

THE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE: 1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 2-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 3-Its correspondents are able and energetic.

THE APPEAL

THE APPEAL STEADILY GAINS BECAUSE: 4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique. 6-It asks no support but the people's.

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ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

\$2.40 PER YEAR.

Proposed Amendments TO THE Constitution OF Minnesota BY The Legislature General Session 1909.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1, 1910. Hon. Julius A. Schmahel, Secretary of State...

FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 506 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909. PURPOSE. By this amendment it is sought to authorize the payment by the State from the State Road and Bridge Fund...

PROVIDED, that no county shall receive in any year more than three (3) per cent or less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the total fund thus provided...

SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 507 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909. PURPOSE. By this amendment it is proposed to repeal the provisions of Section 11 of Article IX of the Constitution...

EFFECT. The present Constitution authorizes the payment by the State, out of such fund so created of ONE-THIRD (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge...

FIFTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fifth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 510, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909. PURPOSE. By this amendment it is sought to add an entirely new section to Article IX of the Constitution...

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week in January of each year, and in the next volume of the acts of the legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year...

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THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 508 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909.

PURPOSE. By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article IX of the Constitution...

"Section 17. The legislature may provide for the payment, by the State of Minnesota, of damages to growing crops by hail or wind, or either, and to provide a fund for that purpose, including the necessary expenses of giving effect to this act...

EFFECT. The effect of this Amendment, if adopted, will be to authorize the State to become a trustee in a fund for the payment of damages to growing crops by hail or wind, or either...

SIXTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The sixth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 511, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909.

PURPOSE. By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new section to Article IX of the Constitution...

"Section 17a. Laws may be enacted exempting lands from taxation for the purpose of encouraging and promoting planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees thereon, and thus supplement where the lands of such private persons are devoted to reforestation, the purposes contemplated as to public lands by the fifth proposed amendment...

EFFECT. The effect of this Amendment is to authorize the legislature to enact laws exempting from taxation lands of private persons to be used in the planting, cultivation and protection of useful forest trees thereon...

FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fourth proposed Amendment is contained in Chapter 509, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909.

PURPOSE. By this amendment it is sought to repeal Section 23 of Article IV of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Section 23. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional districts, and to apportion among the several districts according to the provisions of section second of this article...

EFFECT. The effect of this Amendment is to provide for a census of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1915, and every tenth year thereafter, and to change the boundaries of congressional, senatorial and representative districts, or of any one of such districts, and to apportion among the several districts, at any session after any State or Federal census, if adopted, if it deems best, change at any session the boundaries of such districts and apportion among the senators and representatives and thus redistrict the State every two years.

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The fifth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 510, Laws of Minnesota for the year 1909.

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to Article IX of the Constitution, to be known as Section 15, and which shall read as follows: "Section 15. To secure a sustained yield of timber for any other purpose of this state, the proper officials shall annually levy and collect a tax of one-tenth of one mill on each dollar of taxable property within this state, the proceeds of which shall be used for the purchase of land better adapted for forestry purposes than for agriculture for the state at not over \$3.00 per acre, and for the production and maintenance thereon of forest according to forestry principles...

"The timber produced thereon shall be sold at a fair valuation and the revenue therefrom or from other source shall be paid into the state treasury, except that one-quarter of the net revenue shall be paid to the towns, or if unorganized to the county, in which the land is situated, in aid of public schools and roads. "Should any tract acquired be found better adapted for any other purpose than the production of timber, it may be sold and the proceeds used for acquiring developing forestry land...

"No money shall be paid for any tract until the attorney general shall certify to the validity of the title. "It shall be competent for two successive regular legislatures, by a two-thirds vote of each house, to repeal any of these provisions. EFFECT. This proposed amendment and the proposed amendment hereafter mentioned should be read together. They constitute the foundation for a plan of reforestation. As the constitution stands today, while the legislature might pass laws providing funds to be used for the purchase of lands, and the cultivation of the same for reforestation purposes, yet it is not directed to do so. The effect then of this amendment is to COMPEL the taxing officers of the state to annually collect a tax of one-tenth of one mill on each dollar of taxable property in the state, to be used as the legislature shall direct for the purchase for the state of land adapted for forestry purposes, but at a price not to exceed \$3 per acre. All unexpended balances in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not lapse, but shall be carried over into the fund for the following year and shall be an addition thereto. I also direct the sale, at a fair valuation, of the timber produced on such land so purchased. The proceeds of three-fourths of the money received therefrom into the state treasury, and the payment of the remaining one-fourth to the town, if organized, or otherwise to the county in which the land is situated, and that the same shall there be credited to the school or other authority is contained in this amendment to sell it, but the proceeds must be used for acquiring or developing forestry land, and the legislature provides otherwise, all purchases shall be under the direction of the State Forestry Board. The title to all lands purchased must be in the name of the Attorney General before purchase is made. It is further provided that two successive regular legislatures shall have power by a two-thirds vote of each house to repeal any of the foregoing provisions. That is to say, if after a trial, and for any reason other than the production of timber, it is found to be impracticable or undesirable, and it so appears to two successive legislatures, any or all of the foregoing provisions of the amendment may be repealed. The legislature does not now possess such power and the same is a distinct change in the methods heretofore in vogue in Minnesota, in the making and revising of the Constitution. Heretofore an amendment could be made to the Constitution or a provision of that instrument eliminated by direct vote of the electors. Under this amendment, if it be adopted, that power is taken away and also exists. But a new power, that of repeal by the legislature, as to this amendment, is created. Such power, however, would extend to no other provision of the Constitution and affords an easy method of change in case of necessity or advisability.

The main difference between the one just quoted, being that the legislature is now to be authorized, in addition to providing a fund for the purpose of providing a fund for that purpose, may impose a specific tax upon lands, the owners of which, at their option, have listed the same with county auditors for that purpose, and no payment shall be made of any such damages except from the fund so provided. The main difference between the one just quoted, being that the legislature is now to be authorized, in addition to providing a fund for the purpose of providing a fund for that purpose, may impose a specific tax upon lands, the owners of which, at their option, have listed the same with county auditors for that purpose, and no payment shall be made of any such damages except from the fund so provided.

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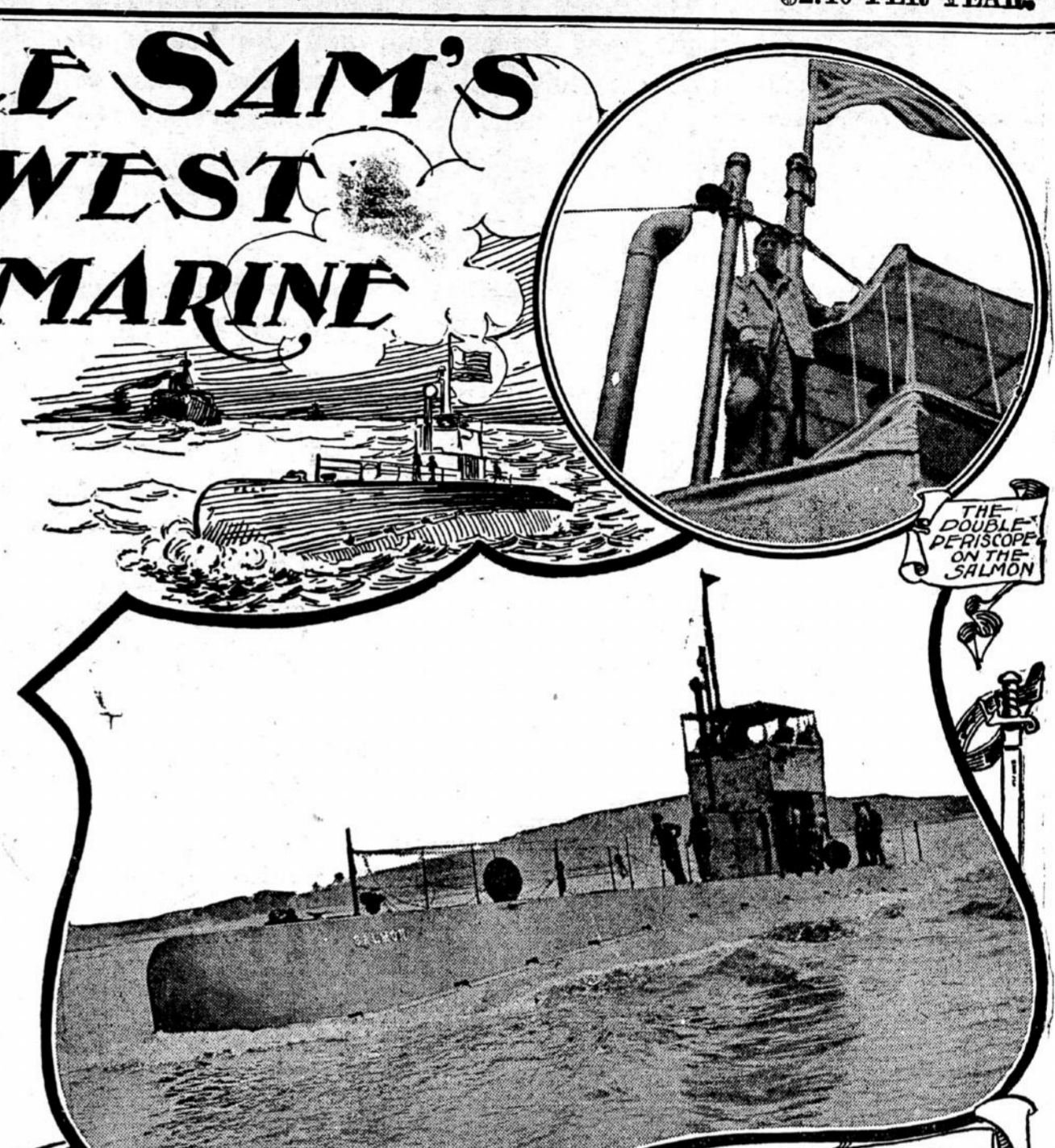
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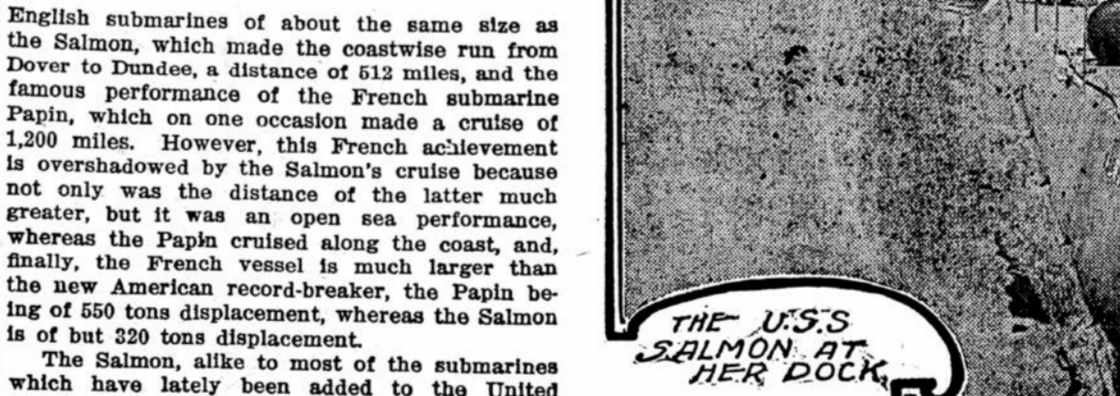
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UNCLE SAM'S NEWEST SUBMARINE

UNCLE SAM'S newest and most interesting submarine boat, the Salmon, is an object of international interest just now and is hailed on both sides of the Atlantic as the most remarkable submarine boat in the world. This fame is due to the Salmon's recent record-breaking cruise from the Atlantic coast to Bermuda and return—a deep-sea voyage such as has had no parallel in the history of under-water craft. The cruise to Bermuda was not only the first cruise by a submarine to a foreign port or out of sight of land, but it was the longest virtually continuous run ever attempted by such a vessel. The total distance covered aggregated nearly 1,700 miles and, as it happened, the little vessel encountered very rough weather during a considerable part of the trip. Not only did this nautical excursion establish a new record for vessels of the American navy, but it surpassed all foreign achievements. The best performances previously recorded by American vessels of this type was found in the run of the submarine Viper from Cape Lookout to Annapolis, Md., a distance of about 433 knots, and the cruise of a flotilla of submarines from New York to Annapolis, a distance of 385 knots. Among the foreign performances of such vessels there stands out the record of English submarines of about the same size as the Salmon, which made the coastwise run from Dover to Dundee, a distance of 612 miles, and the famous performance of the French submarine Papin, which on one occasion made a cruise of 1,200 miles. However, this French achievement is overshadowed by the Salmon's cruise because not only was the distance of the latter much greater, but it was an open sea performance, whereas the Papin cruised along the coast, and, finally, the French vessel is much larger than the new American record-breaker, the Papin being of 550 tons displacement, whereas the Salmon is of but 320 tons displacement. The Salmon, alike to most of the submarines which have lately been added to the United States navy, is a development of the original Holland type of submarine which first gave the Americans the lead in this class of shipbuilding. The Salmon is 135 feet in length by 14 feet beam and is a twin-screw boat, being driven on the surface by two gasoline engines of 800 horsepower each and propelled when submerged by electrical power supplied from storage batteries. By way of fulfilling her mission of destruction the little vessel has four torpedo tubes equipped to fire the latest type of torpedo—that is, a torpedo 17 feet in length and 8 inches in diameter, having a radius of 4,000 yards and carrying an explosive charge of 200 pounds of gun-cotton. On her cruise to Bermuda the Salmon carried a crew of 21 men, but it was demonstrated on this cruise that under actual service conditions such a submarine can be operated, in so far as navigation is concerned, by five men—two on the bridge and three in the engine room. The Salmon is capable of a speed of 14 knots per hour when running awash or on the surface of the water and 12 knots per hour when wholly submerged. Only three minutes is required to change from surface running by gasoline engines to submerged running by electrical power. The vessel has, on trial, diverged to a depth of more than 200 feet without any sign of strain or leakage being manifest anywhere on her steel cigar-shaped body. A unique feature of the equipment of an up-to-date submarine such as the Salmon, is a double periscope whereby, when the vessel is wholly submerged the officers on board can observe all that is going on at the surface of the water. Electrical ranges are provided for cooking the meals of those on board, and there is a reserve supply of 4,800 cubic feet of air, contained in 28 tanks, so that it need be the vessel could be "sealed up" tight and remain under the surface of the water for one or two days and nights without those on board having any communication with the outside world or coming to the surface for fresh air. On the Salmon's Bermuda cruise there were on board, in addition to the officers of the American navy, Capt. Arturo Cuevas of the Chilean navy, who went for the purpose of reporting to his government on the behavior of the vessel.

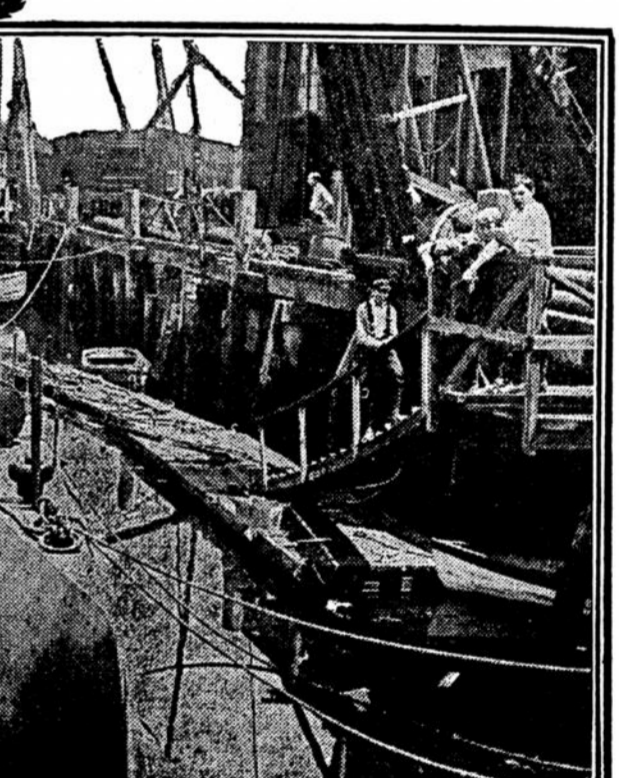


OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RECORD-BREAKING CRUISE



THE U.S.S. SALMON AT HER DOCK

and the attack failed only because the screw by which the torpedo was to be attached to the Eagle's bottom was not sharp enough. Robert Fulton's experiments in France and America (1795-1812) demonstrated that a vessel could be built which could descend to any given depth and reascend at will. Plunging mechanism was devised about the middle of the eighteenth century, but Fulton developed the vertical and horizontal rudders and provided for the artificial supply of air. A form of periscope existed in 1692 and an improved kind was patented in 1774; in 1854 Davy still further developed it. Phillips' wooden boat on Lake Erie was crushed by the



THE U.S.S. SALMON AT HER DOCK

Modern submarine boats are of two types, the submerged and the submergible. The submerged when in light cruising condition moves with only a small percentage of the hull above the water; the submergible cruises on the surface, much like an ordinary torpedo boat, which it resembles externally. The difference in principle between the two types is slight, but in construction details it is very marked. The submerged boats are usually nearly cylindrical with pointed ends, the general shape being much like that of a Whitehead torpedo. Submergence is effected by admitting water to the ballast tanks or by means of inclined rudders, or both. Submergible boats have two hulls, one inside the other. The outer hull resembles closely that of the ordinary torpedo boat, but has a few projections as possible arising from the general outline, in order to present a smooth surface when submerged. Inside this there is a second hull of nearly circular cross-section and as large as the shape of the outer boat permits. To effect submergence water first admitted to the space between the hulls, and this brings the boat to the "awash" condition. Further submergence is effected by permitting the ballast tanks to fill. When or by whom was built the first submarine boat will probably never be known. It is said that Alexander the Great was interested in submarine navigation, while subsequent attacks of vessels was studied at least as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century. M. Delpeuch states that some English ships were destroyed in 1372 by fire carried under water. In the early part of the seventeenth century submarine boats were numerous, and in 1624 Cornelius Van Drebbel exhibited to King James I. on the Thames a submarine boat of his own design. On a submarine boat of his own design. In 1774 Day began experiments with a submarine boat at Plymouth, England, losing his life in the second submergence trial. In the following year David Bushnell built his first boat, with which Sergeant Lee attacked H. M. S. Eagle in New York harbor. Lee actually got under the ship,

All London is talking about the startling exhibitions of speed given by a little boat on the Thames and at Bournemouth. The boat was seen racing up and down the river at what seemed a terrific speed, darting along by leaps and bounds, just as a shark chases a fish scudding between wind and water. The impression she left was not so much that of power, for she was such a mite of a thing, only 26 feet long, as of vicious and desperate energy. Crowds of people gathered whence in her tiny body this overpowering energy could come. It has since been divulged that she is the Miranda IV, the latest experiment in skin boats, or, as they are called technically, hydroplanes, by the veteran English inventor, Sir John Thornycroft. Compared with anything near her size, the Miranda IV is certainly the fastest craft afloat. Her exact speed is not known, but she has several times done well over 34 knots an hour, and has decisively beaten the Columbine at Bournemouth, the only other craft which could lay claim to a record in her class. But it is not only for this terrific speed that the Miranda IV is remarkable. She is the most seaworthy craft of her size that has been constructed.