

during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined according to the American Experience Table of Mortality; but in case of compensation to the widow or widower of the deceased employee, such lump sum shall not exceed 416 weeks' compensation. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation shall be disregarded.

(m) If death results from the injury within six years the North Dakota workmen's compensation fund shall pay to the personal representative of the deceased employee burial expenses not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

(n) The provisions of this section shall be retroactive and the workmen's compensation bureau upon application, or upon its own motion may adjust compensation previously awarded, or if compensation has been refused may award compensation in accordance with the terms hereof.

EMERGENCY.] Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 7, 1929.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

(H. B. No. 180—Thatcher and Svingen.)

INVESTIGATION TERMINAL MARKETS

A Concurrent Resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to cause an investigation to be made at the terminal grain markets of the country to determine the amount of futures handled and the effect such dealing has upon the market price of grain; further petitioning congress to either appoint a special investigating committee, or that the federal trade commission be instructed to investigate the dealings upon the board of trade at the large grain terminals of the country.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate Concurring:

WHEREAS, from information available, the dealing in grain futures at the large terminal markets of the United States is assuming greater and greater proportions, and

WHEREAS, from information available we learn that between July 1st and December 31st, 1928, there were grain futures sold upon the following Boards of Trade in the amount of 5,128,802,000 bushels; that the futures so sold were at the Chicago Board of

Trade, Open Board of Trade of Chicago, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, St. Louis Board of Trade, San Francisco Board of Trade and the Seattle Board of Trade; that while these figures show the amount of futures sold, there was also a corresponding amount of futures bought; that this enormous trading in futures we believe has a tendency to depress the price of grain, and that from information available we are led to believe that there are at times more futures sold than the grain crop of the country could supply, and

WHEREAS, we believe that it would be beneficial to have a more thorough checkup of the activities of the Boards of Trade in order that the price of grain may be to a greater extent dependent upon the actual economic law of supply and demand.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to cause such investigation to be made at the great terminal grain markets of the country as to determine the amount of futures handled and the effect such dealings has upon the market price of grain; that we further respectfully petition Congress to either appoint a special investigating committee, or that the Federal Trade Commission be instructed to immediately investigate the dealings upon the Board of Trade at the large grain terminals of the country.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State be instructed to forward duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the members of Congress from the State of North Dakota at Washington, to the two United States Senators from the State of North Dakota at Washington, to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.

Approved March 8, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution B—Brostuen, Renwick, Sathre, Fowler.)

MILLENNIAL OF ICELANDIC PARLIAMENT OR ALTHING,
JUNE, 1930

WHEREAS, in June 1930, the people of Iceland are celebrating the Millennial of the Icelandic Parliament or Althing, and

WHEREAS, this is an unique occasion, this being the oldest Parliament or Legislative Body in existence, being established by the Republic of Iceland in 930 A. D., and

WHEREAS, the Icelandic nation is historically the preserver in its literature of the common ethnic lore and cultural background of the Nordic races, and is culturally and ethnically most intimately interrelated with the races from which the bulk of the population of this State has sprung, and

WHEREAS, this State has the largest number of people of Icelandic birth and descent of any State in the Union, and these sons and daughters of the North have proved loyal and model citizens, contributing an honorable share towards the building up of this State and Nation, thus reflecting honor on the land of their adoption as well as the land of their origin,

Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

That the State of North Dakota hereby, through its Legislative Assembly, extend to the government and people of Iceland its felicitation on this historic occasion, and that the Governor of the State be authorized to appoint an official representative of this State to be present at the Millennial celebration of the Icelandic "Mother of Parliaments" in June, 1930, and to extend in person the greetings and good will of our State, and that an appropriately engrossed copy of these resolutions be prepared by the Secretary of State of North Dakota and delivered to said official representative for transmittal to the Government of Iceland.

Approved March 9, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution C—Thatcher and Swendseid.)

**REPEAL SECTION 311 OF TARIFF ACT RELATING TO
WHEAT IN BOND**

WHEREAS, under Section 311 of the Tariff Act of 1922 providing for milling of wheat in bond over twenty million bushels of Canadian wheat has been manufactured into flour in the United States in the year 1928, and said flour exported to foreign countries, and,

WHEREAS, wheat flour manufactured in bond in the United States from Canadian wheat is classified as of domestic origin and enjoys preferential duties of approximately 25c per barrel the same as home grown wheat when so manufactured and exported to countries with which the United States has reciprocal treaties, and,

WHEREAS, it is known that this large influx of Canadian wheat and especially on the hard protein wheat grown in North Dakota and adjoining states, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we strongly urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to investigate the advisability of the repealing of said Section 311 of the Tariff Act.

Approved March 9, 1929.

Concurrent Resolution D—Committee on Appropriations.)

REGULATIONS BY BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE APPROPRIATIONS

WHEREAS, this legislative assembly has appropriated moneys for the support and maintenance of indigent, expectant mothers and indigent children in certain private institutions operating under the laws of this state; and

WHEREAS, all such institutions are operating under the supervision of the board of administration, and must be licensed by such board; and such board has authority to make reasonable rules and regulations for their conduct; and

WHEREAS, it seems highly desirable that future legislative assemblies should be informed as fully as possible of the work of such institutions, their financial condition and the reasons which make state aid essential all to the end that the legislative assembly may be in position to act honestly, fairly and intelligently upon future requests for appropriations for similar purposes;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the board of administration be and they hereby are required to provide regulations whereby any such private institutions receiving any part of a state appropriation for the support of indigent, expectant mothers, or indigent children, or both, at the time of presenting a voucher to the state auditing board for compensation also file a duplicate of such voucher with the executive officer (director of children's bureau) employed by the board of administration to carry out the purposes of the various laws enacted by the legislative assembly in 1923, relating to child welfare; also, that there be attached to such duplicate voucher, a report stating:

1. The reasons why the case falls within the provisions of the particular act under which payment is sought.

2. What financial assistance, if any, is received from other sources, and what if any such assistance may be expected in the future.

3. The name and address of the person, or persons, legally responsible for the support of the expectant mother or child, and reasons why the expectant mother or child is not being supported by such person or persons.

4. The probable duration of time such expectant mother or child will be under the care of such institution, and a proper subject for aid under the provisions of the act, under which payment is asked.

That the state board of administration further require each and all of such institutions to prepare and file with the director of the children's bureau, not later than August 1st, of each year an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, showing:

1. The assets and liabilities of such institution.
2. A detailed statement of its income and outgo during the fiscal year.
3. Its anticipated income and outgo for the ensuing fiscal year.
4. A statement of the work performed, giving such particulars as will enable one examining it to understand as far as possible the scope of the work performed during the year.
5. A statement of the urgent needs of the institution.

That the report submitted in even numbered years in addition to the foregoing, also, contain a statement of the amount of state aid requested, and the reasons why such aid should be given.

Approved March 9, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution G—Fine.)

INVESTIGATION TERMINAL LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Whereas, the hog industry of the State of North Dakota is growing to considerable proportions, and

Whereas, the usual and customary time for the farmers to market their hogs is in the fall of the year, and

Whereas, during the immediate past few years there seems to have been an unreasonable and unwarranted fluctuation in the

prices paid for hogs at the terminal markets which may be evidenced by the information that on the 21st day of October 1927, hog prices at South St. Paul in the state of Minnesota were \$11 per hundred for top hogs; that on the 27th day of October prices for top hogs had been reduced to \$9 per hundred; that for the 17th day of September, 1928, the top price for hogs was, at the same market, \$12.90 per hundred; that on the 27th day of September, 1928, said top prices had fallen to \$10.00 per hundred; that such sudden and unwarranted change and fluctuation in the market seems to be unwarranted and unreasonable; that from the information available and from such investigation as it has been possible to make, it does not seem that such sudden fluctuation in the market is due to or caused by any sudden oversupply of hogs, nor due to any lack of demand; that on the contrary, it appears that such fluctuation is arbitrary and caused by the combining of the purchasing interests at the terminal markets.

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring Therein,

That we respectfully call this condition in the northwest to the attention of the Senate of the United States; that we respectfully ask that the Honorable Senate of the United States cause to be appointed a special investigating committee to investigate into the fluctuation of the live stock market at the terminals of the northwest; that if such committee of the United States Senate should not be advisable, that we petition and request that the Senate of the United States order and direct the Federal Trade Commission to immediately investigate into the said marketing conditions to determine the causes and reasons for such sudden fluctuation in the market and to further investigate such activities of the live stock market of the terminals of the northwest to determine whether or not there is a corresponding decrease or increase in the price of the finished product comparable with the increase or decrease of the price of the live animals.

Be it further resolved that the Secretary of the State of North Dakota be instructed to forward a duly authenticated copy of this Resolution to the United States Senators of the State of North Dakota and to the President of the Senate of the United States.

Approved March 13, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution J—Brant.)

TRANSFER HERDS OF CATTLE, ETC., McLEOD DEMONSTRATION FARM

A Concurrent Resolution directing the board of administration of the State of North Dakota to transfer the herd of cattle now maintained at the state demonstration farm near the village of McLeod, North Dakota, to the state sub-experiment station at Edgeley, North Dakota; and further directing the said board to sell other property remaining at the McLeod demonstration farm.

WHEREAS, the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota has made no appropriation for the maintenance of the state demonstration farm at McLeod, North Dakota.

AND WHEREAS, the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly has by Senate Bill No. 56 increased the appropriation for the sub-experiment station at Edgeley, North Dakota, for the purpose of enabling said sub-experiment station to transfer and care for the herd of cattle now maintained at the McLeod demonstration farm.

AND WHEREAS, there is in addition to the cattle mentioned in the preceding paragraph, other personal property located at the McLeod demonstration farm belonging to the State of North Dakota.

Be It Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota,

That the board of administration of the State of North Dakota is hereby directed to proceed within a reasonable time hereafter to:
(1) Cause the herd of cattle now maintained at the state demonstration farm at McLeod, North Dakota, to be transferred to the sub-experiment station at Edgeley, North Dakota; the expense of said transfer to be borne by the sub-experiment station. (2) To sell for the highest price obtainable for cash all other personal property belonging to the State of North Dakota now located on or about the state demonstration farm at McLeod, North Dakota.

Approved March 13, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution M—Kretschmar.)

HIGHWAY COMMISSION SURVEYS ELBOWOODS AND
WASHBURN BRIDGES

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-First Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:

WHEREAS, during the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly and several last past sessions such body has been petitioned and bills have been introduced, asking for appropriations for the construction of four separate bridges across the Missouri River between McLean County on the east bank thereof and Mercer or Oliver Counties on the west; such appropriation being so requested from the special bridge fund created to pay not to exceed one-third of the cost of bridges to be constructed across navigable and boundary line streams.

WHEREAS, at the Twentieth Legislative Assembly appropriations were made covering the expense of a preliminary survey and soundings for two of such suggested bridges, one at or near Washburn and one at or near Elbowoods, and appropriations have been made during the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly for a similar survey and bridge sounding for a suggested bridge across the Missouri River at or near Great Bend; and

WHEREAS, no appropriation has as yet been made for the construction of a bridge at either of the four suggested bridge sites, by reason of lack of funds in such special bridge fund, from lack of definite information as to the cost of each such several projects, as to the relative need of said bridges, and service to be expected therefrom, and as to the cost, course and location of necessary highways to connect such proposed bridges with existing federal aid or state highways; and

WHEREAS, there is unexpended from the appropriations made by the Twentieth Legislative Assembly for such bridge soundings for the suggested bridge at Washburn and Elbowoods, the sum of \$1,811.44, and the expense of such soundings has been met and fully paid;

Therefore Be It Resolved, that in order that the Twenty-second Legislative Assembly may have before it the information and data which it must have to intelligently determine which of such proposed bridges should be first constructed, and to be able to appropriate money for either of these requested bridges with adequate knowledge of the cost thereof and the relative demands therefor;

the state highway commission is hereby directed and requested to complete the sounding, surveys and estimates of the cost of bridges at the four several bridge sites above referred to; and to make preliminary surveys and estimates of the cost of grading federal and state aid highways, including all approaches to said bridges, and roads leading from said sites as fixed by said bridge soundings and surveys, to existing designated state and federal highways; with blue prints showing the location and course of such required highway construction; and, the state highway department is further requested and directed to complete this work prior to the conveying (convening) of the Twenty-second Legislative Assembly, and to make the same available to such body for the purposes above stated; that such legislative body may have before it the information necessary to a proper determination of the relative cost, convenience to be afforded, and service to be rendered the public, through the construction of either or all of these several proposed bridges, together with the cost of road construction required in connection with such project.

Approved March 13, 1929.

(Concurrent Resolution P.)

TARIFF CHANGES, STABILIZATION PRODUCE MARKETS

To The Honorable Herbert Hoover,
President of the United States and
to the Congress of the United States.

WHEREAS, the question of relief from the present agricultural depression to the farmers of the Northwest was a paramount issue in the recent political campaign, and Mr. Herbert Hoover made certain promises and assurances during his candidacy for the office of President of the United States to the effect that if elected to that office he would take positive and effective action looking toward the amelioration of the condition of the farmers, toward solving the great problem of the economic independence of the agricultural interests of the country, and

WHEREAS, in fulfillment of these promises and in line with his expressed intention to render such aid in the circumstances as might be in his power, he has summoned the Congress of the United States to assembly in special session, beginning the 15th day of April, 1929, for the purpose of taking legislative action in the premises, at which time and place he will doubtless outline to the two Houses of said

Congress his plan for farm relief, which plan will unquestionably be the guiding and sustaining influence in shaping the legislation enacted at such special Session, and

WHEREAS, the farmers of the Northwest, and especially those of the State of North Dakota, have, in this connection, certain definite and concrete grievances which they feel should be called to the attention of Mr. Hoover, and considered and acted upon at said special Session,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED; by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, composed largely of farmers, and having the interests of the farmers of the State of North Dakota wholly at heart, and speaking for them; that the following facts and suggestions be submitted to Mr. Hoover and his Congress, and that they be urged to give them thoughtful consideration:

1. We feel that the first and most important step looking to permanent improvement in the condition of agriculture in the United States, as a whole, is to so adjust present tariff schedules and rates, that those products of the farm which can be raised with profit shall be protected from ruinous competition with foreign countries producing the same products with cheap labor. Such adjustment should not only be applied to all agricultural products capable of profitable production under a protective policy, but to all substitutes and artificially produced commodities intended to take their places, so that diversification may be encouraged and made profitable and thus the attention of farmers diverted from the excessive cultivation and production of wheat; and so that land now needlessly devoted to wheat raising may be profitably employed in the production of other grain and the production of wheat more nearly restricted to the needs and demands of American consumption. We especially recommend a substantial increase in the tariff on flax seed, a commodity whose consumption in this country greatly exceeds the home production, and which is imported in great quantities from Argentine, thus depressing the price at home, reducing the production, and preventing immense areas of tillable land from being profitably employed. However, in order that the farmer may reasonably profit by such tariff adjustment, it is essential that the price of manufactured articles, which the farmer must buy, now already protected by discriminating tariffs, shall not be further enhanced in price to him, by increasing the tariff upon such articles. This would leave the farmer no better off than he now is. Succinctly, the farmer must have better prices for his products without being forced to pay higher prices for the manufactured articles he now uses.

We earnestly request that such steps be taken by the Congress as will provide for the disposal of the surplus crops of the American farmer so that he shall derive the full benefit of a protected home market for that part of agricultural products as are consumed in the United States of America and so that the exportable surplus shall not depress the prices received for the products sold at home.

2. It is essential that the prices the farmer gets for his products should be stabilized. The farmer should not be compelled to dump his grain in the fall of the year upon a glutted market and accept a low price, only to find the price soaring when he has no more grain to sell. We suggest that one method of securing stabilization is for the government to furnish credit to co-operative farmers associations at low rates of interest so that grain may be held back and marketed gradually. In this connection we deprecate the practice of Federal Bank examiners in criticizing farmers' paper less than six months old, and the fact that the credit requirements of the farmers is not met by the present arrangements of the Intermediate Credit Bank. Nor is the present method of issuing crop reports wholly free from criticism in this regard. The information contained in these reports, especially in June and July, is often prematurely disseminated, and the market unduly depressed if the prospects for a crop are encouraging or similarly enhanced if discouraging. Such reports should be withheld until such time as there is a reasonable assurance that a crop will be made.

The present method of marketing hogs is disastrous to the farmer, as he is compelled, whether he wishes it or not, to sell his hogs when they are ready for the market, and they are purchased by the packer, dressed and placed in storage, and later on sold to the consuming public upon the basis of later increased prices, so that while the consumer pays for pork on the basis of the higher price, the original producer receives no benefit from it.

Approved March 13, 1929.