
VILLAGES

CHAPTER 268.

[H. B. No. 358—Bass.]

PROVIDING FOR CONTESTS OF VILLAGE ELECTIONS.

AN ACT to Amend and Re-enact Section 3855 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, Relating to Election of Village Officers, Duty of Inspectors, Contest.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 3855 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

§ 3855. HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES ELECTS. DUTY OF INSPECTORS. CONTEST.] The persons receiving the highest number of votes for the office of trustee shall be declared elected as such trustees, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes respectively for clerk, marshal, assessor, treasurer and justice of the peace, as designated by the ballot for such office, shall be declared elected; and if two or more shall receive an equal and the highest number of votes, and there is no choice, the inspectors of such election shall forthwith determine by lot which shall be deemed elected; and it shall further be the duty of such inspectors to make a certified statement over their own signatures, of the persons elected to fill the several offices in said village, and file the same with the County Auditor of the county within ten days after the date of such election; and no act or ordinance of any board of trustees chosen at such election shall be valid until the provisions of this Section are substantially complied with; and in case a contest of the election of any or all of the above enumerated officials is desired, such contest shall be instituted and carried out as provided in Article XXI of Chapter 11 of the Political Code of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913.

Approved, March 4, 1915.

CHAPTER 269.

[H. B. No. 39—McClintock.]

GRANTS VILLAGES RIGHT TO OPERATE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS.

AN ACT Defining the Powers of Village Boards Relating to the Purchase, Leasing and Operation of Electric Light and Power Plants or Gas Works.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. The boards of trustees of villages shall have the power

upon petition of five-eighths of the citizen owners of the taxable property of such villages in the manner and form provided by Section 3868 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for the year 1913, to purchase, erect, lease, manage and maintain any electric light and power plants or gas works and to supply the electric light and power or gas for village and commercial purposes and to pass all ordinances, penal or otherwise, that shall be necessary for the full protection, maintenance, operation, management and control of the property so leased, purchased or erected.

Approved, February 18, 1915.

CHAPTER 270.

[H. B. No. 175—Williams.]

VILLAGE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAY REDEEM BONDS.

AN ACT Authorizing and Directing the Board of University and School Lands and the State Treasurer to Allow Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages and School Districts that have Sold Their Bonds at Par to the State, to Redeem One or More of Said Bonds When Sufficient Funds have Accumulated in Their Sinking Fund at Par With the Accrued Interest.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. That the Board of University and School Lands and the State Treasurer are hereby authorized and directed to allow any county, city, town, village or school district to redeem at any time after two years at par with accrued interest, any bond or bonds which have been sold to the state at par when they have sufficient funds accumulated in their sinking fund so to do, on giving sixty days' notice to the State Treasurer, and thereafter, on like conditions, until all such outstanding bonds have been paid.

Approved, February 18, 1915.

CHAPTER 271.

[H. B. No. 360—Dixon of Rolette.]

PROVIDING PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR SIGNERS OF PETITIONS TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

AN ACT Relating to Qualification of Signers on Petition to County Commissioners.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

§ 1. Whenever a petition shall be presented to a board of County Commissioners praying for the organization of a township or for the division of a township, or for the incorporation of a village, or for the expenditure of county funds, said board shall require that

the legal voters in such petition shall also be property-holders and tax-payers in the district affected by the petition.

Approved, March 9, 1915.

VETO

CHAPTER 272.

[S. B. No. 174—Bronson.]

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

AN ACT Relating to Settlements of Causes of Action or Cases for Damages Sustained Through Personal Injuries and Contracts of Retainer Made Therefor.

VETO.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 13, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Secretary of State:

I file herewith Senate Bill No. 174, an Act relating to settlements of causes of action or cases for damages sustained through personal injuries and contracts of retainer made therefor, without my approval for the following reasons:

The proposed Act provides that any settlements for damages on account of personal injuries shall be voidable at the option of the person injured if made within thirty days from date of such injury; further, that the person injured if he elects at any time within three months from the date of such injury has the right to avoid such settlement by notice in writing to that effect or by bringing an action to recover damages therefor.

To enact this proposed bill into law would mean practically that for three months no settlement could be made between the party injured and the person, firm or corporation who might be held responsible for such injury. This Act will apply to the farmer, who employs men upon his farm to work among his horses, machinery and threshing machines and will also apply to every firm and corporation doing business within the state. Where people might be injured in the case of a train going through the state, no binding settlement could be made, and yet the people injured might be very widely scattered before the three months were over. This bill would not be in the interests of those who might be injured, for it would deprive them of getting a settlement and getting the matter closed for a period of ninety days. Further, it would undoubtedly result in a very large amount of litigation, which would be unfortu-