

Section 496—12. It shall also be lawful for the electors to authorize the school board to enter into an agreement with the parent, guardian or other person in charge of any pupil, to compensate such parent, guardian or other person, for transporting any pupil or pupils to and from school, and to enter into contracts for the transportation to and from school of all persons of school age who attend, and to levy a tax therefor. In all cases where the distance from the home of the pupil or pupils who are to be transported is two miles or less by the nearest traveled highway, the sum per pupil so paid shall be such as may be authorized by the electors; and in all cases where the distance is more than one and less than two miles, the state shall pay five cents per day, and where the distance is more than two miles, ten cents per day for each pupil transported regularly to and from school in some reasonable and comfortable manner for a period of not less than five months. The school board or the town board of school directors and the principal teacher of the school in which such pupil is enrolled shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July of each year, make under oath a report giving the name and showing the distance and number of days each pupil was transported, the mode of transportation, and the total amount claimed by the districts on account of such transportation.

Section 172—112. There is annually appropriated on July 1, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars payable from any moneys in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, for consolidated rural school districts established under sections 496—1 to 496—12, inclusive, for erecting and equipping school buildings and for transportation of pupils as provided in said sections.

SECTION 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed insofar as they are inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1913.

Approved June 2, 1913.

No. 750, A.]

[Published June 4, 1913.

CHAPTER 381.

AN ACT to repeal sections 1728 and 1728—1 of the statutes, and to create sections 1728—1, 1728—2, 1728—3 and 1728—4 of the statutes, relating to hours of labor for women, and providing penalties.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 1728 and 1728—1 of the statutes are repealed.

SECTION 2. There are added to the statutes four new sections to read: Section 1728—1. The following terms as used in sections 1728—1 to 1728—4, inclusive, shall be construed as follows:

(1) The term "place of employment" shall mean and include any manufactory, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, restaurant, confectionary store, or telegraph or telephone office or exchange, or any express or transportation establishment.

(2) The term "employment" shall mean and include any trade, occupation or process of manufacture, or any method of carrying on such trade or occupation in which any female may be engaged, or for any place of employment, as herein defined.

(3) The term "employer" shall mean and include every person, firm, corporation, agent, manager, representative, or other person having control or custody of any employment or place of employment, as herein defined.

(4) The terms "order," "general order," "special order," "safe," "safety," and "welfare" shall be construed as defined in section 2394—41 of the statutes.

Section 1728—2. No female shall be employed or be permitted to work in any place of employment or at any employment for such period or periods of time during any day, night or week, as shall be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of such female. It shall be the duty of the industrial commission and it shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, ascertain, determine and fix such reasonable classification, and to issue general or special orders fixing a period or periods of time, or hours of beginning and ending work during any day, night or week, which shall be necessary to protect the life, health, safety or welfare of any female, or to carry out the purposes of sections 1728—1 to 1728—4, inclusive, of the statutes. Such investigations, classifications and orders, and any action, proceeding, or suit to set aside, vacate or amend any such order of said commission, or to enjoin the enforcement thereof, shall be made pursuant to the proceeding in sections 2394—41 to 2394—70, inclusive, of the statutes, which are hereby made a part hereof, so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 1728—1, 1728—2, 1728—3, and 1728—4 of the statutes, and every order of the said commission shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to said sections 2394—41 to 2394—70, inclusive, of the statutes, and the penalties therein shall apply to and be imposed for any violation of sections 1728—1, 1728—2, 1728—3 and 1728—4 of the statutes. Until such time as the industrial commission shall so investigate, ascertain, determine and fix, and shall issue general or special orders thereon,

the periods of time specified in the attached schedule shall be deemed to be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of females.

SCHEDULE.

At day work, more than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week.

At night work, more than eight hours in any one night, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

Day work is work done between six o'clock A. M., and eight o'clock P. M., of the same day; provided that employment not more than one night in the week after eight o'clock P. M. shall not be considered night work.

Night work is work done between eight o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M. of the following day.

Less than one hour during each day or night for dinner or other meals.

Section 1728—3. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in each of the several departments in or for which women are employed, a list on a printed form furnished by the industrial commission, stating the names and hours required of each woman during each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the period allowed for dinner or other meals. Such list need not be posted where time records are kept for inspection by the said commission for a period of at least six months prior to such inspection or where any other substitute equally effective for the enforcement of sections 1728—1 to 1728—4, inclusive, is approved by the commission.

Section 1728—4. The employment of any female in any such employment or place of employment, as defined in section 1728—1, at any time other than those of the posted hours of labor, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this act. Every day for each female employed, and every week for each female employed, during which any employer shall fail to observe or to comply with any order of the commission, or to perform any duty enjoined by sections 1728—1 to 1728—4, inclusive, of the statutes, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 2, 1913.