

a radio receiving set under the provisions of this act shall make report to the bureau at such times and containing such information as the superintendent shall direct.

Sec. 7. Telephone and telegraph companies to give priority to messages.—Every telegraph and telephone company operating in the state shall give priority to all messages or calls directed to the broadcasting station or stations established under this act.

Sec. 8. Permission for short wave sets must be secured.—No person other than peace officers within the state and the members of the state highway patrol shall equip any motor vehicle with a short wave length radio receiving set or use the same in such motor vehicle without first obtaining permission to do so from the superintendent of the bureau upon such form of application as he may prescribe.

Sec. 9. Appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated \$25,000.00 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1936, and \$12,500.00 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1937, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. Violations—Penalties.—Any telegraph or telephone operator who shall fail to give priority to police messages or calls as provided herein; any person who installs or uses a short wave length radio receiving set in any motor vehicle contrary to the provisions of this act; and any person who wilfully makes any false, misleading or unfounded report to any broadcasting station established hereunder for the purpose of interfering with the operation thereof or with the intention of misleading any officer of this state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved April 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 196—H. F. No. 254

An act providing that it shall be a gross misdemeanor for a person admitted to bail when charged with a felony to fail to appear in accordance with his bond or recognizance.

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

Section 1. Jumping bail a gross misdemeanor.—Any person charged with or convicted of a felony who has been admitted to bail or released on recognizance in connection with

such felony, and who wilfully fails to appear as required and thereby incurs a forfeiture of his bond or recognizance is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, if he does not appear or surrender himself within thirty days thereafter.

Approved April 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 197—H. F. No. 261

An act to amend Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 9950-6, 9950-7, 9950-8, 9950-18, 9950-19; and Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Sections 9950-10, 9950-11, as amended by Laws 1929, Chapter 46, Sections 1 and 2, relating to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and to add to Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Chapter 93-A, a new section to be known as Section 9950-22.

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

Section 1. Superintendent—Appointment, terms of office, removal, vacancy in office and salary—Rules and regulations made by—Bureau to assist sheriffs.—Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 9950-6, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"9950-6. Said bureau shall be under the supervision and control of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the Senate. The term of office of the superintendent first appointed shall continue until February 1, 1929, and thereafter the term shall be two years. The incumbent shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The governor may remove the superintendent at any time at his pleasure. Any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term. The superintendent shall receive a salary of \$5,000.00 per year, payable semi-monthly, and shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The superintendent from time to time shall make such rules and regulations and adopt such measures as he deems necessary, within the provisions and limitations of this act, to secure the efficient operation of the bureau. The bureau shall *co-operate with the respective sheriffs, constables, marshals, police and other peace officers of the state in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals throughout the state and shall have the power to conduct such investigations as the superintendent may deem necessary to secure evidence which may be essential to the apprehension and conviction of alleged violators of the criminal laws of the state. The various mem-*