the levied on the sufficient to repay to said parish the sum twould have received by the levy of the level of t 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 parish the amount of such deficiency as fixed and reported by the Tax Commission

3. Any municipality now free, or here from not free from natish taxation which

levy any part of such six mills within the simit of any incorporated manificipality 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 sumicipality and 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 sension.

7. In reimbursement for the state sources of revenue herein withdrawn from her assessed values, and for the joint benefit of her aliniony and her existing one per cent debt tax, the city of New Orleans, after January 1st, 1914, is hereby granted the right to levy annually and shall levy ann right to lesy annually and shall lesy 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 asid 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 the allmony fund of the city.

6. The amendments to the Constitution submitted to the peoples at the same time

8. The two mill ad valorem special sew-

erage 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 summicipalities from general parish taxes subject to an obligation to contribute to certain funds, is adopted, then move to levy six mills of additional parish taxes subject to an obligation of con-tribute to certain funds, is adopted, then the power to levy six mills of additional taxes is hereby granted to all parishes vot-ing for such release to be levied on prop-erty 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 in 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 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 to the duly constituted school Orleans excepted), and towns not subject to parish taxes, shall levy and collect and turn over to 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 ad valorem taxes, which they levy and collect, provided that such amount shall never be less in any perish 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 gayment of parish taxes shall not be required to pay this and valorem tax if it be already imposed by the parish authorities, provided further. ad valorem tax it is lie already imposed by the parish authorities; provided further, that this ad valorem tax shall not be im-posed to the maximum whenever the school board certifies that a smaller levy shall want the manda of the advantage. board certifies that a schools, meet the needs of the schools.

11. All property the taxation of which is reserved to the State, except products of mines, of stone quarries, of sand, gravel or shell pits, and of oil or gas wells, as or shell pits, and of oil of gas wells, as well as all other properly which may not be specially exempted from such taxation, shall continue to be subject to special taxes n.w 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 incomposated numbicipal-

adopt and enforce such reasonable rules, a cent of its fair market value as each local of any purpose which it is obligated to tak 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 author

tributions shall continue to be levied with in 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 offi-

each parish or municipality to the basis of assessment therein locally established.

ARTICLE IX ARTICLE IX
ess.

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

following:

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 Million and Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$1,030,000 00).

B. For the General Engineer Fund not less than Four Hundred Thousand Dollars

(\$400,000.00). C. For Confederate Pensions not less than the amount provided or to be provided by the Constitution

D For the Good Boads Fund, not less than One Hundred Fifty Thousand Bollars (\$150,000 00), plus the whole proceeds of the State's moiety of the special automo bile, taxicab and auto-driven vehicle tax.

E. For the Public Debt Fund not less than Five Hundred Twenty Five Thousand

as hereinafter provided shall be collected by the State Treasurer. The General As-sembly shall provide such additional cler-ical force in the Treasurer's office as may leans at the present rate of compensation. All local taxes and dicenses except those levied by municipalities, shall be collected by the Sherit 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 Assents, not to exceed three in number, to receive the compensation of the Parishes and the Assents of the Compensation of the Parishes and the Assents of the Compensation of the Parishes and the Assents of the Compensation of the Parishes and the Assents of the Parishes and the Parishes and the Parishes and the Assents of the Parishes and the Assents of the Parishes and the Parish

compensation.

ARTICLE VIII

1. In order to reimburse parishes and municipanties now free from parish taxes for loss of revenue caused by the with drawal of the sources of state revenue from parish or municipal taxation, there is hereby granted to each parish and to each municipal corporation the right to levy an additional tax of six mills on unsegregated property

2. In order to reimburse and constitution shall go into effect until Jan user law for sections one two, five, six and seven of Article III, us to special taxes shall go into effect as seed as the General Assembly shall pass laws carrying them into effect, and the provisions of sections three and four or said article shall go into effect on January 1st, 1913, provided laws carrying them into effect shall be passed on or

ment as to the severance of minerals, chand gas, and shall be levied only on the severance of forest products

4. When this amendment goes into effect

3. Any municipality now free, or here after made free, from parish taxation which is not reimbursed by the lety of the additional aix mill tax, the power to levy which is hereby granted to it, shall be compensated by the General Assembly on the basis xbove 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 compensation herein provided for shall be mandatory on the General Assembly, but no such compensation shall be made after the year 1921.

3. After the year 1921, no parish shall levy any part of such six mills within the limit of any incorporated manifely mills askell be manded to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted to the people at the same time this amendment is submitted, shall cease, and the General Fund for the benefit of the General Assembly shall be mandatory on the General Assembly and accommendation to make the compensation of the General Assembly shall be mandatory on the General Fund as hereinabove provided for under existing laws, by the sheriffs in the parishes, and the State Tax Collector in New Orleans, but all such collector in New Orleans shall remain in our of New Orleans sh

to cover any deficiency.

6. The smendments 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 submitted, if adopted, shall be superseded by this amendment in respect to the mode of providing the rubic 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 seen as convenient after this amendment is adopted.

that body for that purpose as seen as convenient after this amendment is adopted.
Section 2 Be it further resolved, etc.,
That there shall be printed on the ballois to be used at said efection the words:
"For the amendment to the Constitution reorganizing and remodeling the Mate's \$18reorganizing and remodeling the State's \$).8tem of assessment and taxation';
And the words
"Against the amendment to the foostitution' reorganizing and remodeling the
State's system of assessment and taxation."
And each voter shall indicate on his
hallot, 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.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS C. BARRET, Lieutenant Governor and President of the

Approved: August 24th, 1912. L. E. HALL,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

ALVIN E. HEBERT,

AVIS DE SUCCESSIONS

Succession de Mme Julia Theresa Hecke Succession de mine Juna I neresa Fiocherville Olville DE DISTRICT POUR LA
U parciese d'Grisene—Be 101.705—Division
A—atsenda que John Joseph Hecker a présenté une pétition à la Owar a l'effet d'obtenir des lotters d'administration dans la
euconssion de feu Mine Julia Theresa Hecker,
décédée intretat; avis ent par le présent sen
me à tous evuz que dels peut conserner
d'avour déduire dans les dus jeurs, les raisème
mont lesquelles il se cerait pas fe'i dreit à pour larguelles il se serait pas to't dreit i ladite pétition Par ordre de la Cour THOMAS GONNELL. Greffer.—G. G. Krenes berger