

CHAPTER 103.

EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS.

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103.01 Hours of labor for women; definitions. The following terms as used in sections 103.01 to 103.04, inclusive, shall be construed as follows:

(1) The term "place of employment" shall mean and include any manufactory, mechanical or mercantile establishment, beauty parlor, laundry, restaurant, confectionery 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 101.01 of the statutes. [1935 c. 329]

103.02 Hours of labor for women. (1) 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 103.01 to 103.04, inclusive, of the statutes. Such investigations, classifications and orders shall be made pursuant to the proceeding

in sections 101.01 to 101.28 which are hereby made a part hereof, so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 103.01, 103.02, 103.03 (1) and 103.04, and every order of the commission shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28 and the penalties therein shall apply to and be imposed for any violation of sections 103.01, 103.02, 103.03 and 103.04. Such orders shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227. 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 nine hours in any one day, or more than fifty hours in any one week. Provided, that during emergency periods of not to exceed four weeks in any calendar year any female may be employed for not to exceed ten hours in any one day and not more than fifty-five hours in any one week, such excess time to be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rates.

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.

(2) No female shall be employed or be permitted to work in any hotel

(a) At day work, more than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week;

(b) At night work, more than nine hours in any one day or more than fifty-four hours in any one week.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2) of this section night work is defined as a period of employment which in whole or in part falls between nine o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M. of the day following.

(4) The powers granted, imposed and conferred upon the industrial commission by subsection (1) shall not apply to the hours of employment fixed by subsections (2) and (3). [1931 c. 235; 1943 c. 375 s. 37]

103.03 Posting of time list. 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 of the several departments in or for which women are employed, a list on a printed 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 103.01 to 103.04, inclusive, is approved by the commission.

103.04 Violations; penalty. The employment of any female in any such employment or place of employment, as defined in section 103.01 and subsections (2) and (3) of section 103.02, 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 103.01 to 103.04, inclusive, of the statutes, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. [1931 c. 235]

103.05 [Repealed by Spl. S. 1937 c. 6]

103.055 [Repealed by Spl. S. 1937 c. 6]

103.06 Employment of illiterate minors. No person, firm or corporation shall employ an illiterate minor over seventeen years of age in any city, village or town in which a public evening school or vocational school, is maintained, unless such minor is a regular attendant at the public evening school or vocational school. An illiterate minor within the meaning of this section is a minor who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. Attendance of four hours per week at the public evening school or vocational school shall be deemed regular attendance within the meaning of this section.

103.07 Duty of parents. No parent, guardian or custodian shall permit a minor over seventeen years of age to be employed in violation of section 103.06.

103.08 Vocational school records to be filed with employer. Any minor required by section 103.06 to attend an evening school or vocational school, shall furnish to his em-

ployer each week during its session a record showing that he is a regular attendant at the evening school or vocational school. The employer shall file all records of attendance in his office and no minor, subject to sections 103.06 to 103.11, inclusive, shall be employed unless the records of attendance or absence for valid cause, during the previous week be on file.

103.09 Physician's certificate excusing attendance. Upon presentation by a minor of a certificate signed by a registered practicing physician, showing that his physical condition, or the distance necessary to be traveled, would render the required school attendance, in addition to his daily labor, prejudicial to his health, the industrial commission may in its discretion authorize his employment for such period as it may determine.

103.10 Penalties on employers for violations. Any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of any corporation, who whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, or by himself or through agents, servants or foremen, shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of sections 103.06 to 103.09, inclusive, of the statutes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Any corporation which by its agents, officers or servants shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of sections 103.06 to 103.09, inclusive, shall be liable to the same penalty which may be recovered against such corporation in action for debt or assumpsit, brought before any court of competent jurisdiction.

103.11 Penalty on parent or guardian. Any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to be employed, or suffered or permitted to work in violation of sections 103.07 and 103.08 of the statutes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

103.12 to 103.15 [*Repealed by Spl. S. 1937 c. 6*]

103.16 Seats for females; penalty. Every person or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in the state of Wisconsin shall provide suitable seats for the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. Any person or corporation who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each and every offense.

103.17 Mutual forfeit. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges, without similar notice, a person in such employ except for incapacity or misconduct, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory or in the department thereof wherein such employe is engaged.

103.18 Threat or promise, to influence vote. No person shall, by threatening to discharge a person from his employment or threatening to reduce the wages of a person or by promising to give employment at higher wages to a person, attempt to influence a qualified voter to give or withhold his vote at an election.

103.19 Children in shows. No license shall be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which children under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats, contortionists or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, when in the opinion of the board of officers authorized to grant licenses such children are employed in such manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their physical health.

103.20 Penalty. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 103.17, 103.18 and 103.19 shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

103.21 Street trades; definitions. As used in sections 103.21 to 103.31:

(1) "Street trade" means the selling, offering for sale, soliciting for, collecting for, displaying or distributing any articles, goods, merchandise, commercial service, posters, circulars, newspapers or magazines, or the blacking of boots, on any street or other public place or from house to house.

(2) Every minor selling or distributing newspapers or magazines on the streets or other public place, or from house to house, shall be deemed in an "employment" and an "employe," and each independent news agency or (in the absence of all such agencies) each selling agency of a publisher or (in the absence of all such agencies) each publisher, whose newspapers or magazines he sells or distributes, shall be deemed an "employer" of such minor. Every minor engaged in any other street trade as defined in subsection (1)

of this section shall be deemed in an "employment" and an "employee," and each person, partnership or corporation furnishing him articles for sale or distribution or regularly furnishing him material for blacking boots shall be deemed his "employer."

(3) "Commission" means the industrial commission.

(4) "Permit officer" means any person designated by the commission to issue street trade permits. [1937 c. 401]

103.22 General standards and powers of the commission. The general standards for the employment of minors set forth in section 103.65 shall apply to the employment of minors in street trades, and in relation to such employment the commission shall have the powers and duties specified in section 103.66. Except as the commission may from time to time exercise such powers, the employment of minors in street trades shall be in accordance with sections 103.23 to 103.31. [1937 c. 401]

103.23 Age minimum. (1) No girl under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any time in any street trade.

(2) No boy under 13 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any time in any street trade; except that boys under 13 years of age who have street trade permits and badges issued prior to the enactment of this section may continue their employment in street trades. For the duration of the present war and until its termination as proclaimed by the President or Congress of the United States and for 6 months thereafter, the industrial commission, in its discretion, may issue permits to boys to engage in house to house street trades in residential areas when such boys have reached the age of 12 years. [1937 c. 401; 1943 c. 350]

103.24 Hours of work. (1) No boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any street trade more than twenty-four hours per week or after the hour of 7:30 P. M. or before the hour of 5:00 A. M.; or, unless he has completed the highest grade of school available to him in accordance with section 103.71, during school hours while the public schools of the city or school district are in session.

(2) No boy under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any street trade more than eight hours per day, or forty hours per week, or during such hours as he is required under subsection (2) of section 40.70 to attend school.

(3) Attendance at meetings held by a newspaper or news agency which newsboys are required to attend, collection of subscriptions, and solicitation of customers shall count as work. [1937 c. 401]

103.25 Permits and badges. (1) In cities and villages of one thousand population or over no boy under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any street trade unless his employer first obtains from the commission or a designated permit officer a street trade permit and the boy first obtains a badge, both issued in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) If upon investigation, the industrial commission shall ascertain and determine that there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out the provisions of subsection (1), the commission may by general or special order make reasonable exceptions therefrom, or modifications thereof, having due regard for the life, health, safety and welfare of boys employed in street trades. Such investigation and orders shall be made pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28, and shall have the same force and effect as orders issued pursuant to said sections. Such order shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227.

(3) The form and requisites of street trade permits shall be the same as those specified for child labor permits in section 103.73, except that they shall be issued on special street trade permit blanks of a form and character to be determined by the commission. If the boy for whom a street trade permit is to be issued is required by section 40.70 to attend school full time he shall submit as an additional requisite for such permit a written statement from the principal of the school which he is attending stating that he is a regular attendant at such school and the grade which he has attained. No permit shall be issued for such boy unless the permit officer is satisfied that he is physically and mentally able to engage in street trades employment in addition to the school work required by law. If a boy is employed in street trades simultaneously by two or more employers a permit shall be issued to each such employer. A permit shall be valid only for the employer to whom it is issued.

(4) Each boy for whom a street trade permit is issued shall be provided by the commission or the permit officer issuing such permit with a street trade badge of a form and character to be determined by the commission. He shall wear such badge conspicuously while engaged in street trades employment and shall not transfer such badge to any other person. If he ceases to be employed in street trades or reaches the age of eighteen, he shall return such badge to the permit officer. The commission shall have power to fix and to collect, directly or through its permit officers, a fee of not to exceed twenty-five cents

for each street trade badge; such fee to be deposited by each boy obtaining such a badge and refunded to him on the return of such badge.

(5) In towns and in villages and cities of less than one thousand population no permits or badges shall be required for boys employed in street trades.

(6) In relation to employment in street trades a permit issued under this section shall have the same force and effect as a permit issued under sections 103.64 to 103.82; and the failure to obtain a permit when required under this section shall make the employer subject to the same penalties and liabilities as failure to obtain a permit when required under sections 103.64 to 103.82. [1937 c. 401; 1943 c. 375 s. 38]

103.26 Refusal or revocation of permits and badges. (1) The commission or permit officer may refuse to grant a street trade permit and badge in the case of a boy who seems physically unable to perform the work or whose school record indicates that he should not undertake such employment in addition to school, or whenever in the judgment of the commission or permit officer the best interests of the boy would be served by such refusal.

(2) The commission may revoke a street trade permit and badge: whenever the boy for whom such permit was issued is found by the commission to have worked when prohibited under section 103.24; or whenever it shall appear to the commission that such permit was improperly or illegally issued; or whenever in their judgment the best interests of the boy would be served by such revocation. The commission shall by registered mail notify such boy and his employer of such revocation. On receipt of such notice the employer shall forthwith return the revoked permit and discontinue the employment of such boy, and the boy shall forthwith return the revoked badge to the permit officer. [1937 c. 401]

103.27 Duties of employers of boys in street trade. (1) Every employer of a boy under eighteen in a street trade shall keep a record for each such boy of his name, address, and date of birth.

(2) Every employer of a boy for whom a street trade permit is required under section 103.25 shall receive and file a street trade permit authorizing employment of each such boy by such employer before the boy is permitted to work; and shall keep such permit on file so long as such boy is employed; and shall allow inspection of such permit at any time by the commission or any police or truant officer. [1937 c. 401]

103.28 Enforcement. (1) Sections 103.21 to 103.31 shall be enforced by the commission. Police and truant officers of cities, towns and villages shall assist the commission in such enforcement by questioning minors seen on the streets engaged in street trades and reporting to the commission all cases of minors apparently engaged in street trades in violation of sections 103.21 to 103.31.

(2) The failure of an employer to produce for inspection by the commission or any truant or police officer a permit required for a boy employed in street trades shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful employment of such boy. [1937 c. 401]

103.29 Penalties. (1) Any employer who shall employ or permit the employment of any minor in street trades in violation of any of the provisions of sections 103.21 to 103.31 or of any order issued thereunder or shall hinder or delay the commission or any truant officer or police officer in the performance of their duties under these sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not longer than thirty days. Every day during which such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(2) The state may enforce the penalties specified in subsection (1) of this section in a criminal prosecution, or, in its discretion, it may recover a forfeiture of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Such forfeiture shall be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. [1937 c. 401]

103.30 Penalty on newspapers for allowing boys to loiter around premises. No newspaper publisher or printer or person having for sale newspapers or magazines shall permit any boy under eighteen to loiter or remain around any premises where such papers or magazines are printed, assembled, prepared for sale or sold when such boy is required under section 40.70 to attend school. Any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties specified in section 103.29. [1937 c. 401]

103.31 Penalty on parent or guardian. Any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to be employed in violation of any of the provisions of sections 103.21 to 103.31 or of any order of the commission issued thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than

twenty-five dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not longer than thirty days. [1937 c. 401]

103.32 to 103.37 [Repealed by 1937 c. 401]

103.38 **Eight hours a day's work, when.** In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

103.39 **When wages payable; pay orders.** (1) Every person, firm or corporation engaged in any enterprise or business for pecuniary profit within the state of Wisconsin shall as often as on the fifteenth and on the last day of each month pay to every employe engaged in its business, except those employes engaged in hospitals or sanatoriums, logging operations, farm labor or domestic service, all wages or salaries earned by such employe to a day not more than sixteen days prior to the date of such payment. Any such employe who is absent at the time fixed for payment or who for any other reason is not paid at that time shall be paid thereafter at any time upon six days' demand. Any such employe not having a written contract for a definite period who quits his employment shall be paid in full upon three days' demand, and any employe who is discharged shall be paid in full within three days. No person, firm or corporation coming within the meaning of this section shall by special contract with employes or by any other means secure exemption from the provisions of this section and each and every employe coming within the meaning of this section shall have a right of action against any such person, firm or corporation for the full amount of his wages due on each regular pay day as herein provided, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever such regular payments cover wages earned to a date more than eight days prior to the day of payment in the event the day fixed for the semimonthly payment falls on Sunday or a holiday payment shall be made on the previous business day.

(2) In case of the death of an employe to whom wages are due, the full amount of the wage due shall upon demand be paid by the employer to the wife, children, husband or other dependent living with such employe at the time of his death. Any employer may not less than five days after the death of an employe and before the filing of a petition for letters testamentary or of administration in the matter of the decedent's estate, make payment of the wage due the deceased employe to the wife, children, father or mother, brother or sister of the decedent, giving preference in the foregoing order; or, if no such relatives survive, the employer may apply such payment or so much thereof as may be necessary to paying creditors of the decedent in the order of preference prescribed in section 313.16 for satisfaction of debts by executors and administrators. The making of payment in such manner shall be a discharge and release of the employer to the amount of such payment.

(3) In an action by an employe against his employer on a wage claim, no security for payment of costs shall be required. In any such proceeding the court may allow the prevailing party, in addition to all other costs, a reasonable sum not exceeding ten dollars for expenses. No assignee of a wage claim shall be benefited or affected by this subsection except as expressly provided by subsection (14) of section 101.10.

(4) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section who, having the ability to pay, shall fail to pay the wages due and payable as herein provided or shall falsely deny the amount or validity thereof or that the same is due, with intent to secure any discount upon such indebtedness or with intent to annoy, harass, oppress, hinder or defraud the person to whom such wages are due, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each and every failure or refusal to pay each employe the amount of wages due him at the time, or under the conditions required in this section shall constitute a separate offense. In addition to the criminal penalty herein provided, every person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable for the payment of the following increased wages or salaries: Ten per cent if the delay does not exceed three days; twenty per cent if the delay is more than three days, but does not exceed ten days; thirty per cent if the delay is more than ten days, but does not exceed twenty days; forty per cent if the delay is more than twenty days, but does not exceed thirty days; fifty per cent if the delay is more than thirty days; but in no event shall such increased wages or salaries exceed fifty dollars. [1931 c. 262 s. 1; 1933 c. 303; 1933 c. 473 s. 1]

103.40 **Firemen, cities second, third class; hours of labor.** Each fireman in fire departments in all cities of the second and third class in this state having a population of

thirty thousand or more shall be off duty at least one continuous twenty-four hour period in each seven days. Proper arrangements shall be made by the chiefs of such departments to carry out the provisions of this section. No fireman shall leave the city without written permission from the chief.

103.41 Public buildings; hours of labor. (1) Each and every contract hereafter made for the erection, construction, remodeling or repairing of any public building or works, except contracts for the construction or maintenance of public highways and bridges, to which the state or any officer or agent thereof is a party, which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, agent or other person, doing or contracting to do all or a part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergencies.

(2) The phrase "extraordinary emergencies," as used in this section, shall mean and include only such as grow out of the necessity of protecting property or human life when endangered by reason of an attack by the public enemy or endangered from fire, flood or storm.

(3) This section shall apply only to such work as is actually performed on the premises on which such buildings or works are being erected, constructed, remodeled or repaired.

103.42 Responsibility and penalties for violations of eight-hour law on public buildings. (1) Any officer, any member of any board or commission or any agent of the state of Wisconsin or any person acting under or for such officer, agent, board, commission or member thereof, or any contractor, subcontractor, corporation, copartnership, firm or person, or any agent thereof, who violates any of the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42, of the statutes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person, who as an officer or a member of a board or commission, or as agent of such officer, board or commission, who executes a contract violating any of the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42 of the statutes, shall be deemed to be the party who has violated the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42 of the statutes, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the punishment herein provided for.

(3) Any contractor, subcontractor, corporation, copartnership, firm or person, or any agent thereof, who after executing a contract under the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42 of the statutes shall allow or permit any laborer, workman or mechanic in his, its or their employ, or in the employment of any contractor, subcontractor, agent or other person under his, its or their control or direction, to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergencies, shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42 of the statutes and shall be subject to the punishment herein provided for.

(4) Whenever it shall be ascertained that any laborer, workman, mechanic or other person worked more than eight hours in any calendar day in violation of subsections (1) and (2) of section 103.41, the proof of such fact shall be prima facie proof that such laborer, workman, mechanic or other person was so required or permitted to work.

(5) (a) The industrial commission may make general investigations with respect to all matters bearing upon compliance with or violations of the provisions of sections 103.41 and 103.42; and for the purpose of making such investigation the commission, its deputies and its duly appointed officers and agents shall have inquisitorial power and may take testimony under oath if it deems necessary.

(b) Every person, firm and corporation mentioned in sections 103.41 and 103.42 shall furnish to the commission all information required by it to carry into effect the provisions of said sections and shall make specific answers to all questions submitted by the commission relative thereto.

(c) Any person, firm or corporation mentioned in subsection (3) of section 103.42 violating any of the provisions of said subsection, shall forfeit and pay into the state treasury a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each violation; and each day during which any such violation occurs shall constitute a separate and distinct violation.

(d) Upon the request of the industrial commission, the attorney-general shall prosecute on behalf of the state all actions for the recovery of the forfeitures imposed in this subsection. The attorney-general may institute and prosecute criminal proceedings hereunder and shall institute such proceedings and prosecute the same, when so requested by the industrial commission.

103.43 Fraudulent advertising for labor. (1) It shall be unlawful to influence, induce, persuade or attempt to influence, induce, persuade or engage workmen to change

from one place of employment to another in this state or to accept employment in this state or to bring workmen of any class or calling into this state to work in any department of labor in this state, through or by means of any false or deceptive representations, false advertising or false pretenses concerning the kind and character of the work to be done, or amount and character of the compensation to be paid for such work, or the sanitary or other conditions of the employment, or failure to state in any advertisement, proposal or contract for the employment that there is a strike or lockout at the place of the proposed employment, when in fact such strike or lockout then actually exists in such employment at such place. Any of such unlawful acts shall be deemed a false advertisement, or misrepresentation for the purposes of this section.

(1a) A strike or lockout shall be deemed to exist as long as the usual concomitants of a strike or lockout exist; or unemployment on the part of workers affected continues; or any payments of strike benefits is being made; or any picketing is maintained; or publication is being made of the existence of such strike or lockout.

(2) Any person, who, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or as an officer, director, servant or agent of any firm, corporation, association or organization of any kind, shall violate any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who shall be influenced, induced or persuaded to engage with any persons mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, through or by means of any of the things therein prohibited, shall have a right of action for recovery of all damages that he shall have sustained in consequence of the false or deceptive representation, false advertising or false pretenses used to induce him to change his place of employment or to accept such employment, against any person or persons, corporations or companies or associations, directly or indirectly, causing such damage; and in addition to all such actual damages such workman may have sustained, shall be entitled to recover such reasonable attorney fees as the court shall fix, to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

103.44 Permits; house contract work; penalties. No owner or lessee of any factory, nor any manager, employe or agent of such owner or lessee, and no contractor doing work for any factory, shall contract with any person to manufacture, alter, repair, or finish any articles in any tenement or dwelling house, or in any shed or other building situated in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house, unless there has been secured a permit from the industrial commission authorizing such factory or contractor to engage in home work manufacture. Such permits shall be conditioned upon compliance with sections 103.06 to 103.11 and 103.64 to 103.82, inclusive, sections 104.01 to 104.12, inclusive, and section 146.03 of the statutes, and upon furnishing to the industrial commission any information which it may require to determine whether these provisions of the statutes are complied with in such home work manufacture. Failure to faithfully observe these conditions shall be cause for the revocation of such permits. So far as not inconsistent with the provisions of this section the provisions of sections 101.01 to 101.28, inclusive, of the statutes, are made a part hereof, and the penalties therein shall be applied to and be imposed for any violations of this section. [1943 c. 275 s. 39]

103.45 Time checks; penalty. All corporations or individuals paying wages in time checks or other paper than legal money, shall make such time checks or paper payable in some designated place of business in the county in which the work was performed or at the office of such corporation or individual if within the state of Wisconsin, or at any bank within said state. Any corporation or individual failing to comply with the terms of the above section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

103.455 Deductions for faulty workmanship, lost, theft or damage. No employer shall make any deduction from the wages due or earned by any employe, who is not an independent contractor, for defective or faulty workmanship, lost or stolen property or damage to property, unless the employe authorizes the employer in writing to make such deduction or unless the employer and a representative designated by the employe shall determine that such defective or faulty work, loss or theft, or damage is due to worker's negligence, carelessness, or wilful and intentional conduct on the part of such employe, or unless the employe is found guilty or held liable in a court of competent jurisdiction by reason thereof. If any such deduction is made or credit taken by any employer, that is not in accordance with this section, the employer shall be liable for twice the amount of the deduction or credit taken in a civil action brought by said employe. Any agreement entered into between employer and employe contrary to this section shall be void and of no force and effect. In case of a disagreement between the two parties, the industrial com-

mission shall be the third determining party subject to any appeal to the court. [1931 c. 457; 1943 c. 208]

Note: When an employe, paid on a piece-work basis, has completed his work on a piece, his wages are "due and earned" within the meaning of this section, and the employer may not thereafter make a deduction from the employe's wages for defective work, without incurring double liability to the employe for the deduction, unless the employer has complied with the requirements of the statute for a determination that the defective piece was due to the employe's negligence. This section is not unreasonable or oppressive, or unconstitutional. *Zarnott v. Timken-Detroit Axle Co.* 244 W 596, 13 NW (2d) 53.

103.457 Listing deductions from wages. An employer shall state clearly on the employe's pay check, pay envelope, or paper accompanying the wage payment the amount of and reason for each deduction from the wages due or earned by the employe, except such miscellaneous deductions as may have been authorized by request of the individual employe for reasons personal to himself. A reasonable coding system may be used by the employer. [1945 c. 317]

103.46 Contracts; promises to withdraw from or not to join labor, employers' or co-operative organizations are void. Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in either: (1) A contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any employer and any employe or prospective employe, whereby (a) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers, or (b) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from the employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes or remains, a member of any labor organization or of any organization of employers; or (2) in a contract or agreement for the sale of agricultural, horticultural or dairy products between a producer of such products and a distributor or purchaser thereof, whereby either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain a member of any co-operative association organized under chapter 185 or of any trade association of the producers, distributors or purchasers of such products, is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and wholly void and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court.

103.47 Hours of labor, charitable and penal institutions. The state department of public welfare shall make a study of the hours of labor in the state charitable and penal institutions and of the feasibility of placing the employes of these institutions on the eight-hour day basis, and the said board is authorized to put the eight-hour day into effect for guards at the state prison and the state reformatory as soon as it shall be practicable and the necessary funds shall be available. [1943 c. 93]

103.49 Wage rate on state work. (1) Each contract hereafter made for the erection, construction, or remodeling of any public building to which the state or any department thereof is a party shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman, or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or of any subcontractor, agent, or other person, doing or contracting to do all or a part of the work, shall be paid less than the prevailing wage rate in the same or most similar trade or occupation in the county wherein such public building is situated, which rate shall be set forth specifically in the contract.

(2) The prevailing wage rate in any trade or occupation in any county shall be the rate paid to a majority of all persons employed in such trade or occupation in such county, or if there is no rate at which a majority are employed then the prevailing wage rate shall be the rate which is paid to a larger number of employes than any other rate paid in such county for work in such trade or occupation.

(3) Before bids are asked for any work to which this section is applicable, the department or officer having the authority to prescribe the specifications, shall request the industrial commission to ascertain the prevailing wage rate in all trades and occupations required in the work under contemplation in the county in which the work is to be done. Unless it shall within the year have made a determination of the prevailing wage rate in such trades or occupations in such county, the industrial commission shall thereupon conduct a public hearing in such county and make such further investigations as may be necessary to enable it to ascertain the prevailing wage rate for each such trade or occupation. It shall make its determination within thirty days after receipt of the request and shall file the same with the department or officer applying therefor.

(4) Any officer or employe of the state who shall publish any specifications or execute any contract for the erection, construction, or remodeling of any public building to which the state or any department is a party without complying with this section and any contractor, subcontractor, or agent thereof who, after executing a contract in compliance with this section, shall pay to or permit any agent or subcontractor to pay any laborer, workman, or mechanic in his or their employ a lesser wage for work done under such contract than the prevailing wage rate as set forth in the contract shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,

and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(5) It shall be the duty of the industrial commission to enforce the provisions of this section. To this end it may demand, and it shall be the duty of every contractor and subcontractor to furnish to the commission, copies of any or all pay rolls and may examine all records relating to the wages paid laborers, workmen, or mechanics on work to which this section is applicable. [1931 c. 269]

Note: Contract for grading grounds and installation of sprinkler system is not contract within meaning of (1). 20 Atty. Gen. 481.
 Contract for wrecking gymnasium on grounds of state teachers' college is contract within terms of (1). 20 Atty. Gen. 483.
 Contract for purchase and installation of refrigerating unit in the laboratory at university of Wisconsin is not within meaning of (1). 20 Atty. Gen. 484.
 Construction of well in farmyard is not "the construction, or remodeling of any public building." 20 Atty. Gen. 599.
 Specifications made for building of industrial school which specify prevailing wage rate and contain paragraph authorizing payment of prevailing wage rate as modified by the industrial commission thereafter are valid. 21 Atty. Gen. 870.

103.50 Highway contracts. (1) **HOURS OF LABOR.** No laborer or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, or of any subcontractor, agent, or other person doing or contracting to do all or a part of the work under a contract based on bids as provided in section 84.06 (2) to which the state is a party for the construction or improvement of any highway, shall be permitted to work a longer number of hours per day or per calendar week than the prevailing hours of labor determined pursuant to this section; nor shall he be paid a lesser rate of wages than the prevailing rate of wages thus determined, for the area in which the work is to be done; except that any such laborer or mechanic may be permitted or required to work more than such prevailing number of hours per day and per calendar week if he shall be paid for all hours in excess of the prevailing hours at a rate of at least 1½ times his hourly rate of pay.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.** By the term "prevailing hours of labor" is meant the hours of labor per day and per week worked within the area by a larger number of workmen of the same class than are employed within the area for any other number of hours per day and per week. In no event, however, shall the prevailing hours of labor be deemed to be more than 8 hours per day nor more than 40 hours per week. By the term "prevailing wage rate" is meant the rate of pay per hour paid to the largest number of workmen engaged in the same class of labor within such area. In no event, however, shall the prevailing wage rate for any class of labor be deemed to be less than a reasonable and living wage. By the term "area" is meant the locality from which labor for any project within such area would normally be secured.

(3) **INVESTIGATIONS; DETERMINATIONS.** It shall be the duty of the industrial commission to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to define classes of laborers and mechanics and to inform itself as to the hours of labor and wage rates prevailing in all areas of the state for all classes of labor and mechanics commonly employed in highway construction work, with a view to ascertaining and determining prevailing hours and rates accordingly under this section. Before making its determination or determinations of the prevailing hours of labor and prevailing wage rate for all such laborers and mechanics, the industrial commission shall conduct one or more public hearings, of which notice shall be given at least 10 days in advance in the official state paper. The commission shall cause to be prepared from time to time definitions of classes of such laborers and mechanics.

(4) **CERTIFICATION OF PREVAILING HOURS AND WAGES.** The industrial commission shall prior to April 1 of the current calendar year certify to the highway commission the prevailing hours of labor and the prevailing wage rate for all such classes of laborers and mechanics in each area. If a construction project extends into more than one area there shall be but one standard of hours of labor and wage rates for the entire project.

(5) **APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.** In the event that the highway commission shall deem any determination of the industrial commission as to the prevailing hours of labor and prevailing wage rates in an area to have been incorrect, it may appeal to the governor, whose determination shall be final.

(6) **CONTENTS OF CONTRACTS.** The prevailing hours of labor and the prevailing wage rates and classifications for all labor shall be specifically set forth in the advertisements, proposals and contracts for each highway construction contract to which the state is a party, and shall, together with the provisions of subsection (7), be kept posted on the project by the employer in at least 2 conspicuous places for the information of employes working on the project.

(7) **PENALTIES.** (a) Any contractor, subcontractor or agent thereof who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than 18 months, or by both

such fine and imprisonment. Each day that any such violation continues shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

(b) Whoever shall induce any individual who seeks to be or is employed on any project subject to this section, to give up or forego any part of the wages to which he is entitled under the contract governing such project, by threat not to employ or by threat of dismissal from such employment, or by any other means whatsoever, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Any person employed on a project under a contract subject to this section who shall knowingly permit the contractor or subcontractor to pay him less than the wage rate set forth in such contract, or who shall give up any part of the compensation to which he is entitled thereunder, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day any violation of this paragraph continues shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

(8) ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION. It shall be the duty of the highway commission to require adherence to subsections (1) and (6). The highway commission may demand and it shall be the duty of every contractor and subcontractor to furnish copies of any and all pay rolls and it may examine all records relating to hours of work and the wages paid laborers and mechanics on the work to which this section is applicable. Upon request of the highway commission or upon complaint of alleged violation, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the county in which the work is located to make such investigation as necessary and to prosecute violations in a court of competent jurisdiction. [1931 c. 432; 1943 c. 555; 1945 c. 12]

Note: It is compliance with 103.50, Stats. will be rate of wage scale required on project for public works, and that employes may advertisement, to state prevailing rate of be paid more but not less than such wage. wage found by industrial commission that 22 Atty. Gen. 492.

103.51 Public policy as to collective bargaining. In the interpretation and application of sections 103.51 to 103.63 the public policy of this state is declared as follows:

Negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employes. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers, the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self-organization, and the designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

Note: Chapter 376, Laws 1931, creating 268.18 to 268.30, (Stats. 1931) is construed as not intended to have and as not having any application to the exercise of the powers of a court of equity in cases other than those growing out of a labor dispute as that term is defined in the act; hence the provisions thereof contained in 268.27, giving a person charged with contempt for violation of an injunction the right of jury trial and the right to demand the retirement of the judge upon the filing of an affidavit of prejudice, are applicable only to such a case. John F. Jelke Co. v. Beck, 208 W 650, 242 NW 576.

A complaint by a labor union to restrain an employer from interfering with the rights of its employes freely to associate, self-organize, and designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, states a cause of action. Any interference, restraint or coercion of individual workmen, or with the right of labor freely to associate, self-organize, or designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, is unlawful. Trustees of Wis. S. F. of Labor v. Simplex S. M. Co., 215 W 623, 256 NW 56. See also note to 260.10, citing same case.

The labor code is intended to encourage

103.52 "Yellow-dog" contracts. Every undertaking or promise made after the taking effect of this section, whether written or oral, express or implied, between any employe or prospective employe and his employer, prospective employer or any other individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, whereby

associations of workmen to bargain collectively and to protect such associations from dominance or control by employers, to the end that workmen may be able to bring to bear in their negotiations with employers whatever weight or power results from collective effort. American Furn. Co. v. I. B. of T. C. & H. of A., etc., 222 W 333, 268 NW 250.

A controversy between tile layers' unions and a tile contractor in which the unions seek to induce the contractor to conform to union rules governing wages, hours, apprenticeship and other working conditions, under which the contractor will be unable personally to continue to do the work ordinarily done by a journeyman or helper, constitutes a "labor dispute" within the labor code, 103.51 to 103.63, so as to allow peaceful picketing by the unions without interference by injunction. Senn v. Tile Layers Protective Union, 222 W 333, 268 NW 270, 872. Affirmed in Senn v. Tile Layers Protective Union, 57 S. Ct. 357, 301 US 468.

County may bargain collectively with labor union regarding relief but is not required to do so by labor relations act, chapter 111, Stats. 1937, nor by 103.51 to 103.63. 27 Atty. Gen. 10.

(1) Either party thereto undertakes or promises to join or to remain a member of some specific labor organization or organizations or to join or remain a member of some specific employer organization or any employer organization or organizations; or

(2) Either party thereto undertakes or promises not to join or not to remain a member of some specific labor organization or any labor organization or organizations, or of some specific employer organization or any employer organization or organizations; or

(3) Either party thereto undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins or remains a member of some specific labor organization or any labor organization or organizations, or of some specific employer organization or any employer organizations;

Is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court against a party to such undertaking or promise, or against any other persons who may advise, urge or induce, without fraud, violence, or threat thereof, either party thereto to act in disregard of such undertaking or promise. This section in its entirety is supplemental to and of subsection (1) of section 103.46 of the statutes. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.53 Lawful conduct in labor disputes. (1) The following acts, whether performed singly or in concert, shall be legal:

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment regardless of any promise, undertaking, contract or agreement in violation of the public policy declared in section 103.52;

(b) Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 103.52;

(c) Paying or giving to, any person any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance or other moneys or things of value;

(d) By all lawful means aiding any person who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any state;

(e) Giving publicity to and obtaining or communicating information regarding the existence of, or the facts involved in, any dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling any public street or any place where any person or persons may lawfully be, without intimidation or coercion, or by any other method not involving fraud, violence, breach of the peace, or threat thereof;

(f) Ceasing to patronize or to employ any person or persons, but nothing herein shall be construed to legalize a secondary boycott;

(g) Assembling peaceably to do or to organize to do any of the acts heretofore specified or to promote lawful interests;

(h) Advising or notifying any person or persons of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(i) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

(j) Advising, urging, or inducing without fraud, violence, or threat thereof, others to do the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 103.52; and

(k) Doing in concert any or all of the acts heretofore specified shall not constitute an unlawful combination or conspiracy;

(1) Peaceful picketing or patrolling, whether engaged in singly or in numbers, shall be legal.

(2) No court, nor any judge or judges thereof, shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction which, in specific or general terms, prohibits any person or persons from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the foregoing acts. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

Note: The statute making it lawful to give publicity to information regarding the existence of facts involved in any labor dispute did not render void the city ordinance enacted to prevent the littering of streets by the distribution of handbills. *Milwaukee v. Snyder*, 230 W. 131, 283 NW 301. This decision was reversed by the U. S. supreme court, Nov. 22, 1939. 7 U. S. Law Week 582.

Pickets walking in streets in chain before all entrances of factory and close together so that no one can enter premises without breaking through such line are doing unlawful picketing under this section. Such picketing is obstruction of use of highway which may be removed by force. Such action is also violative of 343.683 and 347.02. 23 Atty. Gen. 279.

103.535 Unlawful conduct in labor controversies. It shall be unlawful for anyone to picket, or induce others to picket, the establishment, employes, supply or delivery vehicles, or customers of anyone engaged in business, or to interfere with his business, or interfere with any person or persons desiring to transact or transacting business with him, when no labor dispute, as defined in subsection (3) of section 103.62, exists between such employer and his employes or their representatives. [1939 c. 25]

103.54 Responsibility for unlawful acts. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute (as these terms are defined in section 103.62) shall be held responsible or liable in any civil action at law or suit in equity, or in any criminal prosecution, for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence and without the aid of any presumptions of law or fact, both of (a) the doing of such acts by persons who are officers, members or agents of any such association or organization, and (b) actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof by such association or organization. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.55 Public policy as to labor litigation. In the interpretation and application of sections 103.56 to 103.59, the public policy of this state is declared to be:

Equity procedure that permits a complaining party to obtain sweeping injunctive relief that is not preceded by or conditioned upon notice to and hearing of the responding party or parties, or that issues after hearing based upon written affidavits alone and not wholly or in part upon examination, confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses in open court, is peculiarly subject to abuse in labor litigation for the reasons that

- (1) The status quo cannot be maintained but is necessarily altered by the injunction;
- (2) Determination of issues of veracity and of probability of fact from affidavits of the opposing parties that are contradictory and, under the circumstances, untrustworthy rather than from oral examination in open court is subject to grave error;
- (3) Error in issuing the injunctive relief is usually irreparable to the opposing party; and
- (4) Delay incident to the normal course of appellate practice frequently makes ultimate correction of error in law or in fact unavailing in the particular case. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.56 Injunctions: conditions of issuance; restraining orders. (1) No court nor any judge or judges thereof shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as defined in section 103.62, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of all the following facts by the court or judge or judges thereof:

- (a) That unlawful acts have been threatened or committed and will be executed or continued unless restrained;
- (b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow unless the relief requested is granted;
- (c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial thereof than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting thereof;
- (d) That the relief to be granted does not violate the provisions of section 103.53;
- (e) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and
- (f) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property have failed or are unable to furnish adequate protection.

(2) Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to those public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property. Provided, however, that if a complainant shall also allege that unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued before such hearing may be had, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be granted upon the expiration of such reasonable notice of application therefor as the court may direct by order to show cause, but in no case less than forty-eight hours.

(3) Such order to show cause shall be served upon such party or parties as are sought to be restrained and as shall be specified in said order, and then only upon testimony under oath, or in the discretion of the court, upon affidavits, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing as herein provided for.

(4) Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days, and at the expiration of said five days shall become void and not subject to renewal or extension, provided, however, that if the hearing for a temporary injunction shall have been begun before the expiration of the said five days the restraining order may in the court's discretion be continued until a decision is reached upon the issuance of the temporary injunction.

(5) No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident

or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

(6) The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, the said complainant and surety submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of the court for that purpose. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any party having a claim or cause of action under or upon such undertaking from electing to pursue his ordinary remedy by suit at law or in equity. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.57 Clean hands doctrine. No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any legal obligation which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available machinery of governmental mediation or voluntary arbitration, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the court to await the action of any such tribunal if irreparable injury is threatened. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.58 Injunctions: contents. Except as provided in section 103.56, no restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint or petition filed in such case and expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein: and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their agents, servants, employes and attorneys, or those in active concert and participation with them, and who shall by personal service or otherwise have received actual notice of the same. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.59 Injunctions: appeals. Whenever any court or judge or judges thereof shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings, and on his filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the appropriate appellate court for its review. Upon the filing of such record in the appropriate appellate court the appeal shall be heard with the greatest possible expedition, giving the proceeding precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.60 Contempt cases. In all cases where a person shall be charged with civil or criminal contempt for violation of a restraining order or injunction issued by a court or judge or judges thereof, the accused shall enjoy:

(1) The rights as to admission to bail that are accorded to persons accused of crime.
 (2) The right to be notified of the accusation and a reasonable time to make a defense, provided the alleged contempt is not committed in the immediate view or presence of the court.

(3) Upon demand, the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county wherein the contempt shall have been committed, provided that this requirement shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court. All contempt proceedings, whether civil or criminal, brought for the alleged violation of any such restraining order or injunction, are, and hereby are declared to be independent, original, special proceedings, and shall require a unanimous finding of the jury.

(4) The right to file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, upon an affidavit of prejudice being filed as is now provided by law in other cases. Upon the filing of any such affidavit, the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated as is now provided for in other cases. The affidavit shall be filed prior to the hearing in the contempt proceeding. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

Note: Subsections (3) and (4) do not apply to the statutory proceeding to review and enforce a cease-and-desist order of the employment relations board under the employment peace act. Wisconsin E. R. Board v. Milk, etc., Union, 238 W 379, 299 NW 31.

103.61 Punishment for contempt. Punishment for a contempt, specified in section 103.60, may be by fine, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceed-

ing ten days, in the jail of the county where the court is sitting, or both, in the discretion of the court. Where a person is committed to jail, for the nonpayment of such a fine, he must be discharged at the expiration of fifteen days; but where he is also committed for a definite time, the fifteen days must be computed from the expiration of the definite time. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.62 Definitions. When used in sections 103.51 to 103.63, and for the purposes of these sections:

(1) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in a single industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or who are employes of one employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employes; whether such dispute is (1) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employes or associations of employes; (2) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employes or associations of employes; or (3) between one or more employes or associations of employes and one or more employers or associations of employes; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as defined in subsection (3)) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as defined in subsection (2)).

(2) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it and if he or it is engaged in the industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association of employers or employes engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(3) The term "labor dispute" means any controversy between an employer and the majority of his employes in a collective bargaining unit concerning the right or process or details of collective bargaining or the designation of representatives. Any organization with which either the employer or such majority is affiliated may be considered a party to the labor dispute. The provisions of this subsection shall supersede any provision of the statutes in conflict therewith. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5; 1939 c. 25]

Note: The labor code, 103.51 to 103.63, particularly 103.62, does not exact as a prerequisite to a "labor dispute" that there be a controversy between an employer and his employes, and under the code a labor union is entitled to have a status as a party to a "labor dispute," so as to be allowed to peacefully picket the plant of an employer without interference by injunction, notwithstanding the fact that no dispute exists between the employer and his employes, that the employer employs no members of the union, that the only dispute relates to unionization of the plant, and that the employer is willing to have his employes join the union if they

so desire although unwilling to coerce them to join. American Furn. Co. v. I. B. of T. C. & H. of A., etc., 222 W 338, 268 NW 250. The U. S. courts are bound by the construction put upon this section by the state supreme court. Lauf v. E. G. Shinner & Co., 303 US 323.

Where the supreme court stated that, because the acts complained of by an employer occurred in Wisconsin, the law of that state governed the substantive rights of the parties, the Wisconsin statutory definition of a "labor dispute" was controlling. E. G. Shinner & Co. v. Lauf, 36 F Supp. 709.

103.63 Severability of provisions. If any provision of sections 103.51 to 103.63 or the applications thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of these sections and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. [1931 c. 376; 1935 c. 541 s. 130; 1935 c. 551 s. 5]

103.64 Employment of minors and women; definitions. (1) The terms "place of employment", "employment", "employer", "employee", "frequenter", "deputy", "order", "local order", "general order", "special order", "welfare" "safe", and "safety", as used in sections 103.64 to 103.82, shall be construed as defined in section 101.01.

(2) "Commission" shall mean the "industrial commission of Wisconsin."

(3) "Permit officer" shall mean any person designated by the commission to issue child labor permits. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6]

103.65 General standards for employment of minors and females. (1) No minor or female shall be employed or permitted to work at any employment or in any place of employment dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of such minor or such female, or where the employment of such minor may be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of other employes or frequenters.

(2) No minor shall be employed or permitted to work at any employment for such hours of the day or week, or such days of the week, or at such periods of the day as shall be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6]

103.66 Powers and duties of the commission. (1) The commission shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, determine and fix reasonable classifications of employments and places of employment for minors and females, and to issue general or special orders prohibiting the employment of such minors or females in employments or places of employment prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minors or females, and to carry out the purposes of sections 103.64 to 103.82.

(2) The commission shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, determine and fix reasonable classifications of employments and hours of employment for minors and to issue general or special orders fixing such maximum hours of employment for minors per day and per week, and such maximum days of employment per week and such hours at which employment shall begin and end and such duration of lunch and other rest periods as are necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and welfare of minors.

(3) The investigations, classifications and orders provided for in subsections (1) and (2) shall be made pursuant to the procedure specified in sections 101.01 to 101.28. Every order of the commission shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28. Such orders shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 375 s. 39*]

103.67 Minimum ages in various employments. (1) No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation during school hours while the public schools in the school district or city of his residence are in session unless he has completed the most advanced course of study available to him in the public schools as provided in section 103.71; except that minors under sixteen may be employed in agricultural pursuits as provided in section 103.77 and in public exhibitions as provided in section 103.78.

(2) No minor under 14 years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work in any gainful occupation at any time; except that minors under 14 may be employed in agricultural pursuits as provided in section 103.77, and minors from 12 to 14 may be employed during school vacations as provided in subsection (3) of this section and in public exhibitions as provided in section 103.78, and that boys of 13 may be employed in street trades, and boys of 12 may be employed in house to house street trades, as provided in sections 103.21 to 103.31.

(3) Minors from 12 to 14 years of age may be employed during the vacations of the public or equivalent school in the school district or city of their residence in and around a home in work usual to the home of the employer, provided such work is not in connection with or a part of the business, trade or profession of the employer and provided further that such employment shall not be specifically prohibited by any provision of sections 103.64 to 103.82 or by any order of the commission.

(4) Nothing in sections 103.64 to 103.82 shall be construed to apply to the employment of a minor engaged in domestic or farm work performed outside school hours in connection with the minor's own home and directly for his parent or guardian. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 275 s. 40; 1943 c. 350*]

103.68 Hours of labor. Except as the commission may from time to time issue orders as provided under subsection (2) of section 103.66 regulating the hours of employment of minors, the following schedule of hours shall be deemed to be necessary to protect minors from employment dangerous or prejudicial to their life, health, safety, or welfare and shall apply to minors of the ages specified therein:

(1) No minor under eighteen shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation other than domestic service or farm labor for more than eight hours in any one day nor more than forty hours nor more than six days in any one week, nor during such hours as he is required under subsection (2) of section 40.70 to attend school.

(2) No minor under sixteen shall be employed or permitted to work in any gainful occupation other than domestic service or farm labor more than twenty-four hours in any one week, nor, except in domestic service, farm labor, or in public exhibitions as defined in section 103.78, or in street trades as defined in section 103.21, before seven A. M. nor after six P. M.

(3) In occupations in which the hours of labor of women are regulated under the provisions of the statutes, the lunch or other meal period for girls under eighteen shall not be shorter than that provided for adult women. In occupations in which the hours of labor of women are not regulated under the provisions of the statutes, the lunch or other meal period for girls under eighteen shall not be less than one hour. The lunch or other meal period for boys under eighteen shall not be less than thirty minutes. During such lunch or other meal period, the power shall be disengaged from machinery operated by minors under eighteen and no work shall be permitted. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 275 s. 41*]

103.69 Minimum ages for hazardous employments. Except as the commission may from time to time issue orders under subsection (1) of section 103.66 altering or supplementing the following schedule, the employments and places of employment designated herein shall be deemed to be dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety or welfare of minors or females under the ages specified, and no employer shall employ or permit such minors or females to work in such employments:

- (1) Minors under twenty-one: In cities of the first, second and third class, before six A. M. and after eight P. M. on any day, as messenger for a telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission or delivery of messages or goods.
- (2) Girls under twenty-one:
- (a) Bell hops in hotels.
 - (b) Caddies on golf courses.
- (3) Minors under eighteen:
- (a) Blast furnaces; in or about.
 - (b) Boats and vessels engaged in the transportation of passengers or merchandise; pilot; fireman; engineer.
 - (c) Bowling alleys.
 - (d) Dance halls and pavilions.
 - (e) Docks; in or about.
 - (f) Dusts; operating or using any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone carborundum, any abrasive or emery polishing or buffing wheel, where articles of the baser materials or of iridium are manufactured.
 - (g) Electric wires; on the outside erection and repair of electric wires, including telegraph and telephone wires.
 - (h) Elevators; in the running or management of any elevators, lifts or hoisting machines.
 - (i) Explosives; in or about establishments where nitro-glycerine, dynamite, duolin, gun-cotton, gunpowder, or other high or dangerous explosives are manufactured, compounded or stored.
 - (j) Home work; work given out in factories to be done in homes.
 - (k) Great Lakes; any occupation on.
 - (l) Liquors; employment in any establishment in which strong, spirituous or malt liquors are manufactured, bottled, stored, sold or given away; provided that this restriction shall not apply to employment in stores which sell predominantly other merchandise and in which liquor is sold only in sealed packages for consumption off the premises.
 - (m) Mine or quarry; in or about.
 - (n) Mixed camps; i. e., camps where males and females are accommodated in the same camp whether as employes or guests.
 - (o) Oiling or cleaning; in oiling or cleaning dangerous or hazardous machinery in motion.
 - (p) Pool rooms and billiard halls.
 - (q) Railroads; street railways and interurban railroads; switch-tending, gate-tending, or track repairing; as brakeman, fireman, engineer, motorman, conductor, telegraph operator.
 - (r) Road construction.
 - (s) Street carnivals or other traveling shows.
 - (t) Street messenger service for employers operating outside provisions of accident compensation act.
 - (u) Strikes and lockouts, any establishments where such are in active progress.
 - (v) Threshing crews.
 - (w) Wharves; in or about.
 - (x) Woodsawing rig or portable sawmill; any occupation in or about.
- (4) Girls under eighteen:
- (a) Hotels, including summer resort hotels, and restaurants, club houses, boarding or rooming houses, including such houses conducted by industrial plants for their own employes.
 - (b) Distribution or delivery of messages for any telegraph or telephone company or other employer engaged in a similar business.
 - (c) Any employment which compels girls to remain standing constantly.
- (5) Minors under sixteen:
- (a) Bakeries; dough brakes or cracker machinery of any description.
 - (b) Belts, adjusting belts (in motion); sewing belts (in any capacity).
 - (c) Boilers; operating any steam boiler or steam-generating apparatus.
 - (d) Building trades; on scaffolding, or on a ladder or in heavy work.
 - (e) Burnishing machines in any tannery or leather manufacturing.
 - (f) Corrugating rolls in roofing or washboard factories.
 - (g) Dusts; occupations causing dust in injurious quantities.
 - (h) Emery or polishing wheel for polishing metal.
 - (i) Fairs held by an agricultural association, society or board.
 - (j) Immoral purposes; manufacture of goods for.
 - (k) Inland waters of the state.
 - (l) Iron and steel, wire or iron-straightening machinery, punchers or shears.

(m) Laundry machinery.

(n) Machinery; oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping or cleaning any machinery in motion. Operating or assisting in operating or taking material from any circular or band-saw, or any crosscut saw or slasher, or other cutting or pressing machine from which material is taken from behind.

(o) Paints and poisons:

1. Manufacture of paints, colors or white lead.

2. Manufacture of any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used.

3. Manufacture or preparation of compositions of dangerous or poisonous dyes.

4. Manufacture or preparation of compositions with dangerous or poisonous gases.

5. Manufacture or preparation of compositions of lye or in which the quantity thereof is injurious to health.

(p) Presses; cylinder or job, boring or drill.

(q) Rubber; washing, grinding or mixing mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing.

(r) Stamping machines:

1. In sheet-metal and tinware manufacturing.

2. In washer and nut factory.

3. In lace-paper and leather manufacturing.

(s) Theater or concert hall.

(t) Tobacco; in any tobacco warehouse, cigar or other factory where tobacco is manufactured or prepared.

(u) Woodworking; woodshaper, woodjointer, planer, sandpaper, woodpolishing or woodturning machine.

(v) Wool, cotton, hair, upholstering, carding machine, or machine used in picking wool, cotton, hair, or any upholstering material.

(w) Any other employment dangerous to life or limb, injurious to the health, or depraving to the morals.

(6) Boys under sixteen:

(a) Hotels.

(b) Lumbering and logging operations.

(7) Females of any age in or about any mine or quarry. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6*]

103.70 Permits necessary for minors; exceptions. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section and in sections 103.77 and 103.21 to 103.31, and as may be provided under section 103.79, no minor under 18 years of age, unless indentured as an apprentice in accordance with section 106.01, shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation or employment unless there is first obtained from the commission, or from some person designated by the commission, a written permit authorizing the employment of such minor within such periods of time as may be stated therein, which shall not exceed the maximum hours prescribed by law.

(2) Minors may be employed without permits during the vacations of the public or equivalent schools in the city or school district of their residence and during school terms outside the school hours of such schools, provided that such employment is limited to work in or around a home in work usual to the home of the employer and is not in connection with or a part of the business, trade or profession of the employer, and provided further that such employment shall be in accordance with the minimum ages stated in section 103.67 and shall not be specifically prohibited by any provision of sections 103.64 to 103.82 or by any order of the commission. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 275 s. 40*]

103.71 Conditions for issuance of permits. (1) Except as provided in section 103.78, no permit shall be issued authorizing any minor under sixteen years to be employed during school hours while the public schools in the school district or city of his residence are in session, unless such minor shall have completed the most advanced course of study offered in the public schools of the school district or city of his residence or of the school district or city in which he is to be employed, whichever offers the more advanced course, or unless such minor shall have completed the equivalent of such course in some other school. The commission and its designated permit officers shall accept as evidence of the minor's completion of such course, or its equivalent, as the case may be, either:

(a) A diploma or certificate to this effect issued by the superintendent of public schools or by the principal of the public school last attended by such minor, or in the absence of both the aforementioned persons by the clerk of the proper school board; or

(b) A diploma or certificate to this effect issued by the superintendent of the parochial school system or by the principal of the parochial or private school last attended by such minor. Such superintendent, principal or clerk shall issue such diploma or certificate upon receipt of any application in behalf of any minor entitled thereto. As used in this

paragraph the term "school district" shall apply to all regularly constituted school districts, including union free high school districts.

(2) No permit shall be issued authorizing the employment of any minor under 14 years at any time; except for minors 12 years and over to appear in public exhibitions as provided in section 103.78 and for boys 13 years of age in street trades, and for boys 12 years of age in house to house street trades, as provided in sections 103.21 to 103.31. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 350]

103.72 Refusal and revocation of permits. (1) The commission or permit officer may refuse to grant permits in the case of minors who seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they are to be employed. They may also refuse to grant a permit if in their judgment the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal.

(2) Whenever it shall appear to the commission that any permit has been improperly or illegally issued, or that the physical or moral welfare of the minor would be best served by the revocation of the permit, the commission may forthwith, without notice, revoke the same, and shall by registered mail notify the person employing such minor and the minor holding such permit of such revocation. Upon receipt of such notice, the employer employing such minor shall forthwith return the revoked permit to the commission and discontinue the employment of the minor. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6]

103.73 Form and requisites of permit; as evidence. (1) The permit provided for in section 103.70 shall state the name, the date and place of birth of the minor, the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such minor, and that the following evidence, records and papers have been duly examined, approved and filed:

(a) Such evidence as is required by the commission showing the age of the minor. The commission shall formulate and publish rules and regulations governing the proof of age of minors who apply for labor permits, and such rules and regulations shall bind all persons authorized by law to issue such permits.

(b) A letter written on the regular letterhead or other business paper used by the person who desires to employ the minor, stating the intention of such person to employ such minor and signed by such person or someone duly authorized by him.

(2) The permits provided for in section 103.70 shall be issued upon blanks furnished by the commission and shall be made out in duplicate. One copy shall be forthwith sent to the commission together with a detailed statement of the character and substance of the evidence offered prior to the issuance of such permit. Such statement shall be made by the permit officer upon blanks furnished by the commission. The other copy of the permit shall be sent by the permit officer to the prospective employer of the minor for whom the permit was issued.

(3) A child labor permit duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom it was issued in any proceeding under any of the labor laws and under the workmen's compensation act of this state, as to any act or thing occurring subsequent to the date such permit was issued. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6]

103.74 Duties of employers of minors. Every employer employing a minor under eighteen for whom a permit is required, except in street trades, shall:

(1) Receive and file a child labor permit authorizing employment of such minor by such employer before the minor is permitted to do any work, and shall keep the same on file during the entire period of the employment of the minor and subject at all times to the inspection of the commission or any truant officer. A permit shall be valid only for the employer for whom issued.

(2) Post in a conspicuous place in each of the several departments in or for which minors under eighteen years of age are employed a summary of the provisions of the child labor law, which shall be furnished by the commission.

(3) Keep a record for each minor employed of his name, address, date of birth, the time of beginning and ending work and the time for meals each day and the total hours worked each day and each week.

(4) Upon the termination of employment of any minor, return within twenty-four hours the permit for employment of such minor to the commission, or the person or place designated by the commission. Any employer who fails to return the permit of any minor as provided in this subsection, shall be liable in a civil action to such minor for two dollars for each day during which such failure continues. [S^{pl.} S. 1937 c. 6]

103.75 Certificates of age. (1) The commission and persons designated by it for this purpose shall have the power to issue certificates of age for minors under such rules and regulations as the commission deems necessary. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor to whom it was issued, in any proceeding under any of the labor laws and under the workmen's compensation act of this state, as to any act or thing occurring subsequent to the date such certificate was issued.

(2) Any person who knowingly offers or assists in offering false evidence of age for the purpose of obtaining an age certificate or who alters, forges, fraudulently obtains, uses, or refuses to surrender upon demand of the commission a certificate of age, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not to exceed three months.

(3) The commission may fix and collect a fee not exceeding twenty-five cents for the issuance of each certificate of age under the provisions of this section. [Spl. S. 1937 c. 6]

103.76 Proof of age in court. Whenever in any proceeding in any court under any of the labor laws or under the workmen's compensation act of this state there is any doubt of the age of a minor a duly issued child labor permit or age certificate shall be conclusive evidence. In the absence of such permit or certificate a duly attested birth certificate or a verified baptismal certificate shall be produced and filed with the court. Upon proof that such birth or baptismal certificate cannot be secured, the record of age stated in the first school enrollment of such child shall be admissible as evidence thereof. [Spl. S. 1937 c. 6]

103.77 Exemption of agricultural pursuits. (1) Nothing contained in sections 103.64 to 103.82 shall be construed to forbid any child from being employed in agricultural pursuits, nor to require a permit to be obtained for such child, except as may be provided under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The commission shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, determine and fix, by general or special orders, reasonable regulations relative to the employment of children under 16 years of age in cherry orchards, market gardening, gardening conducted or controlled by canning companies, and the culture of sugar beets and cranberries, for the purposes of protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of such children. Such investigations and orders shall be made pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28. Every order of the commission shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28. Such orders shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227. [Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 375 s. 40]

103.78 Minors in public exhibitions; regulations. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to sing, play or perform in any circus, theatrical or musical exhibition, concert or festival, or in any public place, unless there shall have been obtained and placed on file at the office of the theatre, concert hall or other place where such minor is performing, a written permit obtained from the commission or from some person designated by the commission. This section shall not apply to any radio broadcast, except broadcasts originating in such places as are enumerated in subsection (5) of this section.

(2) Such permits shall be issued only under the following conditions:

(a) The minor shall be at least twelve years of age.
 (b) The appearance shall not be detrimental to the morals, health, safety or welfare of the minor.

(c) The appearance shall not interfere with the schooling of a minor under sixteen unless he has completed the most advanced course of study offered in the public schools of the school district or city of his residence or appearance whichever offers the more advanced course, or unless he has completed the equivalent of such course in some other school; provided that this requirement may be waived if opportunities for education equivalent to full time attendance in the public schools are afforded to such minor.

(d) The parent or guardian of the minor shall accompany him when application is made for the permit or shall consent in writing to the issuance of the permit, and if the minor is under sixteen years shall accompany him at all rehearsals and performances.

(3) The provisions of section 103.72, subsections (1) and (2) of section 103.73 and section 103.74 shall apply to permits issued or applied for under this section.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not prevent the education of children in music or dramatics, nor their employment as musicians or participants in a church, chapel or school exhibition, nor in any home talent exhibition given by the people of the local community. No permits of any kind shall be required for such activities, but this exception as to such permits shall not apply to the appearance of children under eighteen years of age in so-called amateur performances under the regular management in the places named in subsection (1) of this section.

(5) No minor under eighteen years of age shall under any circumstances or at any time be employed or permitted to sing, play or perform, or be permitted to appear for such purposes, in any roadhouse, cabaret, dance hall, night club, tavern or other similar place. [Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1939 c. 524]

103.79 Minor golf caddies. (1) Any minor on a golf course for the purpose of caddying for or while caddying for a person permitted to play golf on such course shall be deemed an employe of the golf club or other person, partnership, association or corpo-

ration, including the state and any municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof, operating such golf course.

(2) The commission shall have power, jurisdiction and authority to investigate, determine and fix by general or special order reasonable regulations relative to the employment of boys under 18 years of age as caddies on golf courses. Such regulations may include a waiver or modification of permit requirements for such caddies. Such investigations and orders shall be made pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28, and every order of the commission shall have the same force and effect as the orders issued pursuant to sections 101.01 to 101.28. Such orders shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6; 1943 c. 375 s. 41*]

103.80 Inspection. (1) The commission and truant officers shall visit and inspect at all reasonable times, and as often as possible, all places covered by sections 103.64 to 103.82.

(2) The failure of any employer to produce for inspection to the commission, or truant officers, the permit provided for in section 103.70 shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful employment of the minor. The presence of any minor in any factory, workshop or other place of employment, shall be prima facie evidence of the employment of such minor. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6*]

103.805 Permit fees; reports. The commission may fix and collect a fee not exceeding 25 cents for the issuance of each permit under the provisions of this chapter. The commission may authorize the retention of such fee by the person designated to issue permits as compensation for his services incident thereto, provided that such person is not on the pay roll of the industrial commission and provided, further, that such permit officer shall report all fees collected at such times and in such manner and form as the commission may prescribe. [*1943 c. 492*]

103.81 Advertising; penalty. (1) No person, firm or corporation, during the term that the public schools are in session, shall advertise or cause or permit any advertisement to be published in any newspaper for the labor or services of any minor during school hours in any employment for which a child labor permit is required under the provisions of section 103.70 which does not specifically state the minimum age of the minor whose services are desired, which age must be sixteen years or over.

(2) No person, firm or corporation, or paid agent thereof, shall solicit in the schools or homes of this state, minors of permit age to leave school and enter their employment, if a child labor permit is required for such employment by section 103.70.

(3) Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay into the state treasury a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense. Every day during which any person, firm or corporation violates any of the provisions of this section, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6*]

103.82 Penalties. (1) Any employer who shall employ, or permit any minor or any female to work in any employment in violation of any of the provisions of sections 103.64 to 103.82, or of any order of the commission issued under the provisions of said sections, or shall hinder or delay the commission or truant officers in the performance of their duties, or refuse to admit or lock out any such officer from any place required to be inspected under the provisions of sections 103.64 to 103.82, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not longer than thirty days. Every day during which such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(2) The state may enforce the penalties specified in subsection (1) of this section in a criminal prosecution, or, in its discretion, it may recover a forfeiture of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Such forfeiture shall be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Any parent or guardian who suffers or permits a minor to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of sections 103.64 to 103.82, or of any order of the commission issued under the provisions of said sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail not longer than thirty days. [*Spl. S. 1937 c. 6*]