

the practice of healing, every superintendent or manager of a hospital, every nurse and every pharmacist whether such physicians, surgeons, persons engaged in the practice of healing, superintendent or manager of any hospital, nurse and pharmacist be licensed or not, shall immediately report to the proper police authorities as herein defined all bullet wounds, gun-shot wounds, powder burns, or any other injury arising from, or caused by the discharge of any gun, pistol or any other firearm, which wound he is called upon to treat, dress or bandage.

**Sec. 2. Methods of reporting.**—The report required by the preceding section shall be made forthwith by telephone or in person, and shall be promptly supplemented by letter, enclosed in a securely sealed, postpaid envelope, addressed to the sheriff of the county in which such wound is examined, dressed or otherwise treated; except that if the place in which such patient is treated for such injury or his wound dressed or bandaged be in a city of the first, second or third class, such report shall be made and transmitted as herein provided to the chief of police of such city instead of the sheriff. The office of any such sheriff and of any such chief of police shall keep such report as a confidential communication and shall not disclose the name of the person making the same, and the party making such report shall not by reason thereof be subpoenaed, examined, or forced to testify in court as a consequence of having made such a report.

**Sec. 3. Application of Act.**—The requirements of this act shall not apply to a nurse employed in a hospital nor to a nurse regularly employed by a physician, surgeon or other person practicing healing where the employer has made a proper report in compliance herewith.

**Sec. 4. Violation a gross misdemeanor.**—Any person who violates any provision of this act is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Approved April 13, 1935.

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#### CHAPTER 166—S. F. No. 466

*An act amending Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 10935, defining the qualifications of a legal newspaper, providing means of determining such legal qualifications; and repealing Laws 1933, Chapter 151, and Laws 1933, Chapter 373.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. **Legal qualifications of newspapers.**— That Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 10935, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"10935. A newspaper in order to be qualified as a medium of official and legal publications shall:

(1) Be printed *in the English language from its known office of publication within the city, village or town from the place from which it purports to be issued and in column and sheet form equivalent in space to at least 450 running inches of single column, two inches wide.*

(2) It shall be issued at least once each week, and if a daily at least six days each week, from a known office, established in such place for publication and equipped with skilled workmen and the necessary material for preparing and printing the same; except in any week in which a legal holiday or Thanksgiving day is included, not more than five issues of a daily paper shall be necessary, *which provision shall also apply when the legal holiday falls upon Sunday.* Provided that the press work *on that part of the newspaper devoted to local news of interest to the community which it purports to serve,* shall be done in its known office of publication, except in cities of the first class when the press work may be done elsewhere, *within that same city.*

(3) *In its makeup twenty-five per cent of its news column must be devoted to local news of interest to the community which it purports to serve. It may also contain general news, comment and miscellany, and must not wholly duplicate any other publication, and be not entirely made up of patents, plate matter and advertisements.*

(4) Be circulated in and near its place of publication to the extent of at least two hundred and forty copies regularly delivered to paying subscribers *and have entry as second class matter in its local postoffice.* Any person interested in the legality of any publication may request of the county auditor of the county in which such publication is made proof of the legal standing of the newspaper in which such publication is contained. The county auditor shall then demand of the publisher of such newspaper as a public record proof of these qualifications, together with a list of the two hundred forty paying subscribers. Failure of such publisher to comply with this demand within ten days after receipt of such request shall then forfeit the legal standing of such newspaper.

All of the foregoing conditions shall have existed for at least one year last past, provided, however, that any newspaper which shall have been a duly qualified medium of legal publication *under requirements of Section 10935, Mason's General Statutes of Minnesota, 1927*, for at least one year immediately preceding the passage of this act *as amended*, or which shall at any time prior to the time this act shall take effect conform to the requirements herein provided for, shall not affect the qualification or validity of such newspaper as a medium of official and legal publication, and such newspaper shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper, provided that suspension of publication for a period of not more than three months within said year, resulting from the destruction of its office by the elements of unforeseen accident to the equipment thereof shall not affect the qualification of such newspaper after it shall have resumed; nor shall the consolidation of one newspaper with another published in the same county, nor any change in the name or ownership thereof, disqualify it or invalidate any publication continuously made therein, before and after the change; *provided further that any newspaper located in a county of more than 150,000 and less than 250,000 population, which shall have been published daily or weekly, regularly and without suspension of publication, fifteen years or more immediately prior to the date this act goes into effect, in one city or village; or any newspaper located in a county of over 250,000 population, which shall have been published daily or weekly, regularly and without suspension of publication, three years or more immediately prior to the date this act goes into effect, in one city or village, and having a regular office and editorial rooms, shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper, notwithstanding that it is not printed at the place from which it purports to be issued, and notwithstanding that it is not equipped with skilled workmen and the necessary material for preparing and printing the same, or that it is not printed in the English language, providing it shall conform to all the other requirements of said Section 10935, Mason's General Statutes of Minnesota, 1927: Provided further that all legal notices shall be printed in the English language.*

Neither the change of the day of publication or the change of office or place of publication from one place to another within the same county shall deprive it of standing as a legal newspaper, and it shall be deemed to be a legal newspaper notwithstanding such change of the day of publication or change of office and place of publication within the same county."

Sec. 2. **Laws repealed.**—Laws 1933, Chapter 151, and Laws 1933, Chapter 373, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 13, 1935.

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CHAPTER 167—H. F. No. 616

*An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 9937, as amended by Laws 1933, Chapter 135, relating to suspension of sentence and probation of persons convicted of crimes, and appointment of agents.*

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota :

**Section 1. Suspension of sentence of persons convicted of crime.**—Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 9937, as amended by Laws 1933, Chapter 135, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"9937. Such stay shall be for the full period of sentence; and during such time the person so sentenced may be placed on probation under the supervision of a probation officer in counties where such officer is provided by law, and in other counties under the supervision of the state board of parole or of some discreet person who will accept such supervision and serve without pay, making report to the court as required. *Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent juvenile courts, in appropriate cases, from placing persons on probation to the state board of parole for supervision.* The court shall in each case set forth the reason for the order of probation and may make such terms and conditions of probation as are deemed suitable, and may require a recognizance or other surety, conditioned upon the performance of such terms and conditions and may enforce the same. *Prior to the expiration of the sentence, but not until after one year from the time the person has been placed on probation, the court, or the board of parole where the case has been referred to such board, shall have the power, when in its judgment the facts in the case and the behavior of the probationer so warrants, to indefinitely suspend such sentence, provided, however, the period of suspension of sentence shall not exceed the maximum sentence imposed except where such maximum penalty is less than one year, when such stay may be for a period not exceeding one year, unless otherwise provided by law.* The court may in its discretion suspend sentence indefinitely. The court may make such order in or out