

CHAPTER 134.

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134.01 Injury to business; restraint of will. Any 2 or more persons who shall combine, associate, agree, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of wilfully or maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, or preventing or hindering another from doing or performing any lawful act shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$500.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 134.

134.02 Blacklisting and coercion of employees. (1) Any 2 or more persons, whether members of a partnership or company or stockholders in a corporation, who are employers of labor, who shall combine or agree to combine for the purpose of preventing any person seeking employment from obtaining the same, or for the purpose of procuring or causing the discharge of any employe by threats, promises, circulating blacklists or causing the same to be circulated, or who shall, after having discharged any employe, prevent or attempt to prevent such employe from obtaining employment with any other person, partnership, company or corporation by the means aforesaid, or shall authorize, permit or allow any of his or their agents to blacklist any discharged employe or any employe who has voluntarily left the service of his employer, or circulate a blacklist of such employe to prevent his obtaining employment under any other employer, or who shall coerce or compel any person to enter into an agreement not to unite with or become a member of any labor organization as a condition of his securing employment or continuing therein, shall be punished by fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100, which fine shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the school fund.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any employer of labor from giving any other such employer, to whom a discharged employe has applied for employment, or to any bondsman or surety, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge, when requested so to do by such employe, the person to whom he has applied for employment, or any bondsman or surety; but it shall be a violation of this section to give such information with the intent to blacklist, hinder or prevent such employe from obtaining employment; neither shall anything herein contained prohibit any employer of labor from keeping for his own information and protection a record showing the habits, character and competency of his employes and the cause of the discharge or voluntary quitting of any of them.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 135.

134.03 Preventing pursuit of work. Any person who by threats, intimidation, force or coercion of any kind shall hinder or prevent any other person from engaging in or continuing in any lawful work or employment, either for himself or as a wage worker, or who shall attempt to so hinder or prevent shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 6 months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any person or persons off of the premises of such lawful work or employment from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to refrain from working at a place where a strike or lockout is in progress.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 136.

134.04 Sale of certain merchandise by employers to employees prohibited; penalty.

(1) No person, firm or corporation engaged in any enterprise in this state shall by any method or procedure directly or indirectly by itself or through a subsidiary agency owned or controlled in whole or in part by such person, firm or corporation, sell or produce for sale or have in its possession or under its control for sale to its employees or any person any article, material, product or merchandise of whatsoever nature not of his or its own production or not handled in his or its regular course of trade, excepting meals, candy bars, cigarettes and tobacco for the exclusive use and consumption of such employees of the employer, and excepting tools used by employees in said enterprise and such specialized appliances and paraphernalia as may be required in said enterprise for the employees' safety or health and articles used by employees or other persons which insure better sanitary conditions and quality in the manufacture of food or food products. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to lumber producers, loggers and dealers nor to any cooperative association organized under ch. 185. This section shall not be construed as authorizing the sale of any merchandise at less than cost as defined in s. 100.30.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and for second or subsequent offense by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. Each act prohibited by this section shall constitute a separate violation and offense hereunder.

History: 1951 c. 266; 1955 c. 696 s. 286.

134.05 Bribery of agent, etc. Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employe or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employe or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employe or servant, who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employe or servant such commission, discount or bonus, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 280.

134.06 Bonus to chauffeurs for purchases, forbidden. It shall be unlawful for any chauffeur, driver or other person having the care of a motor vehicle for the owner to receive or take directly or indirectly without the written consent of such owner any bonus, discount or other consideration for supplies, or parts furnished or purchased for such motor vehicle or upon any work or labor done thereon by others or on the purchase of any motor vehicle for his employer and no person furnishing such supplies or parts, work or labor or selling any motor vehicle shall give or offer any such chauffeur or other person having the care of a motor vehicle for the owner thereof, directly or indirectly without such owner's written consent, any bonus, discount or other consideration thereon. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$25.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 281.

134.10 Invading right to choose insurance agent or insurer by persons engaged in financing. (1) Any person engaged in the business of financing the purchase of real or personal property or of lending money on the security of real or personal property, and any trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of any such person, who requires, or conspires with another to require, as a condition precedent to financing the purchase of such property or to loaning money upon the security of a mortgage thereon, or as a condition

prerequisite for the renewal or extension of any such loan or mortgage or for the performance of any other act in connection therewith, that the person for whom such purchase is to be financed or to whom the money is to be loaned or for whom such extension, renewal or other act is to be granted or performed, negotiate any policy of insurance or renewal thereof covering such property through a particular insurance agent, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.

(2) It is the duty of every person engaged in such business and of every trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of any such person, when financing the purchase of such property or loaning money upon the security of a mortgage thereon, or renewing or extending any such loan or mortgage, or performing any other act in connection therewith, to advise the person for whom such purchase is to be financed or to or for whom the money is to be loaned or for whom such extension, renewal or other act is to be granted or performed, that he is free to choose the insurance agent or insurer through which the insurance covering such property is to be negotiated.

(3) This section shall not be construed to prevent the reasonable exercise of any person so engaged, his trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of his right to approve or disapprove the insurer selected to underwrite the insurance or to determine the adequacy of the insurance offered.

History: 1957 c. 448, 672.

134.11 Invading of right to choose insurance agent or insurer by persons engaged in selling property. (1) Any person engaged in the business of selling real or personal property, and any trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of any such person, who requires, as a condition precedent to the selling of such property, or to the performance of any other act in connection therewith, that the person to whom such property is being sold, negotiate any policy of insurance or renewal thereof covering such property through a particular insurance agent, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.

(2) It is the duty of every person engaged in such business and of every trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of any such person so engaged, when negotiating the sale or selling any such property, to advise the person to whom the property is being sold that he is free to choose the insurance agent or insurer through which the insurance covering such property is to be negotiated.

(3) This section shall not be construed to prevent the reasonable exercise of any person so engaged, his trustee, director, officer, agent or employe of his right to approve or disapprove, on behalf of himself or his principal, the insurer selected to underwrite the insurance or to determine the adequacy of the insurance offered.

History: 1957 c. 448, 672.

134.15 Issuing and using what is not money; contracts void. (1) Any person who shall knowingly issue, pay out or pass, and any body corporate, or any officer, stockholder, director or agent thereof who shall issue, pay out or pass, or receive in this state, as money or as an equivalent for money, any promissory note, draft, order, bill of exchange, certificate of deposit or other paper of any form whatever in the similitude of bank paper, circulating as money or banking currency, that is not at the time of such issuing, paying out, passing or receiving expressly authorized by some positive law of the United States or of some state of the United States or of any other country, and redeemable in lawful money of the United States, or current gold or silver coin at the place where it purports to have been issued, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$100, and such body corporate shall forfeit all its rights, privileges and franchises and shall also forfeit to the state and pay for each offense the sum of \$500.

(2) All contracts of any kind whatever the consideration of which, in whole or in part, shall consist of any such paper as is prohibited in sub. (1) and all payments made in such unauthorized paper shall be null and void.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 201, 203.

134.16 Fraudulently receiving deposits. Any officer, director, stockholder, cashier, teller, manager, messenger, clerk or agent of any bank, banking, exchange, brokerage or deposit company, corporation or institution, or of any person, company or corporation engaged in whole or in part in banking, brokerage, exchange or deposit business in any way, or any person engaged in such business in whole or in part who shall accept or receive, on deposit, or for safe-keeping, or to loan, from any person any money, or any bills, notes or other paper circulating as money, or any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, bank checks or other commercial paper for safe-keeping or for collection, when he knows or has good reason to know that such bank, company or corporation or that such person is unsafe or

insolvent shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than 10 years nor less than one year or by fine not exceeding \$10,000.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 202.

134.17 Corporate name, filing, amendment, discontinuance, unlawful use. (1) Any person or persons who shall engage in or advertise any mercantile or commission business under a name purporting or appearing to be a corporate name, with intent thereby to obtain credit, and which name does not disclose the real name or names of one or more of the persons engaged in said business, without first filing in the office of the register of deeds of the county wherein his or their principal place of business may be, a verified statement disclosing and showing the name or names of all persons using such name, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

(2) Any use of corporate name may be amended by filing a verified statement clearly setting forth all changes and signed by all parties concerned with the register of deeds where the original declaration was filed.

(3) A discontinuance of use of corporate name signed by all interested parties and verified may be filed with the register of deeds where the original declaration was filed.

(4) For each such filing the register of deeds shall receive a fee of \$1.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 142.

134.18 Use of, evidence of obtaining credit. The adoption of and advertising of any business under any name in its form corporate and not disclosing the name of one or more persons connected with said business, shall be legal evidence that such name is or was adopted or used for the purpose of obtaining credit.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 143.

134.19 Fraud on exemption laws. Any person who shall, whether as principal, agent or attorney, with intent thereby to deprive any bona fide resident of this state of his rights under the statutes thereof relating to the exemption of property or earnings from sale or garnishment, send or cause to be sent out of this state any claim for debt for the purpose of having the same collected by proceedings in attachment, garnishment or other mesne process, when the creditor and debtor and the person or corporation owing the debtor the money intended to be reached by any such proceedings are within the jurisdiction of the courts of this state; or who directly or indirectly assigns or transfers any claim for debt against such a resident for the purpose of having the same collected by such proceedings or any of them out of the wages or personal earnings of the debtor or of his minor children, whose earnings contribute to the support of his family, in courts without this state, when the creditor and debtor and person or corporation owing the money intended to be reached by such proceedings are each and all within the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, shall be fined not more than \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 107.

134.20 False receipts; penalty. Any wharfinger, master of a vessel or boat, or any officer, agent, or clerk of any railroad, express, or transportation company who shall issue any receipt, bill of lading, voucher, or other document to any person purporting to be the owner thereof, or as security for any loan or indebtedness for any goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, timber, grain, flour, or other property, produce, or commodity, unless at the time of issuing the same such property shall have been actually received or shipped according to the terms and meaning of such receipt, bill of lading, voucher, or other document so issued, or who shall sell or encumber, ship, transfer, or in any manner remove beyond his immediate control, any such property so received, contrary to the terms and meaning of such receipt, bill of lading, voucher, or other document, without the consent of the holder thereof, or who shall deliver any such property or any part thereof, except to the person holding such receipt, bill of lading, voucher, or other document, and upon the surrender and cancellation thereof, or in case of any partial delivery of such property, upon the indorsement thereon of such partial delivery, unless required by legal process, or shall issue any second or duplicate receipt or bill of lading, for any such property, while any former receipt or bill of lading for any such property or any part thereof shall be outstanding and uncanceled, without writing across the face thereof the word "duplicate," shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than 3 years nor less than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 90.

134.21 Penalty for unauthorized presentation of dramatic plays, etc. Any person who sells a copy or a substantial copy, or who causes to be publicly performed or represented for profit, any unpublished or undedicated dramatic play or musical composition, known as an opera, without the written consent of its owner or proprietor, or, who, knowing that such dramatic play or musical composition is unpublished or undedicated, and,

without the written consent of its owner or proprietor, permits, aids, or takes part in such a performance or representation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 141.

134.25 Misbranding of gold articles. (1) Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or any alloy of gold, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed any mark, indicating or designed or intended to indicate, that the gold or alloy of gold in such article is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold or alloy, unless the actual fineness of such gold or alloy, in the case of flat ware and watch cases, be not less by more than three one-thousandths parts, and in the case of all other articles be not less by more than one-half karat than the fineness indicated by the marks stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which such article is encased or enclosed, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of misdemeanor.

(2) In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of the gold or its alloy in any such article, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the gold or of its alloy taken for the test, analysis or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article.

(3) In addition to the foregoing tests and standards, that the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold and of its alloys contained in any article mentioned in this section (except watch cases and flat ware), including all solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of the article (all such gold, alloys and solder being assayed as one piece) shall not be less by more than one karat, than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 94.

134.26 Misbranding of sterling silver articles. (1) Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, the words "sterling silver" or "sterling," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) In the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standards.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 95.

134.27 Misbranding of coin silver articles. (1) Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver and having marked, stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which such article is encased or enclosed, the words "coin" or "coin silver," or any colorable imitation thereof, unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal appearing or purporting to be silver, of which such article is manufactured are pure silver, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) In the case of all such articles there shall be allowed a divergence in fineness of four one-thousandths parts from the foregoing standards.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 96.

134.28 Misbranding of base silver articles. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or of any alloy of silver, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box,

package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, any mark or word (other than the word "sterling" or the word "coin") indicating, or designed or intended to indicate, that the silver or alloy of silver in said article, is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such silver or alloy, unless the actual fineness of the silver or alloy of silver of which said article is composed be not less by more than four one-thousandths parts than the actual fineness indicated by the said mark or word (other than the word "sterling" or "coin") stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon any part of said article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, subject to the qualifications hereinafter set forth, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 97.

134.29 Testing of silver articles. (1) In any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in ss. 134.26 to 134.28, according to the standards therein, the part of the article taken for the test, analysis or assay, shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior metal used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article.

(2) In addition to the foregoing test and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of metal purporting to be silver contained in any article mentioned in ss. 134.26 to 134.28, including all solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of any such article (all such silver, alloy or solder being assayed as one piece) shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandths parts than the fineness indicated according to the foregoing standards, by the mark stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 98.

134.30 Misbranding of gold plated articles. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plate, plating, covering or sheet of gold or of any alloy of gold, and which article is known in the market as "rolled gold plate," "gold plate," "gold filled" or "gold electroplate," or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless said word be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or some part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, or gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 99.

134.31 Misbranding of silver plated articles. Any person, firm, corporation or association, who or which makes for sale, or sells or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his, her or its possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise made in whole or in part of inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, a plate, plating, covering or sheet of silver or of any alloy of silver, and which article is known in the market as "silver plate" or "silver electroplate," or by any similar designation, and having stamped, branded, engraved or imprinted thereon, or upon any tag, card or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover or wrapper in which said article is encased or enclosed, the word "sterling" or the word "coin," either alone or in conjunction with any other words or marks is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 100.

134.32 Penalty for violations of sections 134.25 to 134.32. Every person, firm, corporation or association guilty of a violation of any one of the provisions of ss. 134.25 to 134.32, and every officer, manager, director or managing agent of any such person, firm, corporation or association, directly participating in such violation or consenting thereto, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$25, or imprisonment for not more than 3 months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 101.

134.33 Platinum stamping. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Article" means any article of merchandise and includes any portion of such article, whether a distinct part thereof, or not, including every part thereof whether or not separable and also including material for manufacture.

(b) "Platinum," "iridium," "palladium," "ruthenium," "rhodium" or "osmium," include any alloy or alloys of any one or more of said metals.

(c) "Mark" means any mark, sign, device, imprint, stamp, brand applied to any article, or to any tag, card, paper, label, box, carton, container, holder, package cover or wrapping attached to, used in conjunction with or enclosing such article or any bill, bill of sale, invoice, statement, letter, circular, advertisement, notice, memorandum or other writing or printing.

(d) "Apply" and "applied" include any method or means of application or attachment to, or of use on, or in connection with, or in relation to, an article, whether such application, attachment or use is to, on, by, in or with the article itself, or anything attached to the article, or anything to which the article is attached, or anything in or on which the article is, or anything so used or placed as to lead to a reasonable belief that the mark on that thing is meant to be taken as a mark on the article itself.

(e) "Quality mark" is any mark as herein defined indicating, describing, identifying or referring to or appearing or seeming or purporting to indicate, describe, identify or refer to the partial or total presence or existence of or the quality of or the percentage of or the purity of or the number of parts of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium in any article.

(2) APPLICATION OF QUALITY MARK. (a) When an article is composed of mechanism, works or movements and of a case or cover containing the mechanism, works or movements, a quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to be, nor to be intended to be, applied to the mechanism, works, or movements.

(b) The quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to apply to springs, winding bars, sleeves, crown cores, mechanical joint pins, screws, rivets, dust-bands, detachable movement rims, hatpin stems, bracelet and necklace snap tongues. In addition, in the event that an article is marked under the last paragraph of the preceding section, the quality mark applied to the article shall be deemed not to apply to pin tongues, joints, catches, lapel button backs and the posts to which they are attached, scarf pin stems, hat pin sockets, shirtstud backs, vest button backs and ear screw backs, provided such parts are made of the same quality of gold as is used in the balance of this article.

(3) TRADE-MARK. If there is any quality mark printed, stamped or branded on the article itself, there must also be printed, stamped or branded on the said article itself the following mark, to wit: A trade-mark duly applied for or registered under the laws of the United States of the manufacturer of such article; except that if such manufacturer has sold or contracted to sell such article to a jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer regularly engaged in the business of buying and selling similar articles, this provision shall be deemed to be complied with if there is so marked on the said article the trade-mark duly registered under the laws of the United States of such jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer respectively; and in such event there may also be marked on the said article itself numerals intended to identify the articles, design or pattern provided, however, that such numerals do not appear or purport to be a part of the quality mark and provided that they are not calculated to mislead or deceive anyone into believing that they are part of the quality mark.

(4) QUALITY MARKS; DESCRIPTION. (a) All quality marks applied to any article shall be equal in size and equally visible, legible, clear and distinct and no quality mark which is false, deceptive or misleading shall be applied to any article or to any descriptive device therefor. No more than one quality mark shall be applied to any article and such quality mark shall be applied to such article in only one place thereon except as elsewhere in the section specifically permitted.

(b) Wherever in this article provision is made for marking the number of parts or percentage of metals such number or percentage shall refer to weight and not to volume, thickness or any other basis.

(5) QUALITY; CONTENTS. There shall not be applied to any article any quality mark nor any colorable imitation thereof, nor any contraction thereof, nor any addition thereto, nor any words or letters, nor any mark purporting to be or resembling a quality mark except as follows:

(a) An article consisting of at least nine hundred eighty-five thousandths parts of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium, where solder is not used and at least nine hundred fifty thousandths parts of said metal or metals where solder is used, may be marked "platinum" provided that the total of the aforementioned metals other than pure platinum shall amount to no more than fifty thousandths parts of the contents of the entire article.

(b) An article consisting of at least nine hundred eighty-five thousandths parts of platinum, iridium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium or osmium where solder is not used and at least nine hundred fifty thousandths parts of the said metal or metals where solder is used, and provided further that at least seven hundred fifty thousandths parts of said article are pure platinum, may be marked "platinum," provided immediately preceding

the mark "platinum" there is marked the name or abbreviation as hereinafter provided, of either iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium, whichever of said metals predominates and provided further that such predominating other metal must be more than fifty thousandths part of the entire article.

(c) An article consisting of at least nine hundred eighty-five thousandths parts of platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium, where solder is not used and at least nine hundred fifty thousandths parts of said metals where solder is used, provided more than five hundred thousandths parts of said article consist of pure platinum, may be marked with the word "platinum," provided that said word is immediately preceded by a decimal fraction in one-thousandths showing the platinum content in proportion to the content of the entire article, and further provided that said mark "platinum" be followed by the name or abbreviation as herein allowed, of such one or more of the following metals, to wit: iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium, that may be present in the article in quantity of more than fifty-thousandths parts of the entire article. The name of such other metal or metals other than platinum, however, shall each be immediately preceded by a decimal fraction in one-thousandths showing the content of such other metal or metals in proportion to the entire article, as for example, 600 plat., 350 pall., or 500 plat., 200 pall., 150 ruth., 100 rhod.

(d) An article consisting of nine hundred fifty thousandths parts of the following metals: platinum, iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium with less than five hundred thousandths parts of the entire article consisting of pure platinum, may be marked with the name iridium, palladium, ruthenium, rhodium or osmium, whichever predominates in the said article, but in no event with the mark "platinum," provided, however, that the quantity of such metal other than platinum so marked, must be marked in decimal thousandths, and provided further that the name of such metal other than platinum so used must be spelled out in full irrespective of any other provisions of this article to the contrary.

(e) An article composed of platinum and gold which resembles, appears or purports to be platinum, may be marked with a karat mark and the platinum mark, provided:

1. The platinum in such article shall be at least nine hundred eighty-five thousandths parts pure platinum; and

2. The fineness of the gold in such article shall be correctly described by the karat mark of said gold; and

3. The percentage of platinum in such article shall be no less than five per cent in weight of the total weight of the article; and

(4) The mark shall be so applied that the karat mark shall immediately precede the platinum mark, as for example, "14 K & Plat.," "18 K & Plat.," as the case may be, it being expressly provided that in case the percentage of platinum exceeds the 5 per cent provided herein, the quality mark may also include a declaration of the percentage of platinum, as for example, "18 K & 1/10th Plat.," or "14 K & 1/8th Plat.," or as the case may be.

(f) An article composed of platinum and any other material or metal not resembling, appearing or purporting to be platinum, may be marked with the quality mark platinum provided all parts or portions of such article resembling or appearing or purporting to be platinum, or reasonably purporting to be described as platinum by said quality mark, shall be at least nine hundred eighty-five thousandths parts pure platinum.

(6) ABBREVIATIONS. (a) Whenever provided for in this article, except as specifically excepted, the word "platinum" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "plat.," the word "iridium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "irid.," the word "palladium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "pall.," the word "ruthenium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "ruth.," the word "rhodium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "rhod.," and the word "osmium" may be applied by spelling it out in full or by the abbreviation "osmi.,"

(7) PRIMA FACIE PROOF. (a) In any action relating to the enforcement of any provision of this section, a certificate duly issued by an assay office of the treasury department of the United States, certifying the weight of any article, or any part thereof, or of the kind, weight, quality, fineness or quantity of any ingredient thereof, shall be receivable in evidence as constituting prima facie proof of the matter or matters so certified.

(b) In any action relating to the enforcement of any provision of this section, proof that an article has been marked in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be prima facie proof that such article was manufactured after this section became effective.

(8) PENALTIES. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation or association or any officer, director, employe or agent thereof who makes, or sells, or offers to sell, or disposes of, or has in his or its possession, with intent to sell or dispose of, any article as herein

defined to which is applied any quality mark which does not conform to all the provisions of this section, or from which is omitted any mark required by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, provided, however, that it shall be a defense to any prosecution under this section for the defendant to prove that the said article was manufactured and marked with the intention of and for purposes of exportation from the United States, and that the said article was either actually exported from the United States to a foreign country within 6 months after date of manufacture thereof with the bona fide intention of being sold in the said country and of not being reimported, or that it was delivered within 6 months after date of manufacture thereof, to a person, firm or corporation whose exclusive customary business is the exportation of such articles from the United States.

(10) **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This act shall take effect July 1, 1937, and shall not apply to any article manufactured prior thereto.

History: 1951 c. 261 s. 10; 1955 c. 696 s. 102.

134.35 Time of filing endorsed on telegrams delivered. (1) Every person, firm or corporation operating a telegraph line or lines in this state shall, without extra charge therefor, cause to be written, stamped or printed in a conspicuous place upon the addressee's copy of each telegram originating at and destined to a point within this state, the hour and minute of the day in which the copy of such telegram was filed or left with such person, firm or corporation for transmission and the hour and minute of the day when such telegram was received in the office of such person, firm or corporation at its destination.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 40.

134.36 Telegraph; divulging message; preference in sending, etc. Any officer or other person connected with, or in the business or management of, any telegraph company doing business in this state who shall divulge or communicate any telegraph message or dispatch or the substance or any part thereof, except to the person entitled to receive the same, or who shall give unlawful preference in the sending, transmitting or receiving of telegraph messages or dispatches, or shall wilfully fail or neglect to give preference to dispatches or messages in the order of time in which applications are received shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$500.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 252.

134.37 Divulging message or forging receipt. Any person connected with a telegraph or messenger company, incorporated or unincorporated, operating a line of telegraph or engaged in the business of receiving and delivering messages in this state, in any capacity, who wilfully divulges the contents, or the nature of the contents of a private communication entrusted to him for transmission or delivery, or who wilfully refuses or neglects to transmit or deliver the same, or who wilfully forges the name of the intended receiver to a receipt for any such message or communication or article of value entrusted to him by said company, shall be imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding one year, or to be fined not to exceed \$500, in the discretion of the court.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 253.

134.38 Companies to post copy of act. All telegraph or messenger companies whose employes are affected by s. 134.37 are hereby required to post, in their offices in this state, a copy of s. 134.37, under a penalty of \$10 and costs for each and every offense.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 254.

134.39 Fraudulent knowledge of dispatch; injury to wires; interference. Any person who shall, by any device or means whatever, procure or attempt to procure from any officer or other person connected with or in the business or management of any telegraph company transacting business within this state, any knowledge of the contents or substance of any telegraph message or dispatch not addressed to himself or to which he is not entitled, or who shall, without lawful authority, tamper or interfere with, use or in any manner intentionally, carelessly or negligently disturb or interrupt any telegraph wires or lines of any such telegraph company, or who shall intentionally, carelessly or negligently fell any tree or timber so as to break, destroy or injure any such telegraph wires, without first giving 24 hours' notice of his intention to do so to some agent of the company at its nearest office or to some agent of a railroad company at its nearest office, in case such wires are constructed along any railroad, or who shall, without the consent of such company, send or attempt to send any message or dispatch over said wire or lines, in any manner whatever, or shall intercept, interrupt or disturb any dispatch passing upon

any such wires or lines, or who shall wilfully or maliciously interfere with, obstruct, prevent or delay, by any means or contrivance whatsoever, the sending, transmission or receiving of any wireless telegraph message, communication or report by any wireless telegraph company doing business in this state, or who shall aid, agree with, employ or conspire with any person or persons to unlawfully interfere with, obstruct, prevent or delay the sending, transmission or receiving of any such wireless telegraph message, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 255.

134.40 Injury to wires by removal of building, etc. Any person having the right so to do who shall wilfully remove or change any building or other structure or any timber, standing or fallen, to which any telegraph, telephone, electric railway, electric light or electric power lines or wires are in any manner attached, or cause the same to be done, which shall destroy, disturb or injure the wires, poles or other property of any telegraph, telephone, electric railway, electric light or electric power company transacting business in this state, without first giving to such company, at its office nearest to such place of injury, at least 24 hours' previous notice thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 30 days or by fine not exceeding \$50. And any person who shall unlawfully break down, interrupt or remove any telegraph, telephone, electric railway, electric light or electric power line or wire or destroy, disturb, interfere with or injure the wires, poles or other property of any telegraph, telephone, electric railway, electric light or electric power company in this state shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 3 months or by fine not exceeding \$100.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 256.

134.41 Poles and wires on private property without owner's consent. (1) No person nor any officer, agent, servant or employe of any firm or corporation shall erect any pole or poles outside of the limits of any highway, street or alley or attach any wire or cables to any tree, building or structure, or string or suspend any wire, wires or cables over any private property without first obtaining the consent of the owner or agent of the owner, to erect such pole or poles or to string such wire or wires, or the consent of the owner or agent of the owner of any building or structure to which such wire, wires or cables are attached; and any person who shall fail to remove such pole, poles, wire or wires or to detach such wire, wires or cables within 10 days after such person, firm or corporation has been served with a notice to remove, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25.

(2) Such notice to remove shall be in writing and shall be given by the owner or agent of the owner of the land or of the building or structure, and shall contain a description of the land upon which such pole or poles have been erected, or over which such wires have been strung or attached. Such notice to remove shall be served in the manner prescribed for the service of a summons upon such person, firm or corporation in courts of record.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 144.

134.45 Contracts restricting days for exhibiting motion picture films; penalty. (1) As used in this section the following words and terms shall be construed as follows:

(a) "Person" shall include any natural person, partnership, copartnership, firm, unincorporated association or corporation doing business within this state.

(b) "Public exhibition" shall mean any exhibition, performance or display which the public may see, view or attend for an admission price, fee or other valuable consideration.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to enter into a contract, directly or indirectly, to sell, rent, lease, license, lend, distribute or barter a motion picture film for public exhibition within this state upon the condition imposed by the seller, vendor, renter, lessor, licensor or distributor that such public exhibition thereof shall begin, occur or take place on a certain or specified day or days of the week.

(3) (a) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 for the first offense, and shall be fined not less than \$300 nor more than \$500 for each separate subsequent offense.

(b) A domestic, or foreign corporation or foreign association exercising any of the powers, franchises or functions of a corporation in this state, violating any provision of this section, shall not have the right of, and shall be prohibited from doing business in this state, and the secretary of state shall revoke its certificate to do business in this state.

(4) When, upon complaint or otherwise, the attorney general or district attorney has good reason to believe that any provision of this section has been violated, he shall commence and prosecute the necessary actions in the supreme court, or in the circuit court of the county in which the defendant resides, for enforcement of this section. Such actions may include quo warranto, injunction or any other proceedings.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 285.

134.50 Poultry dealing regulations. (1) It is unlawful for any poultry dealer to purchase any live or dead poultry without registering annually with the county clerk.

(2) Every poultry dealer shall keep a record of all purchases of poultry made by him showing in detail the place and date of purchase, the name and address of the person from whom the purchase was made, together with a general description of the kind of poultry purchased. Such record shall be kept in permanent form and be open to inspection at all reasonable times to any district attorney, assistant district attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff or any police officer.

(3) Any poultry dealer, his servant or agent, violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon the first conviction, be punished by a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Upon a second or subsequent conviction by a fine of from \$25 to \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Any person selling poultry to a poultry dealer who gives falsely his name or address to such dealer, his agent or servant, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 42.

134.51 Licensing and bonding wholesale dealers in poultry and poultry products. (1) The following terms as used in this section shall have the meaning stated, unless the context requires a different meaning:

(a) "Department" means the department of agriculture.

(b) "Person" includes individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations.

(2) No person, not having an established place of business in any county in which he operates as defined in s. 129.05, shall engage in the business of buying, assembling and trucking poultry or poultry products unless he shall have first obtained a license and filed a surety bond as required by this section.

(3) (a) Application for license under the provisions of this section shall be made to the department in writing, under oath, on a form to be prescribed by the department. All licenses shall expire on June 30 next following their date of issue.

(b) The annual license fee shall be \$2.

(c) The department shall require every licensee to file and maintain in force a surety bond executed by a bonding company authorized to do business in the state of Wisconsin. Such bond shall be in such sum as the department believes necessary to safeguard the interest of the public, and the payment when due of the purchase price of any produce purchased by such licensee, and in every event shall not be less than \$1,000.

(d) Any person injured may bring suit on said bond in his own name.

(e) Every licensee while engaged in his business shall carry on his person his license and a copy of his bond.

(4) The department is authorized to make all necessary or proper orders, rules and regulations for the administration and enforcement of this section.

(5) Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each and every such offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 43.

134.52 Shipment of chickens. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, his agent or servant, to ship, or for any common carrier or the agent or servant of such common carrier to allow, aid, or abet in the shipment of chickens confined in coops unless such coops are at least 13 inches in height on the inside and are covered at the top by wires or slats not more than one inch apart or by wire screening with meshes of not more than one inch.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, his agent or servant or for any common carrier or the agent or servant of such common carrier to so crowd or congest or to allow, aid or abet in the crowding or congesting of chickens within any coop in any shipment as to impair or endanger the well-being of such chickens during the course of transportation thereof; and any such crowding or congesting shall be deemed cruelty.

(3) Whenever any regularly appointed agent of any humane society or any peace officer in this state shall ascertain or observe any shipment of chickens in a crowded or congested condition, such agent or peace officer may take or cause to be taken such steps as to give immediate relief.

(4) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 128.

134.57 Detectives, settlement with employes. Any employer and any person employed to detect dishonesty on the part of employes, or fiduciary agents, on a commission basis or under a contract for a percentage of the amount recovered through or by reason of the detective work done by such person, shall submit the facts of the case and the settlement made with such employe or fiduciary agent to the circuit judge of the county wherein the dishonest act was committed, for approval or further proceedings, and the employe shall be notified of such hearing and shall have a right to be heard. Any such person or employer who shall not so submit the facts and settlement as made to such circuit judge for approval or further proceedings, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 3 months nor more than one year.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 283.

134.58 Use of unauthorized persons as officers. Any person who, for himself or as agent or officer of any firm, joint-stock company or corporation, shall use or employ or aid or assist in employing any body of armed men to act as militiamen, policemen or peace officers for the protection of persons or property or for the suppression of strikes, whether such armed men be employes of detective agencies, so called, or otherwise, they not being authorized by the laws of this state to act in such capacity, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one year nor more than 3 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: 1955 c. 696 s. 274.

134.60 Christmas trees, cutting, transportation, etc. No person shall cut for sale in its natural condition and untrimmed, with or without roots, any evergreen or coniferous tree, branch, bough, bush, sapling or shrub, from the lands of another without the written consent of the owner, whether such land be publicly or privately owned. Such written consent shall contain the legal description of the land where such tree, branch, bough, bush, sapling or shrub was cut, as well as the name of the legal owner thereof; and such written consent or a copy thereof certified as a true copy by the person to whom such consent was given or by the register of deeds of the county in which the land is situated shall be carried by every person in charge of the cutting or removing any such trees, branches, boughs, bushes, saplings or shrubs, and shall be exhibited to any officer of the law, forest ranger, forest patrolman, conservation warden, or other officer of the department of conservation at his request at any time. Any such officer shall have power to inspect any such trees, branches, boughs, bushes, saplings or shrubs when being transported in any vehicle or other means of conveyance or by common carrier, and to make such investigation with reference thereto as may be necessary to determine whether or not the provisions of this subsection have been complied with; and to stop any vehicle or means of conveyance found carrying any trees, branches, boughs, bushes, saplings or shrubs upon any public highway of this state, for the purpose of making such inspection and investigation, and to seize and hold, subject to the order of the court, any such trees, bushes, saplings or shrubs found being cut, removed or transported in violation of this subsection. No person shall ship or transport any such trees, branches, boughs, bushes, saplings or shrubs outside the county where the same were cut unless he shall first have obtained from the conservation commission a license as a Christmas tree dealer. The annual fee for such license shall be \$5. Such dealer shall not purchase or receive any Christmas trees from any one until such vendor shall have given the dealer either a statement in writing that the trees were cut from his own lands or has filed with such dealer written consents from the owners of the lands from which such trees were cut. Such statements and consents shall be kept by the dealer for not less than 6 months and shall be open to inspection by the conservation commission and its deputies at all reasonable hours. In making a shipment of Christmas trees, by railroad or truck, such dealer shall attach to the outside of each package, box, bale or truckload or carload so shipped, a tag or label on which shall appear his name and address and the number of his license. No common carrier, truck hauler, or agent thereof, shall receive for shipment or transportation any such trees, branches, boughs, bushes, saplings or shrubs unless such tag or label shall be attached thereto. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 3 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every written consent for any purpose specified in this subsection and every certified copy of such consent shall be deemed to be a written instrument, and any person who shall sign any such written consent or certified copy who is not authorized to do so, and any person who shall lend or transfer or offer to lend or transfer any such written consent or certified copy thereof to another person who is not entitled to use the same, and any person not entitled to use any such written consent or certified copy thereof, or who shall borrow, receive or solicit from another any such written consent or certified copy thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The provisions of this subsection, other than the requirement that no person shall cut or remove trees, branches, boughs, bushes or shrubs from the lands of another without his written consent, shall in no way modify or nullify s. 94.60 relating to the inspection and sale of nursery stock.

History: 1955 c. 652; 1955 c. 696 s. 262.

134.65 Tobacco sales, local license. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, in any manner, directly or indirectly, upon any pretense, or by any device, to manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispose of or give away, or keep for sale any cigarettes, cigarette paper or cigarette wrappers, or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco without first obtaining a license therefor, as hereinafter provided.

(2) License for the manufacture, sale, exchange, barter, disposition of or giving away or keeping for sale of cigarettes, cigarette paper, or cigarette wrappers made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking, shall be issued by the city, village or town clerk, of the city, village or town wherein such right is sought to be exercised. Every such license shall be issued on the first day of July in each year or thereafter whenever applied for and shall continue in force from date of issuance until the succeeding thirtieth day of June, unless sooner revoked for a violation of this section as herein provided.

(3) Every person, firm or corporation desiring a license under this section shall file with the city, village or town clerk of the city, village or town wherein such right is sought to be exercised, a written application therefor, stating the name of the person and the place for which such license is desired. Every license shall be signed by the city, village or town clerk and shall name the licensee and the place wherein he is authorized to conduct such business and the same shall not be delivered until the applicant shall produce and file with such clerk a receipt showing the payment of a license fee of \$5 to the treasurer of such municipality. In case of a change of ownership in any licensed location the authority granting the license may authorize a transfer of such license to the new owner.

(4) Any person violating this section shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$25 for the first offense and not more than \$200 nor less than \$25 for the second or subsequent offense. If upon such second or subsequent violation, the person so violating this section was personally guilty of a failure to exercise due care to prevent violation thereof, he shall be fined not more than \$300 nor less than \$25 or imprisoned not exceeding 60 days or both. Conviction shall immediately terminate the license of the person convicted of being personally guilty of such failure to exercise due care and such person shall not be entitled to another license hereunder for a period of 5 years thereafter, nor shall he in that period act as the servant or agent of a person licensed hereunder for the performance of the acts authorized by such license. This section shall not apply to the sales of jobbers or manufacturers doing an interstate business with customers outside of the state.

History: 1955 c. 575, 653; 1955 c. 696 s. 304, 305.