HE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE. 1-It aims to publish all the news possible. 9-It does so impartially, wasting no words. 8-Its correspondents are able and energetie-මන්ත හැක්තියක් තිබේ කිසින් තිබේ තිබේ කිසින් කිස

# THE APPEAL.

Munesota Historical Society

## VOL. 26. NO. 43.

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

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL

4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans-5-It is not controlled by any ring or clique. -It asks no support but the people's.

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# Proposed Amendments

-TO THE-

# Constitution

1 -OF-Minnesota

-BY-

# The Legislature **General Session** 1909.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1, 1910. Mon. Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State-

Sir: As required by Section 25 of the Revised Laws as amended, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effects of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1909 and which are to be submitted to the electors in said state at the general election in 1910.

FIRST PROPOSED AMEND.

#### MENT.

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 of one-half of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge therein, and is an amendment of Section 16 of Article 9 of the Constitution, which now reads as follows:

Section 16. For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and im-

paper printed at the seat of govern-ment, during the first when in Jan-uary of each year, and in the next volume of the acts of the legislature, deteiled externation of all moneys detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year, for what purposes and to whom paid, and by what law au-thorized; and also of all moneys re-ceived, and by what authority and from whom." EFFECT. The Constitution requires

the treasurer to publish yearly a de-tailed statement of the moneys drawn talled statement of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the preced-ing year, giving the names of the per-sons to whom paid and the purposes for which it was expended. It also re-quires a like statement of the names of the persons, and the sources, as to money received, and in both cases a statement of the law under which pay-ments were made, or money paid into the treasury. The effect of this Amendment, if the same be adopted, will be to repeal the section of the will be to repeal the section of the Constitution mentioned and insofar re-lieve the treasurer from such publication. This change in the Constitution,

however, would not prevent the legisla-ture from hereafter directing by law that such, or a different publication, of the same or, other information should be made by the Treasurer.

THIRD PROPOSED AMEND-

#### MENT.

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

of Minnesota for the year 1909. PURPOSE. By this amendment it is proposed to add an entirely new sec-tion to Article IX of the Constitution, to be known as Section 17, and which shall read as follows: "Section 17. The legislature may provide for the payment, by the State of Minnesota, of damages to growing crops by hail and wind, or either, and to provide a fund for that purpose, in-cluding the necessary expenses of givcluding the necessary expenses of giv-ing effect to this act, may impose a specific tax upon lands, the owners of specific tax upon lands, the owners of which, at their opt on, 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." EFFECT. The effect of this Amend-ment, if adopted, will be to authorize the State to become a trustee in the collection and disbursement of a fund for the payment of damages to grow-

for the payment of damages to grow-ing crops by hall or wind, or either. This fund is to be created and main-tained by a specific tax imposed by the legislature upon the lands of such persons, ONLY, as shall voluntarily list the same with their respective county au-ditors for that purpose. Under it there could be no tax for such purpose, im-posed on the lands of any owner who does not consent thereto. The legisla-ture is also authorized to include in such fund the

such fund the necessary expenses of administration of the law. The adop-tion of the amendment will authorize the legislature to direct that the tax-ing machinery of the state be used to levy and collect the tax necessary to raise such fund and to provide for the disbursement of same by the officers of the State; but any payments to be made by the State, by reason of dam-age by hall or wind will have to be made from such fund and from no minde from such fund and from no other. In the softlement of any such damages the State would assume zo linbility beyond the amount of such fund, and could not further be ren-dered linble. A similar amendment was offered at the general election of 1908, but not adouted The amendment

to Article IX of the Constitution, to be known as Section 18, and which shall read as follows: "Section 18. To secure a sustained yield of timber for the use of the peoknown as Section 18, and which shall read as follows: "Section 18. To secure a sustained yield of timber for the use of the peo-ple of this state, the proper officials shall annually levy and collect a tax of one-fifteenth 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

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 ac-cording to forestry principles. "Unexpended balances shall not lapse but constitute

but constitute a fund for forestry purposes. "The timber produced thereon shall be sold at a fair valuation and the rev-enue therefrom or from other source shall be paid into the state treasury.

shall be paid into the state treasury. except that one-quarter of the net rev-enue 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 ac-quiring or developing forestry land. "Until otherwise directed -7 the leg-islature, which may supplement these

"Until otherwise directed by the leg-islature, which may supplement these provisions with necessary enactments, the state forestry board shall draw and disburse the money hereby provided and purchase, manage and control the lands and forests. "No money shall be poid for any

"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 suc-cessive regular legislatures, by a two-thirds vate of the the state. thirds vote of each house, to repeal any of these provisions."

of these provisions." EFFECT. This proposed amendment hereafter mentioned should be reat to gether. They constitute the founda-tion for a plan of State reforestration. As the constitution stands today, while the legislature might pass laws pro-viding funds to be used for the pur-chase of lands, and the cultivation of the same for reforestration 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 levy and collect a tax of one-afficenth of one mill on each dollar.

end of each fiscal year shail not lapse, but shall be carried over into the fund directs the sale, at a fair valuation, of the timber produced on such land so purchased, the payment of three-fourths of the money received there-from into the state trensury, and the

from 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 sit-uated, and that the same shall there be credited to the public school funds. If after the land is ourchased it is found better adapted for any other pur-pose than the production of timber, authority is contained in this amend-ment to sell it, but the proceeds must be used for acquiring or developing forestry land. Until the legislature provides otherwise, all purchases shall provides otherwise, all purchases shall be under the direction of the State Forestry Board. The title to all lands purchased must be approved by the Attorney General before purchase is made. It is further provided that two successive regular legislatures shall



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 Ber-

muda 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

of taxable property in the state, to be ed by American vessels of this type used as the legislature shall direct, for the purchase for the state of land adapted to forestry purposes, but at a nrice not to exceed \$3 per nere. All unexpired balances in the fund at the knots, and the cruise of a flotilla of submarines from New York to Annapthus raised for the succeeding year and shall be an addition thereto. I: also the foreign performances of such vesolis, a distance of 385 knots. Among sels there stands out the record of

SUBMARINE, THE SALMON

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 horfzontal rudders and provided for the artificial sup-

provement of public highways and bridges, there is hereby created a fund to be known as the 'state road and bridge fund,' said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all funds accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided.

"The legislature is authorized to add to such fund, for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges of this state, by providing in its discretion, for an annual tax levy upon the property of this state of not to exceed in any year one-fourth (14) of one mill on all the taxable property within the state.

PROVIDED, that no county shall receive in any year more than three (3) per cent or less than onc-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the total fund thus provided and expended during such year; and provided further, that in no case shall more than one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund," and to substitute therefor the following:

"Section 16. For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and improvement of public highways and bridges, there is hereby created a fund, to be known as the 'state road and bridge fund,' said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all funds accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided.

"The legislature is authorized to add to such fund, for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges of this state, by providing, in its discretion, for an annual tax levy upon the property of this state of not to exceed in any year one-fourth (14) of one mill on all the taxable property within the state.

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 and expended during such year; and provided, further, that in no case shall more than one-half (1/2) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund."

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 therein. If this amendment is adopted the State could then pay ONE-HALF (1/2) of the cost of constructing any such road or bridge, and the effect of the amendment is thus to increase the amount which the State may lawfully pay toward such purpose.

## 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 Con-stitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Section 11. There shall be published by the treasurer, in at least one news-

1908, but not adopted. The amendment then offered read as follows: "Section 17. The legislature

"Section 17. The legislature may provide for the payment by the State of Minnesota of damages to growing crops by hail and 1 ind, or either, and to provide 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

amendment now offered, and the one last quoted, being that the legislature is now to be authorized, in addition to providing a fund for the purpose of paying damages to growing crops by hail and wind, or either, to further provide an additional tax upon the lands of the persons so listing the ame, to meet the necessary expe vision incurred in the administration law and thus relieve the State there-from. This last provision was not innecessity or advisability. cluded in the amendment offered in

### FOURTH PROPOSED

#### AMENDMENT.

1908.

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 senatorial and representa-tive districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts according to the provisions of section second of this article.

and to substitute therefor the follow ing:

"Section 23. The legislature shall provide by law for enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year 1915, and every ten (10) years there-after. At any session after any enumeration of the inhabitants of state made pursuant to law and also at any session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial and representa-tive districts, or any of the same, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several dis-tricts according to the provisions of section 2 of this article."

EFFECT. The effect of this Amend-ment will be to direct the legislature to provide for a census of the inhab-itants of the State in the year 1915, and every tenth year thereafter, and will also authorize the legislature to change the boundaries of congressional, senatorial and representative districts, senatorial and representative districts, or of any one of such districts, and to apportion anew the senators and rep-resentatives among the several dis-tricts, at any session after any State or Federal census. If adopted, the legis-lature might therefore, if it deems best, change at any session the bound-aries of such districts and apportion anew the senators and representatives and thus redistrict the State every two vegra.

FIFTH PROPOSED AMEND.

MENT. The fifth proposed amendment is con-

tained in Chapter 510, Laws of Minneota for the year 1909. PURPOSE. By this amenument it is

sought to add an entirely new section

have power by a two-thirds vote of each house to repeal any of the fore-going provisions. That is to say, if after a trial, such plan for any reas is found to be impracticable or unde sirable, 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 might only be made to the Constitution or a provision of that instrument elim-inated by direct vote of the electors. Under this amend:aent, if it be adopted, that power is not taken away and also exists. But a new power, that of repeal by the legislature, as to this mendment, is created. Such power, nowever, would extend to no ot of the Constitution and affords an easy method of change in case

#### SIXTH PROPOSED AMEND. MENT.

#### 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 to be known as Section 17a, and which shall read as follows:

"Section 17a. Laws may be enacted exempting lands from taxation for the is of but 320 tons displacement. purpose of encouraging and promoting the planting, cultivation and protec-tion of useful forest trees thereon." 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, and thus supplement where the lands of such private persons are devoted to reforestration, the purposes contemplated as

to public lands by the fifth proposed amendment. The authority so granted is part of a general plan for the reforestration of land within the state. If the legislature does not pass such laws, such lands will not be exempt and the power to repeal such a law, when enacted, remains with the legislature. Power to pass a law to exempt such lands from taxation the legislature does not now possess, and it is, therefore, an additional grant of power.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE T. SIMPSON, Attorney General.

St. Paul, May 1, 1910.

Mr. Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State.

Secretary of State. Dear Sir:—Referring to proposed Con-stitutional Amendment No. 2 would say: As state expert printer I have given the publications involved in this proposed amendment special thought, and am of opinion both these publications are en-tirely superfluous. The extensive annual publication "in a daily newspaper pub-lished at the capital city" attracts ab-solutely no attention. The annual re-port of the state treasurer is published in book form, and to an extent that makes it easy for every person special-ly concerned to secure a copy. To con-form strictly with the law as it is at present, means the expenditure, under reasonably favorable printing contracts, of approximately \$8,000, a sum which can be used to excellent advantage un-der conditions which ordinarily suggest the greatest care and economy upon the part of thoses under whose direction the

**Defective Page** 

the greatest care and economy upon th part of those under whose direction th printing fund is expended. Yours respectfully. J. T. MANNIX. State Expert Printer.

English submarines of about the same size as the Salmon, which made the coastwise run from Dover to Dundee, a distance of 512 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

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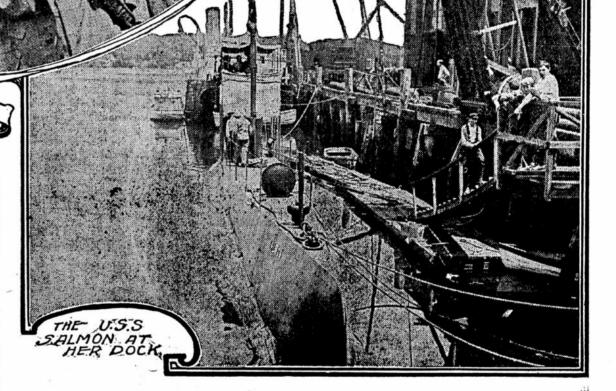
BREAKING CRUISE

OF RECORD

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 300 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 18 inches in diameter, having a radius of 4,000 yards and carrying an explosive charge of 200 pounds of guncotton. 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 running 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, dived 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 if 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. Arture Cuevas of the Chilean navy, who went for the purpose of reporting to his government on the behavior of the vessel.

ply 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



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 as few projections as possible rising 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 subaqueous 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. By 1727 no less than fourteen types of submarines had been patented in England alone. 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. Les actually got under the ship,

water pressure, and the same fate befell Bauer's iron boat Plongeur-Marin at Kiel in 1850. In 1863 McClintock and Howgate built a semi-submarine hand-propelled boat for the attack on the federal fleet, but it sank four times, each time drown. ing the entire crew of eight men. In the same year several larger boats propelled by engines were commenced in Europe, and these at intervals were followed by others designed by Hovgaard, Goubet, Zede, Nordenfeldt, Tuck, Holland and others. The French navy began experimenting with submarine boats about 1885. The Gymnote was built in 1888 and the Gustave Zede in 1893. The Morse was commenced in 1894, but remained uncompleted until 1899, pending additional experiments, with the Gymnote and the Zede. In that year the construction of submarines was actively commenced, ten being launched in 1901.

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 along the embankment to watch her, wondering 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 skim 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.