

In any action the remedies of garnishment or attachment, or both, shall be available, and no exemptions except absolute exemptions shall be allowed against any levy under execution pursuant to judgment recovered in such action.

§ 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6, 1925.

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## CONCURRENT AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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### JOINT RESOLUTION

(Joint Committee on Agriculture.)

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#### CONGRESSIONAL AID FOR PROTECTION OF AMERICAN FARMER

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

WHEREAS, Congress, has through special legislation, in the form of protective tariff, protected the product of labor and industry from the competition of foreign peoples and has so saved the American market for the products of American labor and American industry, and made possible the American standard of prices, which is far in excess of the standard of world markets, and

WHEREAS, Congress has, through special legislation, known as restricted immigration, protected the American laborer from the disastrous competition of foreign peoples and has so saved the American job for the American laborer, and made possible the maintenance of the American Standard of wages, and

WHEREAS, the said special classes of legislation have afforded such ample and effective protection to the American Laborer and the American manufacturer as to, quoting our President in his message to Congress, "enable them to live according to a better standard and receive a better rate of compensation than any people, any time, anywhere on earth have ever enjoyed,"

WHEREAS, the protection so afforded to American labor and American manufacturers, supporting for them an American standard of prices for their products, has forced upon the American

farmer an American standard of prices for the things he must buy, the taxes he must pay and the labor he must hire,

WHEREAS, protective tariffs for agricultural products are almost wholly ineffective, where the product is produced in excess of demand for home consumption,

WHEREAS, American Agriculture does produce an exportable surplus of all of the major products of agriculture and the American farmer, therefore, finds himself almost wholly unprotected from that disastrous competition of foreign peoples,

WHEREAS, The American farmer, is therefore, forced to sell his product on the low standard of world prices in open competition with the South American Indian, the peon of India, the peasant of Russia, whose overhead represents the lowest standards of living in the world, and is at the same time forced to buy his necessities from a protected market, at an American standard of prices, bolstered up and sustained behind the protective tariff and restricted immigration walls,

WHEREAS, this unbalanced condition is chiefly responsible for the distressed condition of Agriculture, a condition which has now continued for over four years, and has brought actual bankruptcy upon thousands of farmers and upon business enterprises, wholly dependent upon the farmers' prosperity, having in countless instances swept away the accumulated savings of a lifetime,

WHEREAS, The present better prices of some farm commodities represent only a temporary and local condition, and the fundamental cause of the distress has not been removed,

WHEREAS, the direct cause of this unbalanced condition was, and is, the effect of the two protective measures above referred to, in that they have protected and made possible the maintenance of the high American standard of prices, of the products of American labor, and of the American manufacturer, which constitute the necessities the farmer must buy, while he is afforded no effective protection from foreign competition and, therefore, must accept the low world standard of prices for the things he has to sell,

WHEREAS, this condition is unwarranted, unfair, and un-American, wherein two of the basic branches of American industry have and maintain, through the direct effect of legislation, an advantage over the third,

WHEREAS, we believe the protective policy is sound in principle and if fairly administered, destined to greatly increase the public welfare,

WHEREAS, the farmer is forced, for the preservation of his home and his inalienable right to justice as an American citizen, to

demand the abandonment of the policy or its adaption to existing conditions,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives, the Senate Concurring:

THAT, we respectfully urge that Congress, during its present Session, pass and place upon our Statute books, such legislation as will effectively give to agriculture the same protection as is now afforded to industry and labor and

WHEREAS, the protective tariff does not protect Agricultural products because of the exportable surplus, that Congress devise some effective method of segregating the exportable surplus, or some means whereby the Agricultural industry may itself segregate its surplus, to the end that the protection may be made effective on, and that the American market be saved for the product of the American farmer, and an American standard of agricultural commodity prices made possible,

THAT, the Secretary of State transmit this Memorial to the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives therein, and to the Legislatures of all the Agricultural states.

Filed March 7, 1925.

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(O. H. Olson and Magnuson.)

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FEDERAL AID TO COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES  
A JOINT RESOLUTION

A Joint Resolution Requesting Congress to Enact Suitable Legislation to Protect the Farmer's Market and Reduce his Marketing Cost.

*Be It Resolved by The Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:*

WHEREAS, Agriculture is entitled to equal protection with industry and labor, and the export surplus should not be allowed to fix the domestic price and nullify tariff provisions ostensibly enacted for the benefit of agriculture,

AND WHEREAS, it is essential to successful co-operation that the local and terminal marketing machinery be co-operatively owned and operated by the producers,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, that Congress be requested to enact suitable legisla-

tion, for the immediate benefit of agriculture, providing a practical method of segregating and disposing of the surplus in order that the American farmer may sell at an American price and share with industry and labor equal protection against foreign prices.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Federal aid be directed to the acquisition and operation by co-operatives of the local and terminal facilities essential to co-operative marketing, and that the market places of the great staples be opened to all buyers and sellers without discrimination and subject only to legal restrictions.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each representative of the State of North Dakota in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Filed March 2, 1925.

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(Concurrent Resolution—G. W. Morton.)

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#### FEDERAL AID TO HIGHWAYS

*Be It Resolved By The House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring:*

WHEREAS, a condition exists in the United States and in every State in the Union, which is causing great hardship upon the taxpayers and the citizens of the United States, and has its foundation in the Federal Aid for the building of highways, through moneys appropriated by the Congress of the United States, and that it is resulting in extravagant mismanagement and heavy taxation upon citizens and property owners, who are not financially able to bear the burden; and

WHEREAS, since such Federal aid is given only when managed through a State and is given only when heavy appropriations are made by a State, which can only be given when heavy appropriations are made by a County, that a vicious chain is created, because each state feels that it must maintain a costly and extravagant State Highway Commission in order to obtain the benefits of the Federal aid. Each County feels that in order to obtain the benefits of the Federal and State aid it must maintain an expensive, costly and extravagant machinery for the administration of such road building, and must appropriate large sums of money which its citizens are

financially unable to meet, and that since the Federal aid is given, the State feels that it is going to be a heavy loser in comparison with other States unless it maintains the Highway Commission and makes the appropriation, and each County in the State feels that it will be a heavy loser as compared with other Counties unless it makes heavy appropriations, and the result is that the United States is extravagant, and is laying a burden upon its citizens; each state is extravagant, laying a burden upon its citizens; each county is extravagant, laying a burden upon its citizens; and that the result is that as long as the United States Government continues to give Federal aid there can be no lasting relief from the excessive burden of taxation imposed, and the extravagant expenditure of public moneys, and the burden of taxation upon its people without adequate return, and the expenditure of money beyond the means of the people to meet the burden in the payment of taxes;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring; that we do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States and respectfully urge that Congress take immediate action towards a repeal of the Federal aid for State Highways, to the end that the extravagant mismanagement and ill advised expenditure of moneys by each State and County in the United States be eliminated, and that a more rational and sane and more carefully supervised expenditure of money be worked out by each local community.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that the Secretary of State of North Dakota send a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress and to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate in each and every state in the union and also to the members of Congress and Senators from North Dakota.

Filed March 3, 1925.

(Concurrent Resolution—W. E. Martin.)

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NORTH DAKOTA GRAIN GRADING CASE

Calling upon the Supreme Court of the United States to expedite and hand down its decision in the action of The Farmers Grain Company of Embden, a corporation, et al, against Geo. F. Shafer, as Attorney General of the State of North Dakota, involving The North Dakota Grain Grading Act, initiated and enacted by the people of the State of North Dakota on November 7, 1922 and which became a law on December 7, 1922.

*Be It Resolved, by The Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:*

WHEREAS, the people of the State of North Dakota initiated and enacted An Act declaring the purpose of the State of North Dakota to supervise and regulate the marketing of farm products; preventing unjust discrimination, fraud and extortion in the marketing of same; establishing a system of grading, weighing and measuring farm products; defining the scope and manner of such supervision and the powers and duties of the persons charged with same; providing for licensing buyers, solicitors, and warehouses handling such farm products; and making an appropriation therefor on November 7, 1922, and which became a law on December 7, 1922, and known as "The North Dakota Grain Grading Act," set forth at page 549 of the Laws of N. D., 1923; and,

WHEREAS, the State of North Dakota and its officials were enjoined from enforcing said Grain Grading Act by the service of papers upon them on December 9, 1922, issued out of the United States District Court, at Fargo, North Dakota, in the action entitled The Farmers Grain Company of Embden, North Dakota, a corporation, et al, vs. Geo. F. Shafer, as Attorney General of the State of North Dakota, et al; and that at the hearing thereof on January 5, 1923, at Fargo, North Dakota, a decision was rendered by the said United States District Court permanently enjoining the State of North Dakota and its officials from enforcing said Grain Grading Act, and,

WHEREAS, the State of North Dakota and its officials took an appeal from the said decision direct to The Supreme Court of the United States immediately after the same was rendered; and that thereafter and on the 5th day of May, 1924, was advanced on the calendar of that Court, argued and fully submitted for that Court's decision to finally determine whether or not said Act was unconstitutional or any of the provisions thereof invalid; and that no decision has yet been rendered by said Court; and,

WHEREAS, it has been a great detriment and a great loss to the grain growers of the State of North Dakota in the loss of adequate protection for the balance of the unmarketed crop during the year 1922, and all of the crop and grain for the years 1923-24; and that during this period the farmers and grain growers of this state, who produce an enormous amount of grain, have lost millions of dollars through unjust regulations and discriminations through inadequate protection in the marketing and selling of their grain; and,

WHEREAS, we are assembled in the Nineteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and will be in session for a period of only sixty days, from the sixth day of January, 1925; and that another session of this Legislature will not convene again for two years; and that the great body of grain growers of our state will be without adequate protection in the marketing and selling of their grain for another two years if the United States Supreme Court should hold that the said Grain Grading Act is unconstitutional in any of its provisions and not render its decision while this Legislative Assembly is still in session, so as to enable it to pass any remedial laws to meet the requirements of said decision; if it should be so held, that the whole law is unconstitutional or any of its provisions,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Senate of the Nineteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring, that we do hereby memorialize the Supreme Court of the United States and respectfully petition the said Supreme Court and all of the Judges thereof to render an immediate decision in the aforesaid action now pending before it for final determination, so that this Legislative Assembly may be enabled at once to pass any remedial legislation which may be required to meet the provisions of said decision, if any, and to give the grain growers of this state the protection which they are entitled to.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Senate send at once a copy of this resolution, by registered mail, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court.

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(Rusch.)

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#### INTERSTATE BRIDGES—Joint Resolution

Relating to Inter-state Bridges across Rivers Forming Boundary Lines Between North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

WHEREAS, The State of North Dakota is engaged in constructing a system of highways connecting the principal cities and villages

of this state with others and connecting at the boundary lines of this state with the main highways of states adjoining North Dakota, and the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota are likewise engaged in constructing a system of highways in such states for similar purposes; and

WHEREAS, The Red River forms a part of the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota and many of the main highways of this state are connected with the highway system of Minnesota by inter-state bridges; and

WHEREAS, One of the great objects of the improvement of the highway systems of this and other states is to provide for safe and rapid communication, trade and travel between the several states, and the federal government has extended aid to the several states, in the construction of good roads therein for the purpose of promoting inter-state travel and commerce, and it is therefore essential to such inter-state travel and commerce between states that such inter-state bridges be constructed and maintained and kept in repair; and

WHEREAS, It appears to be necessary and proper that inter-state bridges should be constructed and maintained in part at least by the several states whose highway systems are connected thereby; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that substantially similar legislation be enacted, if practicable, by the State of North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, touching the construction and maintenance of such inter-state bridges; and

WHEREAS, The state of Minnesota has passed a joint resolution favoring the appointment of five members from their legislature to act with a like committee from North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, to enact legislation touching upon the construction and maintenance of such interstate bridges.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee consisting of five, three to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two by the President of the Senate, consider and report such legislation as should be enacted touching upon the subject of inter-state bridges in conjunction with a like committee from Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, they to report to the legislatures of their respective states such legislation in relation to such inter-state bridges as may be deemed necessary and proper.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be forwarded to the legislatures of the states of Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Filed February 9, 1925.

(Concurrent Resolution—A. A. Peck.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—COMPENSATION AND PER  
DIEM OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

A Concurrent Resolution providing for the Amendment of Section 45 Article 2, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Relating to the Compensation and Mileage allowed Legislative Members.

*Be It Resolved by The Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:*

That the following proposed amendment to Section 45, Article 2, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, is agreed to and that the same be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for approval or rejection, in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, as amended.

§ 1. AMENDMENT.] That Section 45, Article 2, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

§ 45. Each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as compensation for his services for each session eight dollars per day, and ten cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislative assembly on the most usual route.

Filed March 6, 1925.

(Joint Resolution—Root.)

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

*Be It Resolved, by The House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring:*

We respectfully ask that the Honorable Board of Interstate Commerce Commission order the railroads doing business in the State of North Dakota to issue return transportation to all shippers of live stock who ship one or more cars of livestock to any livestock market in the United States.

Filed March 11, 1925.

(Joint Resolution—Ettestad.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—ELECTION OF STATE  
OFFICIALS

A Joint Resolution to Amend and Re-enact Section 82 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Providing for the Election of State Officials.

*Be It Resolved by The Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives Concurring:*

That the following amendment to Section 82 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be agreed to and submitted to the qualified electors of the State for approval or rejection in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 as amended, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota.

[AMENDMENT.] That Section 82 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota be amended to read as follows:

§ 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, three commissioners of railroads, one attorney general and one commissioner of agriculture and labor, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, and, with the exception of the commissioners of railroads, for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms. Of the commissioners of railroads elected at the general election in 1926, the one having held his office for the longest time shall serve for six years; the one having held his office the next longest time shall serve for four years, and the one having held this office the shortest time shall serve for two years, provided, however, if two or more such commissioners shall have held such office an equal or no length of time, the one having the highest vote shall serve for the longer term; thereafter one commissioner of railroads shall be elected every two years, and shall hold his office for a term of six years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Filed February 19, 1925.

(Concurrent Resolution—Boyd and Twichell.)

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**HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR VETERANS**

We, the 19th Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, beg leave to report to General Frank T. Hines, Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau and Chairman of the Hospital Board thereof that;

WHEREAS, the said 19th Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota is advised that the Tenth District Hospital Location Committee having considered the matter of the location of hospital accommodations for tubercular veterans within the Tenth District, has recommended to the Hospital Board of the United States Veterans' Bureau that a 200-bed hospital be located at Fargo, North Dakota,

THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 19th Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring, that this Legislative Assembly express their appreciation of this recommendation and recognition of the need, welfare and rights of veterans of the World's War afflicted with tuberculosis and residing within the State of North Dakota and the territory most convenient to a hospital so located; and this Assembly does most earnestly and respectfully petition General Frank T. Hines, Director of such Veterans' Bureau and Chairman of the Hospital Board thereof, that such recommendation be approved and complied with, and a hospital for tubercular veterans residing in this State and in the extensive territory convenient to the said city of Fargo, be located at said City of Fargo, and that the same be constructed and opened for the care of such patients at as early a date as is practical; that a copy of this concurrent resolution be properly engrossed, signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and be mailed to General Hines.

Filed January 27th, 1925.

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(Concurrent Resolution—Swett.)

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**REPORTS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION AND STATE EXAMINER**

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

WHEREAS, Section 6 of Chapter 151 of the Session Laws of 1919, provide as follows:

“The Industrial Commission shall prepare an annual report and file it in the office of the Secretary of State not later than the first day of February of each year. The report shall contain an itemized account of its expenditures, and a complete and detailed financial statement of each utility, industry, enterprise and business project under its control, showing fully all items of income and disbursements and liabilities of every nature for the calendar year ending December 31st next preceding. The report shall also set forth a list of all persons in the employ of the Commission, with the name of each person drawing a salary under its authority, the amount of the salary and all other emoluments received, and the fund from which drawn.” And

WHEREAS, Section 23 of Chapter 147 of the Session Laws of 1919, provides as follows :

“The State Examiner shall personally or through deputy examiners visit the Bank of North Dakota at least twice annually, and shall inspect and verify the assets in its possession and under its control, with sufficient thoroughness of investigation to ascertain with reasonable certainty whether the valuations are correctly carried on its books. He shall investigate its methods of operation and accounting. He shall report the results of each such examination and investigation to the Industrial Commission as soon as practicable, and to the Legislative Assembly at its next ensuing session, and as provided in paragraph numbered 5, of Section 5146 of the Civil Code, Compiled Laws of 1913, to the State Banking Board.” And

WHEREAS, The State Examiner and the Industrial Commission have failed or neglected to make the reports required to be made by them to this Legislative Assembly in accordance with Section 6 of Chapter 151, Section 23 of Chapter 147; And

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance that the members of this Legislative Assembly and the people of this State should know the financial condition of our industrial institutions; Therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the State Examiner and the Industrial Commission are requested to forthwith submit to the Legislative Assembly the reports required of them by the above mentioned sections of the Industrial Commission, Bank of North Dakota and Mill and Elevator Acts, or inform this Legislative Assembly why the provisions of these Acts have not been complied with.

Filed March 11, 1925.

(Concurrent Resolution—Hamilton.)

ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

Memorializing the Congress of the United States to Take Steps Toward the Establishment of a National Park in Billings County, North Dakota, Embracing the Wonderful Petrified Forest There Located, to be Called Roosevelt Park.

*Be It Resolved by The Senate of North Dakota, The House of Representatives Concurring:*

We, the Nineteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, beg leave to represent to your honorable bodies:

FIRST: That there is in the western part of North Dakota, lying within the boundaries of Billings, Golden Valley, Slope and McKenzie counties, a tract of land bordering the Little Missouri River, that is marvelous in its geological formation and configuration as the result of subterranean coal fires, sinking in of the surface, and the washings and slides of the ages, the whole forming a scenic beauty alike weird and attractive. Here are seen the stratas in many colors, of the world's progressive deposits, among which many prehistoric animal remains have been found, together with the fossils of periods long before the time of man, the peaks, precipices, slides and washouts presenting a picture even now attracting tourists from all over the country.

SECOND: That in this section is found a petrified forest, the like of which, we are informed, does not exist upon the American continent, in fact that all over this region are found the remains, in petrified and crystallized form, of two distinct forests that thrived in periods probably millions of years apart, and brought to view as the surfaces are uncovered by the washings of the ages. This petrified forest lies in a region of superb, though rugged beauty, and is unlike others in that respect. Thousands of stumps are found here, some of the stumps being as large as 14 feet in diameter, and many rest on tall columns of clay, resembling the pillars of a ruined temple. It is a veritable wonderland of growths that existed in the time of the huge animal and vegetable life of the early world periods, and much of these remains will be destroyed or carried away by visitors unless properly protected.

THIRD: That here can even now be seen Nature continuing her work of transforming prairie land into "Bad Lands" through the burning of the coal far beneath the surface, and the dropping of the upper earth crust hundreds of feet into the great caverns created by the fires, leaving a weird and awesome landscape. The

smoke from these hidden fires creeps up through crevasas and in places, far down, a dropped cartridge can be heard exploding, while everywhere great piles of red scoria tell of clay burned to a brick-like substance and furnishing a splendid roadmaking material.

FOURTH: That in the valleys of this region are frequent groves of pine, quaking aspens, cedars, ash, cottonwood and box elder trees, and an abundance of wild fruits, together with a flora undiscovered elsewhere in the Northwest. The region contains many springs of fine water from which rivulets are formed that flow down the swales and valleys to the river, thus affording a good water supply for livestock or wild animals, there being deer and antelope now in that region, with capacity for feeding thousands more of these or other wild game. Flowing artesian wells can be had for the digging.

FIFTH: That it was here that Theodore Roosevelt had his cattle ranches in the early days of the territory of Dakota, and where undoubtedly he imbibed many of the characteristics of those who lived in the great open spaces and which gave him the broad outlook that ever characterized his later life. And it is partly in memory of him and because this region presents itself as a great natural outing place or playground for those who love Nature or seek its fantastic wonders that we respectfully memorialize you, the Congress, to set aside so much of this region as may be deemed necessary for the creation by act of Congress a national park and to make an appropriation of a sum sufficient for its purchase, and we would respectfully suggest that such park, if created, be called the Roosevelt Bad Lands National Park. And we would call attention to the fact that less than five per cent of this land is susceptible to cultivation, that considerable of it is still in government ownership and that the balance can be acquired at a very small expense.

SIXTH: And we further call your attention to the fact that the Yellowstone Trail, a great transcontinental highway, touches this region at its southern end; that the National Parks Highway, another great transcontinental highway, passes through it, and that the Roosevelt Highway passes by its Northern end, making it easy of access by the thousands of tourists who travel back and forth through North Dakota each year. And we also call your attention to the fact that in 1924 over 100,000 tourists in about 25,000 cars passed over the National Parks Highway alone, hundreds of whom made the necessary detour through the proposed park region to view its beauties and the petrified forest, even taking saddle horses to reach its more inaccessible beauties. And we still further call your attention to the fact that between the Park Region of Northern Minnesota and the Yellowstone Park there is no other place of national park standard where tourists may vary their journey by a glimpse of one of Nature's most peculiar achievements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of this memorial be sent by the Secretary of State of North Dakota to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, to each house of Congress, to the North Dakota senators and congressmen and to the Director of the National Parks Service, all of Washington, D. C., and that we request our congressional delegation to use their every effort to secure passage of a bill creating said national park.

Filed March 10, 1925.

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(Concurrent Resolution—Stevens.)

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#### SALARIES DEPUTIES, ETC. STATE DEPT'S. AND BOARDS

WHEREAS, There are certain deputies and other subordinate officers and employees in the employ of the State Departments, Boards and Commissions, whose salaries are fixed and determined and the number of whom are limited by statute, and

WHEREAS, the appropriations made for the salaries of such deputies, employees and subordinate officers by the Nineteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, in various instances, increased the amount of such salaries as well as the number of such deputies, employees and subordinate officers for the biennium commencing July 1, 1925, and

WHEREAS, the action of the Legislature in so doing may be confusing to the disbursing officers of the State.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring:

That, it is the intention of the said Legislative Assembly that where and when in its appropriations it has varied from the statutes of the State relative to the salaries and the number of deputies, employees and subordinate officers of State Departments, Boards and Commissions that the number thereof and the salary of each shall be as fixed in the appropriations provided for the biennium commencing July 1, 1925.

Filed March 10, 1925.

(Concurrent Resolution—Yeater.)

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LOCATION OF STATE OFFICES IN CITY OF BISMARCK

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

WHEREAS, A number of state offices and state institutions are now located at various places in the city of Bismarck, and the State is paying a large rental for such offices;

WHEREAS, The State of North Dakota now has a lease upon the four-story brick building occupied by the Bank of North Dakota, and office space in said building is available for all state offices in the City of Bismarck outside of the capitol building on a basis that would save the state a large amount of money;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Industrial Commission, the Workmen's Compensation Bureau and the Board of Administration be, and they are hereby requested and directed to forthwith cause all the departments of the state government located in the City of Bismarck outside of the capitol grounds, to be moved to the building now occupied by the Bank of North Dakota, if the same can be done to advantage and if suitable arrangements cannot be made with the owners of the said building that steps be taken to arrange for other permanent quarters for all of said departments including the Bank of North Dakota.

Filed March 11, 1925.

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(Concurrent Resolution—Fine, Jones, Arduser.)

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ERADICATION OF SOW THISTLE

WHEREAS, The weed known as perennial Sow Thistle has been by the laws of this State declared a noxious weed and a common nuisance and statutes have been enacted looking to and requiring the eradication thereof;

AND, WHEREAS, Proper steps have not been, and are not now being, taken to eradicate this Sow Thistle by any owner of premises infested therewith; and whereas, railroad companies traversing territory where Sow Thistle has appeared have failed to eradicate

the same from their right-of-way and other lands; the Federal authorities having control of Indian lands, have neglected and failed to take steps to destroy this menace to the agricultural interests of a considerable portion of the State; county commissioners, weed commissioners and township officials, and others having the enforcement of these laws are not properly enforcing the same or taking steps to eradicate Sow Thistle.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring:

That these provisions of law and the necessity of the eradication of Sow Thistle, be and they are hereby called to the attention of the railroad companies operating within the State, of the Federal authorities having the care and control of all Indian and public lands within the State, of the several boards of county commissioners, of weed commissioners and township boards; that these owners and custodians of land infested with Sow Thistle, and these public officials above referred to, together with the officials of the Agricultural College of North Dakota, all county agents, and all others engaged in agricultural extension work, be and they are, hereby requested and solicited to take any and all steps necessary to the eradication of such Sow Thistle upon the premises owned by them or under their custody and control, or within the county or township of which they may be respectively officials; and this legislative body would by this concurrent resolution call the attention to all such persons and to all parties interested in agriculture in the State of North Dakota, to the serious menace of perennial Sow Thistle and to the fact that in case of its encroachment upon agricultural land not being halted, and proper and timely steps made for its eradication, thousands upon thousands of acres of the best farming land in the State will be rendered unfit for the purposes of agriculture.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this concurrent resolution be properly engrossed and enrolled in sufficient numbers, and furnished to the Secretary of State to be by him mailed promptly to the president of every railroad company owning land or right-of-way within the State, to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., and to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county in the State.

Filed March 7th, 1925.