

RESOLUTION No. 8—H. F. No. 13

A concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States that it is the sense of the members of the Minnesota Legislature that we favor the retention of the principle of the flexible tariff law.

WHEREAS, the administration of tariff laws requires close and intelligent supervision, and

WHEREAS, tariff schedules cannot be drawn which will continually represent the fair and reasonable relationship between various commodities or between the production cost of the same commodity in this country as compared with its production cost in countries which are importers or prospective importers, and

WHEREAS, such relationship can be maintained by the wise and honest administration of a flexible tariff;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the Senate concurring, that we favor the continuance of the principle of the flexible tariff law, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the State of Minnesota be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the members in Congress from the State of Minnesota and to the President-elect Herbert Hoover.

Approved February 16, 1929.

RESOLUTION No. 9—H. F. No. 325

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to oppose tariff on Canadian lumber and shingles.

WHEREAS, the Farmers of Minnesota, as well as of other Northwestern States, as a result of seven years of agricultural depression, today are confronted with an urgent necessity for a general reconstruction and rehabilitation of their farm buildings, and

WHEREAS, the building material necessary therefor is to a very large extent imported from the Dominion of Canada, and

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill proposing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on Canadian cedar shingles and lumber and a specific duty of \$3.00 per thousand feet on lumber other than cedar, products largely used by the farmers of this and other states, and which now enter this country duty free; and

WHEREAS, imposition of a tariff on Canadian lumber and shingles undoubtedly would result in multiplying this added cost through logger, manufacturer, jobber and retailer to the farmers and other consumers, who would thereby be forced to pay this unnecessary and unfair expense, and

WHEREAS, delegates to the annual meeting of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, recently assembled in St. Paul from every County in this state, voiced a vigorous and unanimous protest in opposition to this proposed tariff,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, the Senate concurring, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be, and they are hereby urged to oppose the placing of any duty upon Canadian lumber and shingles.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chief Clerk of the House be and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of this memorial and resolution to each member of Congress from the State of Minnesota and to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

Approved February 20, 1929.

RESOLUTION No. 10—S. F. No. 598

A concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and the Congress of the United States to urge the establishment of a nine foot channel on the upper Mississippi river.

WHEREAS, Major C. L. Hall, District U. S. Engineer at Rock Island, has over-ridden the protests of the Mississippi Valley Shippers Association and of shippers generally throughout the Northwest, and has recommended to the Secretary of War in opposition to the establishment of a nine foot channel on the upper Mississippi river, and

WHEREAS, the establishment of a shallower channel for barge traffic will not adequately care for the vast amount of shipping which awaits the improvement and development of river transportation, and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of War, or General Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Army Engineers, and as last resort the Congress of the United States, has the power and authority to reject Major Hall's report and establish a nine foot channel, and