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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WILLIAM N. DOAK, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES }
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS } **No. 528**

LABOR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES SERIES

LABOR LEGISLATION
1929



DECEMBER, 1930

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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No. 528

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1931

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Acknowledgment

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BULLETIN OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

NO. 528

WASHINGTON

SEPTEMBER, 1930

REVIEW OF LABOR LEGISLATION OF 1929

Introduction

During the legislative year of 1929, 43 States met in regular session, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia being the only States that did not meet in regular session. Louisiana and Mississippi, however, held special sessions. Of the States holding regular sessions, eight held extra sessions.¹ Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands held regular sessions, and an extra session was called in Porto Rico. The Congress of the United States also convened in regular and special session.

Legislation affecting labor in some respect was passed by all of the legislatures meeting during the year, whether in regular or special session, with the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi.

During the year 1929, four States (California, Minnesota, Utah, and Wyoming) provided for the establishment of old-age pension systems. Florida, Maryland, and New Hampshire repealed the mother's pension laws, and in their stead enacted new legislation. The subject of the examination and licensing of barbers received attention, and new legislation was enacted in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, while the examination and licensing of beauty parlor employees engaged the attention of legislatures in Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, and Nebraska. In general it can be said, after a careful examination of the action of the 43 States which met in legislative session during the year, that for the most part the laws and amendments pertaining in general or particular to labor were beneficial and that the various labor laws have been enlarged and strengthened.

The current bulletin is primarily and essentially a supplement of a basic bulletin (No. 370) published in 1925, entitled "Labor Laws of the United States, with Decisions of Courts Relating Thereto," containing reprints, abridgments, digests, and references to all labor legislation, with the exception of workmen's compensation laws, up to the beginning of the year 1925. Since the publication of the basic volume (No. 370) yearly supplements have been

¹ Connecticut, Florida, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

issued as follows: Bulletin No. 403, Labor Legislation of 1925; Bulletin No. 434, Labor Legislation of 1926; Bulletin No. 470, Labor Legislation of 1927; and Bulletin No. 486, Labor Legislation of 1928. It is the intention of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, after the publication of the supplemental bulletin of labor legislation for 1930, to compile a basic volume of all labor legislation up to and including the legislative year of 1931, similar to Bulletin No. 370. The volume will be issued probably in the early part of 1932.

In the basic bulletin of 1925 certain classes of laws were presented in brief or by a representative or typical law, and in the current bulletin the classification and form there adopted is retained. The subject matter is divided into two parts. The first part, entitled "Digests and Summaries of Certain Classes of Laws Affecting Labor," is of general interest to labor, and the second part, "Text and Abridgment of Labor Laws," contains the laws of more specific interest and which are less generally standardized. At the end of the bulletin a cumulative index provides a ready reference to the laws found in this bulletin as well as to those published in the preceding bulletins.

As has been done for some years past, workmen's compensation legislation is treated separately and is omitted from the general legislative bulletin. Bulletin No. 423, entitled "Workmen's Compensation Legislation of the United States and Canada as of July 1, 1926," contains an analysis, a comparison, and the text of the workmen's compensation laws of the United States and Canada. In 1929, Bulletin No. 496 was published, bringing the basic volume (No. 423) up to January 1, 1929. During the legislative year of 1929, amendments to the various State workmen's compensation laws appeared in the several issues of the *Labor Review*,² and they have been compiled in a separate reprint, available for distribution.

² May (1929), pp. 135, 136; August (1929), pp. 85-88; September (1929), pp. 89, 90; October (1929), pp. 73-77; November (1929), pp. 52-55; December (1929), pp. 71-73; and March (1930), pp. 68-70.

Part 1.—Digests and Summaries of Certain Classes of Laws Affecting Labor

This part is a supplement to part 1 of Bulletin No. 370, and the same general arrangement of subject matter is followed. The introductory statements found in Bulletin No. 370 continue to be applicable and therefore are not here repeated.

Apprenticeship

Michigan.—Act No. 309 (p. 839). Repeals Act No. 126, Acts of 1883 (secs. 11491 to 11518, incl., C. L., 1915).

Vocational Education

New Mexico.—Ch. 107. Accepts Federal statute, in accordance with act of Congress of February 5, 1929, "An act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories."

New York.—Ch. 264. Amends secs. 590, 591, and 592, ch. 21, Acts of 1909 (ch. 16, Con. L., 1909), as amended by ch. 140, Acts of 1910, and added by ch. 505, Acts of 1926. A new section (593) is also added, exempting certain districts from the provisions of the act.

Ch. 407. Amends art. 22, ch. 21, Acts of 1909 (ch. 16, Con. L., 1909), as amended by ch. 531, Acts of 1919, by adding two new sections, 609, 610.

Pennsylvania.—No. 102. Amends sec. 5151, Pa. Stats., 1920 (sec. 10, No. 92, Acts of 1913), as amended by No. 250, Acts of 1925.

Philippine Islands.—No. 3377. Provides for the promotion of vocational education in agriculture, commerce, trades, and industries.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 13. Amends subsec. 6 of sec. 41.15, Wis. Stats., 1923.

Ch. 103. Amends pars. (a), (b), subsec. (2) of sec. 20.33 and subsec. (3) of sec. 41.16.

Ch. 142. Amends secs. 41.18 and 41.19, Wis. Stats., 1923. Vocational schools.

Ch. 261. Amends sec. 25.01 (subsec. 3) and sec. 41.16 (subsec. 3), Wis. Stats., 1923.

Ch. 444. Amends introductory paragraph of subsec. (1), pars. (a) and (b) of subsec. (2) and subsec. (4) of sec. 20.33 and sec. 20.337, Wis. Stats., 1923, relating to vocational education.

United States.—Ch. 153 (45 Stat. 1151) provides for further development of vocational education in the States and Territories.

Schools for Employed Children

California.—Ch. 185. Supersedes secs. 3.490 to 3.495, art. 8, ch. 1, part 4, div. 3, of the School Code (ch. 23, Acts of 1929), relative to the establishment and maintenance of special continuation school classes.

Ch. 187. Supersedes secs. 1.350 to 1.430, ch. 2, part 2, div. 1, of the School Code (ch. 23, Acts of 1929), relative to compulsory attendance of minors at special continuation school classes.

Iowa.—Ch. 108. Amends ch. 218, sec. 4291, Code of 1927.

Utah.—Ch. 47. Amends sec. 1, ch. 92, Acts of 1919.

Mothers' Pensions

Delaware.—Ch. 251. Amends 3071A, sec. 11A, ch. 88, R. C., 1915 (as amended by ch. 183, Acts of 1921). Increases age of child from 14 to 16 years.

Florida.—Ch. 13759. Repeals ch. 7920, Acts of 1919 (as amended in part by ch. 12000, Acts of 1927).

Illinois.—P. 198. Amends R. S., 1917, ch. 23, secs. 298-315 (as amended by p. 162, Acts of 1921, and p. 185, Acts of 1925), by adding two new sections, 16a and 16b. Appropriation of \$500,000 to be paid to counties.

Iowa.—Ch. 92. Amends sec. 3641-b1, Code of 1927.

Maine.—Ch. 204 (p. 162). Amends secs. 7 and 11 (as amended by ch. 17, Acts of 1919), ch. 222, P. L., 1917.

Maryland.—Ch. 401. Repeals secs. 21 to 31 of art. 88A, Code of 1924, and enacts seven new sections, 21 to 27, incl.

Michigan.—No. 33. Amends sec. 2017, C. L., 1915 (amended by act No. 294, Acts of 1923). Requires residence of one year in county prior to making application.

Minnesota.—Ch. 101. Amends sec. 8679, G. S., 1923, relating to allowance.

Nevada.—Ch. 42. Amends secs. 2 and 3, ch. 107, Acts of 1921.

New Hampshire.—Ch. 145. This act repeals secs. 40 to 47, ch. 116, P. L., 1926 (as amended by ch. 87, Acts of 1927), and amends ch. 108, P. L., 1926, by adding seven new sections (9 to 15) following sec. 8.

Ch. 177. Amends sec. 1, ch. 108, P. L., 1926. The State board of charities and correction is changed to the State board of public welfare.

New York.—Ch. 347. Amends subdiv. 1, ch. 29, sec. 153, Acts of 1909 (ch. 24, Con. Laws, 1909), as added by ch. 228, Acts of 1915, as last amended by ch. 684, Acts of 1927, granting relief to a mother whose husband is suffering from tuberculosis.

Oregon.—Ch. 45. Amends sec. 3322 (amended by ch. 202, Acts of 1921) and sec. 3333, G. L., 1920.

Pennsylvania.—No. 367. This act provides for an appropriation and the basis of distribution of funds, to carry into effect P. L. 893, Act of July 10, 1919.

Examination, Licensing, etc., of Workmen

Aviators

Alaska.—Ch. 75. New act. Provides for licensing of "airman."

California.—Ch. 850. Provides for the licensing of airmen, etc.

Connecticut.—Ch. 253. Concerns aviators, etc. Ch. 249, Acts of 1925, and ch. 324, Acts of 1927, are repealed.

Delaware.—Ch. 249. Concerns licensing of airmen.

Idaho.—Ch. 137. Provides for examination and licensing of airmen. Fee for license, \$1. Renewal fee, \$1.

Illinois.—P. 172. Amends secs. 2 and 5, p. 85, Acts of 1928.

Indiana.—Ch. 171. New act. Licensing of airmen, etc.

Iowa.—Ch. 135. New act. Licensing of airmen, etc.

Maine.—Ch. 265, p. 228. Regulates aviation and licensing of aviators. Airman's license fee, \$15.

Maryland.—Ch. 318. Adds secs. 13 to 25, inclusive, to art. 1A, Code of 1924 (as amended by ch. 637, Acts of 1927). State aviation commission of five members created. Examination fee for airman's license, \$25.

Michigan.—No. 148. Amends secs. 2 and 3a, act 138, Acts of 1927. Qualifications.

Minnesota.—Ch. 290. New act. Examination fee for license, \$10.

Missouri.—P. 124. Provides for the licensing of aircraft pilot.

Nebraska.—Ch. 34. Provides for the licensing of airmen.

New Hampshire.—Ch. 182. Licensing and regulation of aviation. Airman's license, \$15. Issuance of certificate of license, \$3.

New Mexico.—Ch. 71. Provides for licensing of operators of aircraft.

North Carolina.—Ch. 190. Regulation of air pilots, etc.

North Dakota.—Ch. 85. Licensing of airmen by board of railroad commissioners.

Oregon.—Ch. 352. Amends secs. 1, 3, and 4, of ch. 45, Acts of 1921; and secs. 5 and 6 (as amended by ch. 202, Acts of 1923) of the same act. Relative to pilot's license for aviators.

Pennsylvania.—No. 316. Repeals No. 250, Acts of 1927, and enacts a new law, providing for the licensing, etc., of airmen.

South Dakota.—Ch. 70. Relates to the licensing of airmen.

Texas.—Ch. 285. Provides for regulation of aircraft and airmen.

Vermont.—No. 79. Licensing of aviators. Annual license fee, \$5.

Washington.—Ch. 157. Provides for licensing of aircraft and airmen.

Wyoming.—Ch. 66. Amends secs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7, ch. 72, Acts of 1927. Regulating and registering air pilots, etc.

Barbers

Arizona.—Ch. 76. New act. Establishes a State board of barbers. Applicant must be over 18 years of age. Fees: For examination, \$10; registration, \$5; apprentice, \$5; issuance of certificate, \$3; annual renewal, \$2.

California.—Ch. 302. Amends secs. 1, 2, 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, and 23 of ch. 853, Acts of 1927.

Colorado.—Ch. 64. Amends secs. 4739-4743, incl., 4745-4747, incl., 4751, 4752, 4753, and 4755, C. L., 1921. New provisions as to fees, examinations, qualifications, etc.

Connecticut.—Ch. 173. Amends secs. 2972, 2973, and 2977, G. S., 1918.

Idaho.—Ch. 261. Amends secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 17, 18, and 23 of ch. 245, Acts of 1927, relative to qualifications for registration, fees, etc.

Illinois.—P. 189. Act amends secs. 1-19, inclusive, Acts of 1909 (R. S., 1917, ch. 166, as amended by p. 165, Acts of 1923).

Iowa.—Ch. 71. Amends sec. 2585-b15, of ch. 124-b2, of the Code of 1927, by adding a new section (2585-b15a) relative to sanitary rules.

Ch. 72. Amends sec. 2585-b13, of ch. 124-b2 of the Code of 1927. Additional requirements for license.

Minnesota.—Ch. 270. Amends ch. 316, Acts of 1927. Practically new act.

Ch. 386. Amends sec. 19, ch. 316, Acts of 1927.

Montana.—Ch. 127. New act. Regulates the practice of barbering and provides for registration, examination, and licensing of barbers. Examination fee, \$15; issuance of certificate, \$3; renewal fee, \$3.

Nebraska.—Ch. 154. Amends secs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 10B, 16 and 17, ch. 163, Acts of 1927.

Nevada.—Ch. 131. New act. Regulates the practice of barbering, etc. Examination fee fixed by board to be not more than \$10. Annual renewal fee, not more than \$5.

North Carolina.—Ch. 119. New act. Regulates and licenses the practice of barbering. Examination fee, \$5; license fee for registered barber, \$3; renewal, \$3; apprentice license, \$1.50; renewal, \$1.50.

Tennessee.—Ch. 118. New act. Regulates the practice of barbering. Examination fee, \$10; issuance of certificate, \$3; renewal fee, \$3; apprentice, \$5; issuance of certificate, \$2; renewal fee, \$2.

Texas.—Ch. 65 (first called session). New act. Relating to the practice of barbering. Applicant must be at least 18 years of age. Examination fee, \$10.

Ch. 62 (second called session). Amends secs. 27 and 28 of ch. 65 (first called session), 1929.

Utah.—Ch. 35. Amends secs. 6 and 7, ch. 72, Acts of 1927, relating to registration of apprentice and student barbers.

Washington.—Ch. 209. Amends secs. 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17 of ch. 75, Acts of 1923, and also adds a new section, 14-a, and repeals sec. 11, of the same act.

Beauty Parlors

Arizona.—Ch. 76. New act. Licensing of shops and persons required. Applicant must be over 18 years of age and must serve 6 months as apprentice. Fees: For examination, \$15; second examination, \$5; annual renewal of registration, \$2. For examination of manicurists, \$5; registration, \$3; annual renewal, \$1.

Connecticut.—Ch. 233. Amends secs. 1 and 2 of ch. 303, Acts of 1927. The board of three commissioners is now appointed quadrennially instead of biennially. Salary of president of the board is increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum.

Hawaii.—No. 145. New act. Establishes a territorial board of three members. Examination fee, \$10.

Idaho.—Ch. 265. New act. Licensing of shops and persons required. Applicants for registered cosmetician must be 18 years of age. Fee for examination for registration, \$10. License to practice cosmetology, \$5. Renewal license fee, \$2.

Iowa.—Ch. 70. Amends secs. 2511, 2516, 2585-b2, 2585-b4, 2585-b6, and repeals and reenacts secs. 2585-b5 and 2585-b9 of ch. 124-b1 of Code of 1927.

Kansas.—Ch. 217. Amends sec. 13, ch. 245, Acts of 1927.

Missouri.—P. 218. New act. Regulates the occupations of hair-dressers and cosmeticians. Examination fee, \$10. Annual renewal fee, \$2.

Montana.—Ch. 104. New act. Licensing of shops and persons required. Fee for examination, \$10. Issuance of certificate and renewal, \$5.

Nebraska.—Ch. 156. New act. Regulates and licenses the practice and teaching of cosmetology. Examination fee, \$10; issuance of certificate, \$3; renewal fee, \$3.

Oregon.—Ch. 399. Amends ch. 192, Acts of 1927.

South Dakota.—Ch. 94. Amends secs. 8, 11, 17, ch. 77, Acts of 1927.

Chauffeurs

California.—Ch. 253, sec. 22. Amends ch. 239, sec. 61, Acts of 1925. Form of application.

Ch. 258, secs. 2, 3, and 4. Amends ch. 266, secs. 66, 72, and 73, Acts of 1923. Revocation, etc., of licenses.

Delaware.—Ch. 10. General motor vehicle act. Licensing of chauffeurs, etc., secs. 51–65 incl.

Indiana.—Ch. 162. Provides for a uniform operator's and chauffeur's act, and thereby repeals secs. 23 and 24 of ch. 213, Acts of 1925; and ch. 177, Acts of 1927.

Maine.—Ch. 327 (p. 334). Amends sec. 31, ch. 211, P. L., 1921.

Minnesota.—Ch. 433. Examination and license fee, \$1.50. Renewal, \$1.

Missouri.—P. 260. Amends sec. 3 of Acts of Extra Session, 1921, pages 77 to 79.

New York.—Ch. 54, sec. 20 (pp. 70–72). Licensing of chauffeurs. Ch. 30, sec. 289, Acts of 1909 (ch. 25, Con. L., 1909), as added by ch. 374, Acts of 1910 (as last amended by ch. 867, Acts of 1928), is repealed.

Oregon.—Ch. 393. Amends sec. 17, ch. 371, Acts of 1921. Registration, etc., of chauffeurs.

Employees on Vessels

Florida.—Ch. 13758. Amends sec. 2463, R. G. S., 1920 (as last amended by ch. 12194, Acts of 1927). Provides for five pilots at port of Miami.

Oregon.—Ch. 140. Amends secs. 7731 and 7737, G. L., 1920 (as amended by ch. 295, Acts of 1927). Relative to fees of pilots and pilot commissioners.

Philippine Islands.—No. 3426. Amends secs. 1184 and 1185 (as last amended 1924 by act No. 3177), 1189–1196, 1198, 1200, and 1201 (as amended 1919, act No. 2852), Administrative Code, 1917 (Act No. 2711), relating to boards of examiners, tests, etc. New section 1192½ is added relating to admission fees for examination.

Hoisting-Machine Operators

Nevada.—Ch. 92. Amends sec. 8, ch. 213, Acts of 1921. Provides for a fee of \$2.50, where a change of classification is required.

Missouri.—P. 218. New act. Regulates the occupations of hair-dressers and cosmeticians. Examination fee, \$10. **Colorado.**—Ch. 142. Amends secs. 4838, 4846, and 4850, C. L., 1921. Master plumber's license, \$15; renewal, \$10; examination fee, \$10; renewal fee, \$20. Journeymen, \$5; renewal, \$1; examination, \$5; renewal fee, \$5. A special examination fee for master plumber is provided, \$25.

Michigan.—Act 202. Amends secs. 2 and 12, act 222, Laws of 1901 (C. L., secs. 6858 and 6868), relative to compensation payable to board members.

Act 266. Provides for licensing of plumbers and enforcement of standards by the State commissioner of health. Fees: Master plumber, \$25; journeyman plumber, \$5.

Porto Rico.—No. 16a. Regulates examinations for plumbers and creates board of examiners.

Emigrant Agents.

Georgia.—Act No. 306 (p. 176). Amends sec. 632, Penal Code (as amended by act No. 756 (p. 87), Acts of 1920). Defines the word "emigrant" as any person who has been solicited, persuaded, enticed, or employed to leave the State to be employed or worked beyond the limits of the same.

Texas.—Ch. 104 (first called session). Provides for licensing of emigrant agents.

Ch. 11 (second called session). Provides for a State tax of \$1,000 for each emigrant agent, and in addition a tax of \$100 to \$300 according to population in every county the agent operates, and thereby repeals license provision in ch. 104 (first called session, 1929).

Ch. 96 (second called session). Repeals ch. 104 (first called session, 1929) and enacts a new law regulating and providing for the licensing and supervision of emigrant agents.

Mechanics' Liens.

California.—Ch. 157. Adds a new section, 3065b, to the Civil Code, relating to loggers' liens.

Ch. 868. Amends sec. 3051, Civil Code (as amended by ch. 435, Acts of 1911).

Ch. 869. Amends sec. 1183, Code of Civil Procedure (as amended by ch. 681, Acts of 1911).

Ch. 870. Amends sec. 1187, Code of Civil Procedure (as amended by ch. 146, Acts of 1919) and sec. 1188.

Ch. 871. Amends sec. 1197, Code of Civil Procedure (as amended by ch. 681, Acts of 1911).

Colorado.—Ch. 123. Lumber gas and oil wells, derricks, pipe lines, etc.

Hawaii.—No. 207. Amends secs. 2891 and 2892, R. L., 1925. Liens on buildings, etc.

Illinois.—P. 547. Amends sec. 50a, act of 1914 (as amended by p. 598, Acts of 1927). Liens on crops for services.

Indiana.—Ch. 113. Amends secs. 9 and 10, A. S., 8393 and 8304. Liens on realty.

Maine.—Ch. 279 (p. 245). Amends sec. 56, ch. 96, R. S., 1916 (as amended by ch. 171, Acts of 1925). Vehicles.

Michigan.—Act 264. Amends sec. 1, act 179, Acts of 1891 (C. L., 1915, sec. 14796, as amended by ch. 140, Acts of 1919). Liens on buildings, etc.

Minnesota.—Ch. 302. Amends sec. 8527, G. S., 1923 (sec. 4, ch. 320, Acts of 1911). Relating to liens on motor vehicles.

Ch. 314. Amends secs. 8555 and 8556, G. S., 1923, relating to thresher's liens.

Montana.—Ch. 20. Amends secs. 8366 and 8367, R. C., 1921, relating to liens of thresher men.

New York.—Ch. 28. Amends ch. 38, sec. 184, Acts of 1909 (as amended by ch. 373, Acts of 1926). Liens on repair of motor cycles.

Ch. 515. Amends arts. 1, 2, and 3, ch. 38, Acts of 1909 (ch. 33, Con. L., 1909, amended by ch. 507, Acts of 1916). Amending the lien law generally, in relation to mechanics' liens.

North Carolina.—Ch. 69. Amends sec. 2436, Con. S., 1919. Laborers' liens upon timber products.

North Dakota.—Ch. 156. Amends sec. 6855, Supp. C. L., 1913 (Acts of 1925, ch. 160). Threshers' liens.

Oregon.—Ch. 117. Amends secs. 10219 and 10222 and repeals secs. 10224 and 10225, Oregon Laws, 1920.

Ch. 372. Lien on farm land, etc. Repeals secs. 10230–10235 incl., 10265–10271, incl., G. L., 1920.

Pennsylvania.—No. 433. Amends P. L. 431, Act of June 4, 1901 (sec. 14632, Pa. Stats., 1920) so as to include water wells.

Rhode Island.—Ch. 1354. Amends ch. 606, Acts of 1925. Liens of spinners, throwsters, processors, etc.

Texas.—Ch. 78 (second called session). Relates to the giving of a bond by contractors when claim is filed under chapter 17, Acts of 1925.

Ch. 211. Merely provides for release of liens by filing bond.

Ch. 223. Amends arts. 5473, 5474, R. C. S., 1925. Liens on oil wells, mines, etc.

Ch. 224. Amends art. 5453, R. C. S., 1925, relative to securing liens.

Utah.—Ch. 18. Repeals sec. 3738, C. L., 1917, relating to the filing of mechanics' liens before doing work.

Washington.—Ch. 230. Amends sec. 3, ch. 24, Acts of 1893 (sec. 1131, Rem. C. S., 1910). Relative to liens for labor and material on real property.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 275. Amends secs. 289.41 and 289.42, Wis. Stats., 1923, relating to mechanics' liens and garage keepers' liens.

Protection of Wages of Employees, etc., of Contractors

Arkansas.—Act 368. Public construction bonds.

California.—Ch. 817, sec. 6. Amends sec. 8, ch. 496, Acts of 1911 (as amended by ch. 482, Acts of 1927). Bonds for labor, etc.

Colorado.—Ch. 148. Amends sec. 3, ch. 155, Acts of 1923. Public works.

Idaho.—Ch. 254. Amends sec. 7341, C. S., 1919. Public works.

Indiana.—Ch. 41. New act. Secures the payment of wages due employees from lessees.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 110. Amends sec. 29, ch. 149, G. L., 1921. Relating to security for payment of labor, etc.

Ch. 111. Amends sec. 39, ch. 30, G. L., 1921 (as amended by ch. 416, Acts of 1922). Relative to filing of claim.

Minnesota.—Ch. 369. Amends secs. 9700 and 9705, G. S., 1923.

Oregon.—Ch. 136. Amends sec. 2991, G. L., 1920.

Pennsylvania.—No. 114. Amends sec. 1, P. L. 158, act of May 10, 1917 (amended by No. 292, Acts of 1925), sec. 15854, Pa. Stats., 1920. The requirement that contractors' bonds be provided for payment of labor is extended to repair of municipal roads and bridges.

No. 490. Amends sec. 13, P. L. 468, act of May 31, 1911 (amended by No. 277, Acts of 1921), sec. 19207, Pa. Stats., 1920. Public works.

Texas.—Ch. 226. Amends art. 5160, R. C. S., 1925 (amended by ch. 39 (first called session), Acts of 1927). Contracts for public buildings and works.

West Virginia.—Ch. 76. Amends sec. 12, ch. 75, Code of 1923, relating to bonds of contractors on public works.

Assignment of Wages—Wage Brokers

Connecticut.—Ch. 207. Provisions of sec. 4 of ch. 219, Acts of 1919 (as amended by ch. 223, Acts of 1923) are repealed, and a new section enacted providing for a minimum capital of small loan companies.

Delaware.—Ch. 260. Amends 3554 sec. 119 to 3560 sec. 125 of art. 29, R. C., 1915. Regulation of small loans.

Maine.—Ch. 195 (p. 156). Amends sec. 7, ch. 298, P. L., 1917. Licensee must now state the rate of interest charged in soliciting loans.

Ch. 208 (p. 168). Amends sec. 2, ch. 298, P. L., 1917.

Ch. 319 (p. 323). Amends sec. 8, ch. 298, P. L., 1917. Rate of interest reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent.

Ch. 324 (p. 330). Amends sec. 1, ch. 298, P. L., 1917. License fees.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 159. Amends sec. 3, ch. 154, G. L., 1921. Additional requisites for validity of assignment of wages.

Missouri.—P. 201. Repeals secs. 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, and 19 of Acts of 1927, pages 252 to 258, and reenacts six new sections in lieu thereof. Relative to investigation of business of small loans and interest rates to be charged.

Montana.—Ch. 112. Amends sec. 4181, R. C., 1921. Penalties for violation of act.

New Jersey.—Ch. 293. Amends secs. 2, 3, and 5, ch. 49, Acts of 1914. Rate of interest reduced from 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Ohio.—P. 43. Amends sec. 6346, G. C., 1910.

West Virginia.—Ch. 24. Amends sec. 12, ch. 91, Acts of 1925. Allows interest of 2 per cent per month instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 408. This act merely renumbers sec. 115.05, Wis. Stats., 1923, and adds secs. 2 to 14, inclusive, also subsec. (1b) of sec. 20.53, Wis. Stats., 1923, relating to the loaning of money.

Sunday Labor

Hawaii.—No. 94. Amends sec. 4484, R. L., 1925. Livery stables are excluded from the list of industries not within the purview of the act. Poi, rice, and flowers may now be sold during the entire day.

Maine.—Ch. 303 (p. 304). Amends sec. 35, ch. 126, R. S., 1916. Certain occupations exempted from provisions of the law.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 118. Amends sec. 6, ch. 136, G. L., 1921 (as later amended by ch. 234, Acts of 1928). Retail sale of bread permitted between certain specified hours.

Minnesota.—Ch. 308. Amends sec. 10235, Gen. Stats. 1923.

West Virginia.—Ch. 44. Amends sec. 16, ch. 149, Code of 1923. Relative to violations of Sunday work law.

Legal Holidays in the States and Territories

The following States designated November 11 a legal holiday, to be known as Armistice Day:

Alaska.—Ch. 27.

Georgia.—Act 285, page 211.

New Hampshire.—Ch. 11.

Bakeries and the Preparation, Distribution, etc., of Food Products

Connecticut.—Ch. 298. Repeals sec. 2518, G. S., 1918, and enacts new provisions.

Pennsylvania.—No. 240. Amends sec. 19, P. L. 788, act of July 9, 1919 (sec. 13659, Pa. Stats., 1920) relative to penalties for violations of act.

Vocational Rehabilitation—State and Federal Cooperation

Connecticut.—Ch. 201. Original acceptance and appropriation to carry out the act of Congress.

District of Columbia.—Ch. 303 (45 Stat. 1260) provides for the acceptance of the vocational rehabilitation act for the District of Columbia.

Maryland.—Ch. 201. Adds secs. 265–271, incl., to art. 77 of Code of 1924. Original acceptance of Federal act. Appropriation provided.

Texas.—Ch. 23 (first called session). Accepts benefits of Federal act of June 2, 1920 (amended June 5, 1924) relating to vocational rehabilitation.

Old-Age Pensions

Alaska.—Ch. 65. Amends ch. 80, Acts of 1913 (amended by ch. 46, Acts of 1923). The maximum amount is increased from \$25 to \$35 a month for males. The general subject of old-age dependency has been revised and codified by the 1929 act.

California.—Ch. 530. New act. A State-wide law authorizing the payment of not exceeding \$1 a day to persons 70 years of age. Applicant must be a citizen of the United States and resident of the State for 15 years, and one year in the county; property value must

not exceed \$3,000; act to be administered by county or city and county boards of supervisors.

Minnesota.—Ch. 47. New act. Any county in the State is authorized to establish a system of old-age pensions, contingent upon the act being accepted by a majority of the legal voters in the county. Pension shall not exceed \$1 per day. Payments granted to persons 70 years of age or over, who have been citizens of the United States, and a resident of the State and county for 15 years; who are not at the time of making application inmates of any prison, jail, workhouse, infirmary, insane asylum, or any other public correctional institution, or have not been imprisoned for a felony 10 years immediately preceding such date, or if a husband has not deserted wife and children for 6 months or more during the preceding 15 years, or been an habitual tramp or beggar or who has no child or other responsible person liable for his support and able to support him. No pension shall be granted to a person while confined in a public correctional or a private charitable institution or if the value of the husband's property, or the joint property of husband and wife, exceeds \$3,000 or who has deprived himself of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Act is administered by the district judge. On the death of any person pensioned, the amount paid as pension may be deducted from the estate he may leave, with interest at 3 per cent annually.

Utah.—Ch. 76. New act. The board of county commissioners of each county is authorized to grant monthly pensions not exceeding \$25 per month to a person who has attained 65 years of age, is incapacitated to gain a livelihood, and has been for 5 years prior to application a resident of the county. Applicant must also have been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State for the past 15 years, or have been a resident of the State for 25 years and have resided therein continuously for the past 5 years; that he has not a yearly income of \$300 and no relative able to support him, has not been a vagrant or beggar, nor during the past ten years been imprisoned for a felony or misdemeanor, and certain other qualifications.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 181. This act repeals and reenacts sec. 49.20 and amends secs. 49.21, 49.22 (subsecs. 2, 6, 7) 49.23, 49.25, 49.26 (subsecs. 1, 2), 49.27–49.32, 49.34 (pars. (a) and (b)), 49.35 (subsec. 2) and secs. 49.36–49.39, Wis. Stats., 1923. Term "old age pension" is now designated as "old-age assistance" in the act. The former provision that a two-thirds vote of the county board was necessary prior to the adoption of an old-age pension system is no longer required. The county board may at any time reduce or discontinue any assistance to a beneficiary.

Wyoming.—Ch. 87. New act. The administration of the old-age pension act is by a county old-age pension board, established in each county of the State. To qualify for a pension a person must have attained the age of 65, been a citizen of the United States for at least 15 years; resided in the State 15 years, 5 years of which immediately preceding the application must have been in the county; has not been imprisoned during the 10 years preceding the date of application, or been a beggar or tramp within one year of the application for pension, or has not deserted either husband or wife.

The income of the claimant must not exceed \$360 a year. Payment of maximum pension is \$30 a month.

Retirement of Public Employees

California.—Ch. 87 (p. 2266) proposes a constitutional amendment giving the legislature power to provide for State employees' retirement act.

Georgia.—Act 95, p. 308. Retirement of employees of certain counties (population 52,995 to 80,000) after 25 years' service, on half pay. Contributory.

Act 219, p. 312. Amends act 318, p. 265, Acts of 1927. Provides for payment to a widow in certain cases.

Act 406, p. 314. Retirement of certain employees and officers of counties of over 200,000 after 25 years' service. Noncontributory.

Hawaii.—No. 68. Amends subsec. 10, sec. 6, of act 55, Laws of 1925.

No. 182. Amends sec. 4, act 251, Laws of 1927.

No. 190. Amends sec. 2, act 251, Laws of 1927. City and county employees.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 366. Amends sec. 4, ch. 32, G. L., 1921 (as amended by ch. 300, Acts of 1926), relating to the raising of funds for the State retirement system.

Ch. 367. Amends sec. 5, ch. 32, G. L., 1921 (as later amended by ch. 101, Acts of 1926), relating to minimum and maximum payments upon retirement.

Minnesota.—Ch. 106. Authorizes the payment of disability allowances pursuant to ch. 522, Acts of 1919.

Ch. 191. Establishes a compulsory State employees' retirement fund. Contributory system. Employee pays $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of salary. Optional retirement after 20 years' service and 65 years of age or 35 years' service with no age limit.

New Jersey.—Ch. 122. A contributory retirement system for employees of first-class counties.

New York.—Ch. 234. Amends ch. 466, sec. 1717, Acts of 1901 (amended by ch. 427, Acts of 1920, and ch. 142, Acts of 1923). New York City employees' retirement system.

Ch. 416. Amends ch. 466, sec. 1708, Acts of 1901 (as amended by ch. 142, Acts of 1923). Allowance for service. New York City employees' retirement system.

Ch. 421. Amends the following: Ch. 15, Acts of 1909 (ch. 7, Con. L., 1909), sec. 50, subd. 8 (as added by ch. 741, Acts of 1920, and later amended by ch. 378, Acts of 1927); sec. 52, subd. 9, sec. 52-a (as added by ch. 592, Acts of 1928); sec. 53, subd. 5 (as amended by ch. 801, Acts of 1928); sec. 53, subd. 1 (as amended by ch. 578, Acts of 1927); sec. 63, subd. 2 (as amended by ch. 666, Acts of 1925); sec. 67 (as amended by ch. 578, Acts of 1927) and sec. 72, State employees.

Ch. 422. Amends ch. 15, sec. 53, subd. 5, Acts of 1909 (ch. 7, con. L., 1909), as added by ch. 741, Acts of 1920, and as amended by ch. 301, Acts of 1928. Prior service.

NOTE.—Subd. 5 was amended by ch. 421, Acts of 1929 above. The amendments effected by ch. 421 are incorporated in subd. 5 as here amended.

Ch. 439. Amends ch. 466, sec. 1703a, Acts of 1901 (amended by ch. 427, Acts of 1920, as added by ch. 786, Acts of 1928). Credit for prior State or city service. New York City employees' retirement system.

Ch. 443. Amends ch. 466, sec. 1710, subd. 3, Acts of 1901 (amended by ch. 427, Acts of 1920 and ch. 69, Acts of 1923 (as added by ch. 788, Acts of 1928)). Minimum retirement age. New York City employees' retirement system.

Ch. 574. Amends ch. 466, sec. 1711, Acts of 1901 (amended by ch. 427, Acts of 1920). Allowance on service retirement. New York City employees' retirement system.

Pennsylvania.—No. 101. Amends P. L. 138, act of May 8, 1919 (sec. 6504, Pa. Stats., 1920). County employees.

No. 369. Amends sec. 1, No. 331, Acts of 1923 (amended by No. 249, Acts of 1927), sec. 3 (amended by No. 214, Acts of 1927) and sec. 11. Retirement of State employees. A part of act No. 234, Acts of 1919, is repealed, relative to the retirement of judges.

No. 447, secs. 311-326. Contributory system for employees of counties of second class.

No. 565. Amends secs. 1 and 6 of No. 331, Acts of 1923 (amended by No. 55 and No. 249, Acts of 1927), and secs. 4, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17, and par. 6, sec. 7, of the same act, No. 331, Acts of 1923.

Philippine Islands.—No. 3360. Amends sec. 1 of act No. 2891, Acts of 1920 (as last amended by act No. 3189, Acts of 1924), and sec. 2589, Acts of 1916 (as last amended by act No. 3304, Acts of 1926), relating to retirement of employees of the Philippine Government.

Vermont.—No. 61. Authorizes a municipal corporation having a population of 5,000 and over to adopt a pension system for employees with 25 years' service.

United States.—Ch. 271 (45 Stat. 1248) amends ch. 801 (44 Stat. 904) relative to retention of employee beyond retirement age.

Cooperative Associations

Iowa.—Ch. 5. Repeals and reenacts ch. 389, sec. 8461, Code of 1927. Relative to filing of certificates of incorporation.

Ch. 18. Amends ch. 389, secs. 8481, 8509, Code of 1927.

Ch. 398. Merely legalizes certain acts of associations organized under ch. 389, Code of 1927.

Minnesota.—Ch. 171. Relative to renewal of corporate existence.

North Dakota.—Ch. 101. Amends sec. 4609a7, of Supp. C. L., 1913, relative to by-laws.

Oregon.—Ch. 412. Amends secs. 6954, 6966 (amended by ch. 324, Acts of 1925), 6956, 6958, 6960, 6967, 6971, 6976 (amended by ch. 260, Acts of 1921), 6957 (amended by ch. 237, Acts of 1925) 6970 (amended by ch. 25, Acts of 1923), 6961, 6963, 6964, 6972, 6973, 6975, 6978, 6979, and 6980, G. L., 1920. Secs. 6955 and 6969 (amended by ch. 260, Acts of 1921), G. L., 1920, repealed.

Pennsylvania.—No. 211. Repeals sec. 3 of No. 404, Acts of 1923 (P. L. 984).

No. 215. Amends sec. 8 of act of June 7, 1887, P. L. 365 (sec. 5527, Pa. Stats., 1920).

South Dakota.—Ch. 89.—Authorizes cooperative associations to adopt code of by-laws, etc.

Ch. 90. Repeals ch. 126, of the Acts of 1923.

Vermont.—No. 81. Amends par. III, of sec. 4897, G. L., 1917.

Credit Unions

Arizona.—Ch. 58. Provides for the organization, etc., of credit unions.

Florida.—Ch. 14499 (special session). Provides for the organization, etc., of credit unions.

Kansas.—Ch. 141. New act. Provides for organization, etc., of credit unions.

Maryland.—Ch. 337. New act. Authorizes the establishment and operation of credit unions.

Michigan.—Act No. 303. Amends secs. 1 and 9, act No. 285, Acts of 1925.

Montana.—Ch. 105. Incorporation and supervision of credit unions.

New Hampshire.—Ch. 46. Repeals sec. 51, ch. 267, P. L., 1926, relative to taxation of credit unions.

New Jersey.—Ch. 266. Amends secs. 1 and 2, ch. 48, Acts of 1924. Extends provisions of act to associations having 10 or more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

New York.—Ch. 323. Amends subdiv. 1, sec. 454, sec. 470, and subdiv. 4, sec. 471, ch. 369, Acts of 1914 (ch. 2, Consol. L., 1909).

Ch. 324. Amends subdiv. 4, sec. 454, and secs. 465 and 466, ch. 369, Acts of 1914 (ch. 2, Consol. L., 1909).

Ch. 325. Amends subdiv. 2, sec. 451, ch. 369, Acts of 1914 (ch. 2, Consol. L., 1909), relative to qualifications for membership.

North Carolina.—Ch. 47. Amends ch. 115, Acts of 1915 (amended by ch. 73, Acts of 1925.)

Oregon.—Ch. 396. Provides for the formation, incorporation, and operation of credit unions. Sections 6264–6298, G. L., 1920, are hereby repealed.

Texas.—Ch. 17. Amends articles 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, and 2477, subd. 1, Title 46, R. C. S., 1925.

Ch. 85 (second called session). Amends articles 2463 and 2465, subd. 1, Title 46, R. C. S. 1925 (amended by ch. 17, Acts of 1929) and article 2484.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 323. Amends secs. 186.04, 186.09, 186.11, 186.17, and adds a new section, 186.19; Wis. Stats., 1923.

Preference for Local Labor and Domestic Materials on Public Works

Arkansas.—Act 141. Provides for preference of domestic products in the purchase of supplies for State institutions.

Missouri.—P. 257. Authorizes and requires officials to give preference to Missouri products.

Nevada.—Ch. 60. Amends sec. 1, R. L., 1919, p. 2965, relative to employment preferences.

North Dakota.—Ch. 195, sec. 8. Provides that materials produced in the State shall be used in public buildings.

Oregon.—Ch. 144. Amends sec. 2995, G. L., 1920. Certain preferences on public contracts.

Rate of Wages of Employees on Public Works

Hawaii.—No. 86. Amends sec. 178, R. L., 1925 (as amended by Act 165, Acts of 1925). Fixes a minimum rate of \$3 per day.

Nevada.—Ch. 44. Amends sec. 3481, R. L., 1912, by increasing the minimum rate to \$4 per day for unskilled labor on public works.

Industrial Police

Pennsylvania.—No. 243. Authorizes the appointment of industrial police by the governor. (P. L. 99, act of April 11, 1866 (sec. 18548, Pa. Stats., 1920) as amended by No. 140, Acts of 1925, is repealed.)

Trade Marks of Trade-Unions

Nebraska.—Ch. 136. Repeals secs. 7662-7665, C. S., 1922, and enacts new sections. Principal change is the filing of the label or trade-mark for record in the office of the secretary of state instead of in the department of labor.

Absent Voters

California.—Ch. 150. Amends sec. 1359 (Pol. Code) as amended by sec. 2, ch. 362, Acts of 1927, and sec. 1361 (Pol. Code) as amended by ch. 283, Acts of 1923. Liberalizes the absent voting law.

Ch. 770. Amends sec. 1361 (Pol. Code) as amended by ch. 150, Acts of 1929.

Colorado.—Ch. 94. Repeals secs. 7727-7733, incl., C. L., 1921, and ch. 96, Acts of 1927, and enacts a new absent voting law.

Connecticut.—H. R. No. 26 (p. 4815). Passed, proposing an amendment to State constitution providing for absentee voting.

Hawaii.—No. 177, sec. 15 (p. 190). Amends sec. 119, R. L., 1925.

Kansas.—Ch. 179. Amends secs. 25-1101 to 25-1106, 25-1108, and 25-1109, R. S., 1923. Liberalizes absent voting law.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 93. Amends sec. 87, ch. 54, G. L., 1921 (as amended by ch. 38, Acts of 1926) as to the form of application for ballots.

Minnesota.—Ch. 29. Amends ch. 68, Acts of 1917 (as amended by ch. 289, Acts of 1925).

Ch. 168. Amends ch. 68, Acts of 1917 (as amended by ch. 388, Acts of 1925).

Nebraska.—Ch. 96. Repeals secs. 2002, 2003, 2005-2012, 2013 (as amended by ch. 78, Acts of 1923), 2015 and 2017, C. S., 1922; and enacts new law.

Nevada.—Ch. 209. Amends secs. 2 and 4, ch. 90, Acts of 1921 (as amended by ch. 117, Acts of 1923).

New Hampshire.—Ch. 402. Amends secs. 63 and 67, ch. 26, P. L., 1926 (ch. 20, Acts of 1925).

New York.—Ch. 96. Amends sec. 117, ch. 568, Acts of 1922 (ch. 1, Consol. L. 1909) as last amended by ch. 509, Acts of 1925.

North Carolina.—Ch. 329. Amends ch. 260, Acts of 1927.

Ohio.—Pages 333 (secs. 4785-55) and 370-373 (secs. 4785-134 to 4785-139). Incorporates secs. 4785-55 and 4785-134 to 4785-139, Code 1910, absent voter's law, into the general election laws of the State.

Oregon.—Ch. 177. Amends sec. 4080, Gen. Laws, 1920 (as later amended by ch. 125, Acts of 1925).

South Dakota.—Ch. 114. Amends secs. 7227, 7228, 7229, R. C., 1919 (amended by ch. 159, Acts of 1925).

Utah.—Ch. 73. Amends secs. 1, 2, and 4 (amended by ch. 99, Acts of 1923), sec. 3 (amended by ch. 25, Acts of 1927), and secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, ch. 42, Acts of 1919, relating to voting of absent electors.

Vermont.—No. 2. Amends secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of act No. 2, Acts of 1927, relating to absent voters.

Convict Labor

California.—Ch. 125. Amends sec. 1613, Penal Code. Labor on public works.

Ch. 881. Provides for labeling, disinfecting, and advertising of convict-made goods.

Indiana.—Ch. 91. Manufacture of motor-vehicle license plates and highway signs and markers for State and for sale to others.

Iowa.—Ch. 87. Amends sec. 3757 of ch. 187, Code of 1927.

Michigan.—Act No. 309 (p. 826). Repeals secs. 1781 to 1789, incl., and 1919, C. L., 1915.

Minnesota.—Ch. 138. Requires the marking of all convict-made goods, with words "prison made."

Ch. 348. Amends sec. 10815, G. S., 1923 (as amended by ch. 172, Acts of 1927) relative to manufacture of agricultural machinery, rope and ply goods in State prison.

Montana.—Ch. 173. Authorizes the establishment of a tannery at State prison.

Nebraska.—Ch. 137. Public works employment. Repeals sec. 3016, C. S., 1922.

New Mexico.—Ch. 50. Provides for the marking of "prison-made" goods.

New York.—Ch. 243 (pp. 564 to 577). Amends the prison law (sections 170 to 196—"Labor in correctional institutions") to conform to the State departments law.

North Carolina.—Ch. 221. Authorizes the manufacture of automobile license tags in State prison.

Ch. 292. Provides for monthly inspections of mines in which State convicts are employed.

Oregon.—Ch. 133. Convict-made goods must be disinfected and marked "These Goods are Convict-Made," before offered for sale.

South Dakota.—Ch. 107. Authorizes the employment of State convicts to assist in the maintenance and upkeep of certain drainage ditches.

Ch. 236. Authorizes the manufacture of motor-vehicle license plates, highway signs, and markers.

Texas.—Ch. 229. Amends sec. 25, ch. 212, Acts of 1927, relative to overtime allowances to prisoners.

West Virginia.—Ch. 51. Relates to employment of convict labor on roads.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 121. Amends subsec. (1) of sec. 56.01, Wis. Stats., 1923, relating to prison industries.

Ch. 342. Amends subsec. (5) of sec. 56.08, Wis. Stats., 1923. Making of contracts by sheriffs for employment of prisoners.

United States.—An act (ch. 79) of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1084), divests convict-made goods of their interstate character. The provision of the law is as follows:

“That all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal and/or reformatory institutions, except commodities manufactured in Federal penal and correctional institutions for use by the Federal Government, transported into any State or Territory of the United States and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, shall upon arrival and delivery in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package or otherwise.” [This act becomes effective on January 19, 1934.]

Investigative Commissions

California.—Assembly C. R. No. 42 (ch. 56, p. 2230). A committee of five members is appointed to investigate the advisability of a more extended employment of convicts. Findings to be reported to 1931 legislative meeting. Appropriation of \$3,000.

Assembly C. R. No. 47 (ch. 92, p. 2276). A committee of four members is appointed to consider the mechanics' lien law and report to the next session of the legislature.

Delaware.—Ch. 108. Governor is authorized to appoint three persons, constituting an employment bureau, to cooperate with the United States Employment Service, and the city of Wilmington, for the purpose of relieving unemployment in the State, and to investigate and secure facts relating to employment and unemployment in general. An annual report of activities and expenditures is required to be made to the governor. Appropriation of \$2,500.

Illinois.—P. 137. Governor to appoint a commission of nine members to investigate the methods and conditions of mining in the State. To report to the governor and to the legislature at its next regular session. Appropriation of \$7,000.

P. 758. A commission of five members to be appointed by the governor is created to investigate the advisability and practicability of establishing a retirement fund for State employees. Report of such investigation to be made to next session of the legislature. No appropriation made.

P. 780 (Senate Joint Resolution No. 23). Committee to be appointed by governor to study “child welfare.” Report to be made to 1931 legislature. No appropriation.

P. 780 (House Joint Resolution No. 20). A commission of three to be appointed to study and investigate conditions pertaining to physically handicapped children. Report to 1931 legislature. No appropriation.

Massachusetts.—Ch. 43 (Resolve, p. 533). The department of public health is directed to investigate the need for establishing a

board of registration of barbers. Report and recommendation to be made to legislature in December, 1929. Appropriation of \$3,000.

Ch. 54 (Resolve, p. 539). The Massachusetts Industrial Commission is authorized to investigate conditions affecting the textile industry. Report to be made to legislature in December, 1929. Appropriation of \$3,000.

New York.—Ch. 664. A temporary State commission is appointed to "study and investigate the industrial condition of aged men and women" and the most practical method of providing security against old-age want. Appropriation of \$25,000.

Oregon.—S. J. R. No. 16 (p. 782). Provides for a reorganization of State departments effective July, 1931. The department of labor and industry to be one of the nine departments created. Proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted at next general election for approval or rejection.

Philippine Islands.—P. 469 (vol. 24), C. R. No. 11. A committee of eight members is appointed to investigate and propose a general retirement system for officers and employees of the insular government, and make a report to the regular 1929 legislative session.

Porto Rico.—J. R. No. 16 (Special session, p. 84). Creates a joint committee of seven members of the Legislature of Porto Rico to make a survey of the causes producing industrial unrest and giving rise to unemployment. The committee is to suggest remedies and offer solutions in a yearly report to be submitted to the legislature and governor. Appropriation of \$25,000.

Tennessee.—S. J. R. No. 17 (p. 547). A committee of ten members is appointed to make an investigation of conditions in the coal mines of the State, and make recommendations to the next meeting of the assembly. Expenses to be paid and included in miscellaneous appropriation bill.

West Virginia.—S. Con. Res. No. 3 (p. 496). A committee of seven members is appointed to make an investigation of present conditions at the State penitentiary relative to employment of labor, etc.

Wisconsin.—Ch. 326. A committee of five is appointed to study a retirement plan for State employees to be submitted at the next session of the legislature. An appropriation of \$1,000 is made.

Ch. 393. This act merely provides for the compilation and codifying by the legislative reference library of all statutes and general orders of the industrial commission and laws of the State relative to labor. An appropriation not exceeding \$2,500 is made.

Ch. 447. Authorizes the board of control to make a study of the hours of labor in State charitable and penal institutions with the purpose of placing such employees on an 8-hour basis. Report to be made to 1931 legislative session.

Ch. 511. Continues the existence of the investigating committee appointed under ch. 354, Acts of 1927, relative to prison labor conditions.

United States.—Ch. 28, Public bill No. 13 (approved June 18, 1929). Provides for the fifteenth decennial census, and incorporated in the act is the provision for inquiries on the subject of unemployment.

Part 2.—Text and Abridgment of Labor Laws

(The text of the laws has been punctuated in accordance with the rules for punctuation laid down by the Government Printing Office for Government publications, and does not follow, in all cases, the official State editions.)

ALASKA

LAWS OF 1929

CHAPTER 97.—*Employment of children—School attendance*

(Page 222)

SECTION 71. *Requirement.*—[Attendance at school until 16 is required unless excused on account of physical or mental condition or for other cause.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 75; Legal holidays in the States and Territories, ch. 27; Old age pensions, ch. 65.]

ARIZONA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 50.—*Garnishment of wages*

[This act provides for the garnishment of the salaries of all officers and employees of the State or of any of its political subdivisions.]

Approved March 9, 1929.

CHAPTER 73.—*Miners' hospitals*

SECTION 1. *Establishment.*—There is hereby established the State Hospital for Disabled Miners to be built adjacent to the Pioneers' Home, now located in Prescott in Yavapai County, on the grounds of the Pioneers' Home, to be managed by the board of directors of State institutions. The superintendent of the Pioneers' Home shall serve as superintendent in such miners' hospital and as such officer may appoint assistants and employees and prescribe their duties, subject to the approval of the board of directors, and claims for wages and expenses hereunder shall be presented and paid in the manner of other State claims.

SEC. 2. *Admission, etc.*—A resident of Arizona who has followed the occupation of mining for 20 years within this State, who is a citizen of the United States and of this State, who has been a resident of the State for not less than 35 years, and who has reached the age of 60 years or over, and is financially unable to support himself or who has suffered incapacitating injuries arising out of and in the course of mining, may be admitted to the hospital under the order of the board.

SEC. 3. *Appropriation, etc.*—The State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the account of the board of directors of State institutions for the use and purpose of said miners' hospital all money received from the land set aside for the purpose of building the miners' hospital, and the same shall be used as provided in said enabling act. There is hereby further appropriated out of the general fund from any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$40,000 to be placed in the above-mentioned fund and used for the purpose herein set forth.

Approved March 16, 1929.

CHAPTER 85.—*Employment on public works—Aliens*

[This act amends secs. 1352 and 1353 of ch. 24, R. C., 1928, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1352. *Aliens not to be employed.*—No person who is not a citizen or ward of the United States shall be employed upon or in connection with any State, county, or municipal works or employment: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the working of State, county, and municipal prisoners in such employment: *And provided, further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to projects involving the expenditure of Federal funds.

SEC. 1353. *Violations.*—[Violation of three preceding sections is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.]

Approved March 19, 1929.

CHAPTER 105.—*Employment of labor—Employment of aliens on public works*

[This act provides for an amendment to section 10, Article XVIII of the Arizona constitution, to be voted on at the next general election.]

SEC. 10. *Employment of aliens on public works.*—No person not a citizen or ward of the United States shall be employed upon or in connection with any State, county, or municipal works or employment: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the working of prisoners by the State or by any county or municipality thereof on street or road work or other public work. The legislature shall enact laws for the enforcement, and shall provide for the punishment of any violation of this section.

Act received in the office of the secretary of state, March 25, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 76; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 76; Credit unions, ch. 58.]

ARKANSAS

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 303.—*Inspection of steam boilers*

[This act amends sec. 1 of act No. 482, Acts of 1917 (as last amended, Acts of 1927, act No. 228).]

SECTION 1. *Inspectors.*—The salary of the chief inspector of the boiler inspection department is increased from \$2,100 to \$3,000; four deputy inspectors of boilers from \$1,800 to \$2,400; the clerk's salary, acting as bookkeeper, is increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800; and one stenographer is now provided at a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

Approved March 30, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, No. 368; Preference for local labor and domestic materials on public works, No. 141.]

CALIFORNIA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 40.—*Employment of women—Hours of labor*

[This act amends sec. 4, ch. 258, Acts of 1911 (as amended by ch. 352, Acts of 1913) by increasing the maximum penalty for first offense from \$50 to \$100.]

Approved April 5, 1929.

CHAPTER 82.—*Employment of children—School attendance*

[This act amends sec. 1.180 of the School Code (ch. 23, Acts of 1929) so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1.180. *Vacation permits.*—Vacation permits shall be signed by the principal of the school which such minor is attending, or has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation, or, if such school is not in session, by the custodian of the school records of such school, from which records the age of the minor shall be transcribed.

Approved April 10, 1929.

CHAPTER 89.—*Private employment agencies*

[This act amends sec. 1, ch. 282, Acts of 1913 (as amended by ch. 551, Acts of 1915, and as later amended by ch. 333, Acts of 1927), by adding farm labor employment agency, and further defining the term "fee."]

Approved April 12, 1929.

CHAPTER 155.—*Department of industrial relations*

[This act amends secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, ch. 880, Acts of 1927, and adds two new sections—section 5 relating to the regulation of hazardous buildings and section 6 creating a division of industrial fire safety in the department of industrial relations.]

Approved April 23, 1929.

CHAPTER 180.—*Inspection of air pressure tanks*

SECTIONS 1-6. *Inspection, fees, etc.*—[A permit must be secured to operate an air pressure tank, except tanks under the jurisdiction of United States Government and those used in household domestic service. An inspection at least once in two years is required by qualified inspectors under the industrial accident commission, who may order necessary repairs. For inspection of tanks a fee not exceeding \$3 is charged. Reports of inspection must be made within 21 days.]

Approved April 30, 1929.

CHAPTER 181.—*Inspection of steam boilers*

SECTIONS 1-6. *Inspection, fees, etc.*—[Permits to operate a steam boiler are required, except (1) those under jurisdiction of United States Government and boilers operated by employers not subject to the workmen's compensation insurance act; (2) boilers on which the pressure does not exceed 15 pounds per square inch; (3) automobile boilers and boilers on road vehicles. The industrial accident commission shall require inspections to be made of boilers (internally and externally) at least once each year. Fee for external inspection not to exceed \$5; and \$15 for each internal inspection. For other types of boilers different fees are required. Inspectors must report each inspection within 21 days to the industrial accident commission.]

Approved April 30, 1929.

CHAPTER 215.—*Private employment agencies*

[This act amends sec. 12, ch. 282, Acts of 1913 (as amended by ch. 551, Acts of 1915, and as later amended by ch. 334, Acts of 1927). A notice to the effect that a fee must be returned within 48 hours after demand if no employment is secured, must be inserted in the employment receipt, and included in the posted schedule of fees.]

Approved May 4, 1929.

CHAPTER 230.—*Wages as preferred claims*

[This act amends sec. 1206, Code of Civil Procedure, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1206. *Executions.*—Upon the levy of an attachment, garnishment, or execution, not founded upon a claim for labor, any miner, mechanic, salesman, servant, clerk, laborer, or other person who has performed work or rendered services for the defendant within 60 days prior to the levy, may file a

verified statement of his claim therefor with the officer executing the writ, and give copies thereof, containing his address, to the debtor and creditor, or any attorney, clerk, or agent representing them, or mail same to them by registered mail at their last known address, return of which by the post office undelivered shall be deemed a sufficient service if no better address is available, and such claim, not exceeding \$100, unless disputed, must be paid by such officer, immediately upon the expiration of the time for dispute of the claim as prescribed in section 1207, from the proceeds of such levy remaining in his hands at the filing of such statement or collectible by him on the basis of the said writ.

If any claim is disputed within the time, and in the manner prescribed in section 1207, and a copy of the dispute is mailed by registered mail to the claimant at the address given in his statement of claim and the registry receipt is attached to the original of the dispute when it is filed with the levying officer, or is handed to the claimant or served on his attorney, the claimant, or his assignee, must within 10 days thereafter commence an action against the debtor for the recovery of his demand, which action must be prosecuted with due diligence, or his claim to priority of payment is forever barred.

The officer must retain in his possession until the determination of such action so much of the proceeds of the writ as may be necessary to satisfy the claim, and if the claimant recovers judgment, the officer must pay the same, including the cost of suit, from such proceeds, immediately after the said judgment becomes final.

Approved May 6, 1929.

CHAPTER 231.—*Bureau of labor statistics*

[This act amends sec. 7, act No. 1828, Code of 1906 (as amended by ch. 257, Acts of 1923) so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7. *Collection of wages; entry.*—The commissioner and his representatives duly authorized by him in writing shall have the power and authority to take assignments of wage claims and claims for penalties for non-payment of wages and to prosecute actions for the collection of wages, penalties, and other demands of persons who are financially unable to employ counsel in cases in which, in the judgment of the commissioner, the claims for wages are valid and enforceable in the courts; to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witnesses and parties and the production of books, papers, and records, and to administer oaths and to examine witnesses under oath, and to take the verification or proof of instruments of writing and to take depositions and affidavits for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and all other acts now or hereafter placed in the bureau for enforcement. When civil action is brought by the commissioner, or his duly authorized representative, no court costs of any nature shall be payable by the said commissioner in connection with same, and any sheriff or constable requested by said commissioner to serve the summons in the said action upon any person, firm, association, or corporation within his jurisdiction or levy an attachment, garnishment, or execution in the said action upon any money or property of any defendant within his jurisdiction, shall do so without costs to the said commissioner, except for keeper's fees, mileage fees, and storage charges: *Provided, however,* That he must specify when such summons or other process is returned, what costs he would ordinarily have been entitled to for such service, and such costs and the other regular court costs that would have accrued were the action not an official action shall be made a part of any judgment recovered by the said commissioner and shall be paid by him if sufficient money is collected by him to cover same over and above the wages actually due the claimants on whose behalf he sued, and not otherwise.

The commissioner shall have a seal inscribed "Department of Industrial Relations—State of California," and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Obedience to subpoenas issued by the commissioner or his duly authorized representatives shall be enforced by the courts in any county, or city and county, and it shall be a misdemeanor offense to willfully ignore said subpoenas: *Provided,* That said subpoenas do not call for an appearance at a distance greater than 25 miles.

The commissioner and his representatives shall have free access to all places and works of labor, and any principal, owner, operator, manager, superintendent, or lessee of any mine, mill, ranch, factory, hospital, office, laundry, place of amusement, restaurant, hotel, workshop, manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, construction camp or other place of labor, or any agent

or employee of such principal, owner, operator, manager, superintendent, or lessee, who shall refuse to said commissioner, or his duly authorized representative, admission therein, or who shall, when requested by him, willfully neglect or refuse to furnish him any statistics or information, pertaining to his lawful duties, which may be in his possession or under the control of said principal, owner, operator, lessee, superintendent, or manager, or agent thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.

Approved May 6, 1929.

CHAPTER 245.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act amends sec. 629a, Pol. Code (as amended by ch. 659, Acts of 1927), and sec. 629b, Pol. Code (as amended by ch. 657, Acts of 1927), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 629a. *Rates.*—Any life insurance company may issue life or endowment insurance, with or without annuities, with special rates of premiums less than the usual rates of premiums for such insurance, upon the group plan, and may value policies of such insurance on any accepted table of mortality and interest assumption adopted by the company for that purpose: *Provided*, In no case shall such standard be lower than the American Men Ultimate Table of Mortality with interest assumption at 3½ per centum. All policies of group insurance shall be segregated by the company into a separate class and the mortality experience kept separate. In addition to the groups now acceptable to the insurance commissioner and the life insurance companies as being eligible to group insurance, State, county, and municipal government employees or employees of school districts, irrigation districts, or other political subdivisions, and members of labor unions and members of the National Guard are hereby declared as being eligible for group insurance. The number of policies, amount of insurance, reserves, premiums, and payments to policyholders thereunder, together with the mortality table and interest assumption adopted by the company, shall be reported separately in the company's annual financial statement.

SEC. 629b (1). *Definition.*—Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however*, That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured.

The following forms of life insurance are also declared to be group insurance within the meaning of this chapter: Life insurance covering the members of any labor union or of any association of employees of the United States, of the State, county, or municipal governments, employees of school districts (including teachers), irrigation districts, or other political subdivisions of government. Such insurance shall be written under a policy issued to such union or association, which union or association shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or the association and the members thereof jointly, and insuring only members of such union who are actively engaged in the same occupation, or of such association, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union or association or the officials thereof: *Provided, however*, That when a premium is to be paid by the union or the association and its members jointly, and the benefits are offered to all eligible members jointly, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured; *And provided, further*, That when members apply and pay for additional amounts of insurance a smaller percentage of members may be insured for such additional amounts of insurance.

SEC. 629b (2). *Approval by insurance commissioner.*—No policy of group life insurance shall be issued or delivered in this State unless and until a copy of the form thereof has been filed with the commissioner of insurance and

approved by him; nor shall such policy be so issued or delivered unless it contains in substance the following provisions:

(a) A provision that the policy shall be incontestable after two years from its date of issue, except for nonpayment of premiums and except for violation of the conditions of the policy relating to military or naval service in time of war.

(b) A provision that the policy, the application of the employer, and the individual applications, if any, of the employees insured, shall constitute the entire contract between the parties, and that all statements made by the employer or by the individual employees shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no such statement shall be used in defense to a claim under the policy, unless it is contained in a written application.

(c) A provision for the equitable adjustment of the premium or the amount of insurance payable in the event of a misstatement of the age of an employee.

(d) A provision that the company will issue to the employer for delivery to the employee, whose life is insured under such policy, an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance protection to which he is entitled, to whom payable, together with provision to the effect that in case of the termination of the employment for any reason whatsoever the employee shall be entitled to have issued to him by the company, without evidence of insurability and upon application made to the company within 31 days after such termination, and upon the payment of the premium applicable to the class of risk to which he belongs and to the form and amount of the policy at his then attained age, a policy of life insurance in any one of the forms customarily issued by the company, except term insurance, in an amount equal to the amount of his protection under such group insurance policy at the time of such termination.

(e) A provision that to the group or class thereof originally insured shall be added from time to time all new employees of the employer eligible to insurance in such group or class.

Policies of group life insurance, when issued in this State by any company not organized under the laws of this State, may contain, when issued, any provision required by the law of the State, or Territory, or district of the United States under which the company is organized; and policies issued in other States or countries by companies organized in this State, may contain any provision required by the laws of the State, Territory, district, or country in which the same are issued, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such policy may be issued or delivered in this State which in the opinion of the commissioner of insurance contains provisions on any one or more of the several foregoing requirements more favorable to the employer or to the employee than hereinbefore required.

SEC. 629b (3). *Policyholder*.—In every group policy issued by a domestic life insurance company, the employer shall be deemed to be the policyholder for all purposes within the meaning of this chapter, and if entitled to vote at meetings of the company shall be entitled to one vote thereat.

SEC. 629b (4). *Policy not attachable*.—No policy of group life insurance, nor the proceeds thereof, when paid to any employee or employees thereunder, shall be liable to attachment, garnishment, or other process, or to be seized, taken, appropriated or applied by any legal or equitable process or operation of law to pay any debt or liability of such employee, or his beneficiary, or any other person who may have a right thereunder, either before or after payment; nor shall the proceeds thereof, when not made payable to a named beneficiary, constitute a part of the estate of the employee for the payment of his debts.

Approved May 7, 1929.

CHAPTER 256.—*Industrial welfare commission*

[This act amends sec. 3, ch. 324, Acts of 1913 (as amended by ch. 248, Acts of 1927), and sec. 15, ch. 324, Acts of 1913, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3. *Duties of commission*.—(a) It shall be the continuing duty of the commission to ascertain the wages paid, the hours and conditions of labor and employment in the various occupations, trades, and industries in which women and minors are employed in the State of California, and to make investigations into the comfort, health, safety, and welfare of such women and minors.

(b) It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation employing labor in this State:

1. To furnish to the commission, at its request, any and all reports or information which the commission may require to carry out any of the purposes of this act, such reports and information to be verified by the oath of the person or a member of the firm, or the president, secretary, or manager of the corporation furnishing the same, if and when so requested by the commission or any member thereof.

2. To allow any member of the commission, its secretary or any of its duly authorized experts or employees, free access to the place of business or employment of such person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of securing any information which the commission is authorized by this act to ascertain, or to make any investigation authorized by this act, or to make inspection of, or excerpts from the books, reports, contracts, pay rolls, documents, or papers of such person, firm, or corporation relating to the employment of women and minors, the conditions under which their labor is performed, or the payment of such labor by such person, firm, or corporation.

3. To keep a record which shall show the names and addresses of all women and minors employed and the ages of all minors. To keep and maintain at the plants, or establishments, at which women, or minors, are employed, pay-roll records, which said records shall show the hours worked daily by and the wages paid to such women and minors so employed at such respective plants or establishments, and which said records shall be kept in accordance with rules established for said purpose by the industrial welfare commission. All such records shall be kept on file for at least one year.

Any person, firm, or corporation, who either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of any person, firm, or corporation who neglects or refuses to furnish to the commission any information requested by it under the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, or who refuses access to his place of business or employment to any member, officer, or authorized employee of the commission, or hinders such member, officer, or employee in the securing of any information authorized by this subsection, or who omits, neglects, or refuses to keep any of the records required by this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) For the purposes of this act, a minor is defined to be a person of either sex under the age of 21 years: *Provided, however,* That this provision shall not be construed to authorize the commission to fix minimum wages or maximum hours of work for male minors between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

SEC. 15. *Reports.*—The commission shall have power and authority to publish and distribute in its discretion from time to time reports and bulletins covering its operations and proceedings and such other matters relative to its work as it may deem advisable.

Approved May 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 266.—*Employment of women*

[This act amends ch. 258, Acts of 1911 (as amended by ch. 352, Acts of 1913), by adding a new section, 3a, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3a. *Employer's records.*—Every employer subject to the provisions of this act shall keep an accurate record showing the names and actual hours worked of all female employees, which record shall be accessible at all reasonable hours to the chief of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of the department of industrial relations, his deputies and agents.

Approved May 13, 1929.

CHAPTER 280.—*Bureau of mines*

[This act amends sec. 5, ch. 679, Acts of 1913, by changing the due date of the annual reports of mine owners from June 30th of each year to March 31st, and a new section is added, sec. 16, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 16. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this act and as used herein the term "mine" is hereby defined to embrace and include all mineral-bearing properties of whatever kind or character whether underground, quarry, pit, well, spring or other source from which any mineral substance is or may be obtained, and the term "mineral" for the purposes of this act and whenever so used shall embrace and include any and all mineral products both metallic

and nonmetallic, solid, liquid, or gaseous, and mineral waters of whatever kind or character.

Approved May 14, 1929.

CHAPTER 286.—*Employment of women*

[This act amends sec. 1, ch. 258, Acts of 1911 (as amended by ch. 352, Acts of 1913, and as later amended by ch. 248, Acts of 1919), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Eight-hour workday.*—No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment or industry, laundry, hotel, public lodging house, hospital, barber shop, place of amusement, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or in the operation of elevators in office buildings, or by any express or transportation company in this State, more than 8 hours during one day of 24 hours or more than 48 hours in one week. It shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to employ, cause to be employed or permit any female employee to labor any number of hours whatever, with knowledge that such female has heretofore been employed within the same date and day of 24 hours in any establishment or industry and by any previous employer, for a period of time that will, combined with the period of time of employment by a previous employer, exceed 8 hours: *Provided*, That this shall not prevent the employment of any female in more than one establishment where the total number of hours worked by said employee does not exceed 8 hours in any one day of 24 hours. If any female shall be employed in more than one such place, the total number of hours of such employment shall not exceed 8 hours during any one day of 24 hours or 48 hours in one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than 8 hours during the 24 hours of one day, or 48 hours during any one week: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section in relation to hours of employment shall not apply to or affect graduate nurses in hospitals, nor the harvesting, curing, canning, or drying of any variety of perishable fruit, fish, or vegetable during such periods as may be necessary to harvest, cure, can, or dry said fruit, fish, or vegetable in order to save the same from spoiling.

Approved May 14, 1929.

CHAPTER 348.—*Sanitation of foundries, etc.*

[This act amends ch. 244, Acts of 1921, by adding a new section (4), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4. *Duty of health officer.*—It shall be the duty of every city or county or city and county health officer to report violations of this act to the district attorney of the county in which said violation is committed, and it shall be the duty of said district attorney to prosecute all persons who violate the provisions of this act.

Approved May 20, 1929.

CHAPTER 546.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act amends sec. 5, ch. 259, Acts of 1919 (as amended by ch. 141, Acts of 1925), by providing that the exemption of minors from certain hours of labor in agricultural and domestic labor shall not be construed so as to permit children under school age to work during school session.]

Approved May 28, 1929.

CHAPTER 559.—*Employees' bonds and photographs—Costs*

[This act amends sec. 1, ch. 108, Acts of 1917 (as amended by ch. 347, Acts of 1927), by adding a new section (1½) and also section 2 (as amended by ch. 347, Acts of 1927) so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1½. *Security.*—Any money or property put up by any employee or applicant for employment as a cash bond in any case must not be used for any purpose other than liquidating accounts between the employer and his said employee or return to the said employee or applicant for employment, and shall be held in trust for this purpose and not mingled with the money or property

of the employer who receives same, any provision of any contract between the employer and employee or applicant for employment to the contrary notwithstanding. Any employer or prospective employer, or agent or officer thereof, who misappropriates any such money or property, mingles it with his own or uses it for any other purpose than that set forth above, shall be guilty of theft and shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, in accordance with the provisions of sections 486, 487, 488, 489, and 490 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. *Violations.*—Any person, firm, association, or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, violating any provision of this act, except as otherwise provided in section 1½ hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All fines imposed and collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the State treasury and credited to the general fund.

Approved May 29, 1929.

CHAPTER 573.—*Payment of wages in scrip*

[This act amends ch. 92, Acts of 1911 (as amended by ch. 628, Acts of 1915), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Orders, etc., to be negotiable.*—No person, firm, association, or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, shall issue, in payment of or as an evidence of indebtedness for wages due an employee, any order, check, memorandum, or other acknowledgment of indebtedness, unless the same is negotiable, and is paid upon demand without discount in cash at some bank or other established place of business in the State; and no person, firm, association, or corporation shall issue in payment of wages due, or wages to become due an employee, or as an advance on wages to be earned by an employee, any scrip, coupons, cards, or other thing redeemable in merchandise or purporting to be payable or redeemable otherwise than in money. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit an employer from guaranteeing the payment of bills incurred by an employee for the necessities of life or for the tools and implements used by such employee in the performance of his duties: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to counties, cities and counties, municipal corporations, quasi municipal corporations, or school districts organized and existing under the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *Violations.*—Any person, firm, association, or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved May 29, 1929.

CHAPTER 586.—*Blacklisting*

[This act amends sec. 653e (added by ch. 350, Acts of 1913) of the Penal Code, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 653e. *Blacklisting prohibited.*—Any person, firm or corporation, or officer or director of a corporation, or superintendent, manager or other agent of such person, firm or corporation who, after having discharged an employee from the service of such person, firm or corporation or after having paid off an employee voluntarily leaving such service, shall, by word, writing or any other means whatsoever, misrepresent and thereby prevent or attempt to prevent such former employee from obtaining employment with any other person, firm or corporation, and any person, firm or corporation or agent or officer thereof, who shall require, as a condition precedent to securing or retaining employment, that an employee or applicant for employment be photographed or fingerprinted by any person, firm or association which desires his photograph or fingerprints for the purpose of furnishing same or information concerning same or concerning the said employee, or applicant for employment, to any other employer or third person which could be used to the detriment of such employee, or applicant for employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person, firm or corporation who shall knowingly cause, suffer or permit an agent, superintendent, manager or other employee in his

or its employ to commit a violation of this section, or who shall fail to take all reasonable steps within his or its power to prevent such violation of this act, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section and be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an employer as herein-after defined or an agent, employee, superintendent, or manager of such employer from furnishing upon special request therefor, a truthful statement concerning the reason for the discharge of an employee, or why an employee voluntarily left the service of the employer: *Provided, however,* That if such statement shall in connection therewith furnish any mark, sign or other means whatever conveying information different from that expressed by words therein, such fact, or the fact that such statement or other means of furnishing information was given without a special request therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this section.

In addition to and apart from the criminal penalty hereinabove provided, any person, firm, association or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the party or parties aggrieved, in a civil action, to treble damages. Such civil action may be brought by such aggrieved person or persons, or his or their assigns, or successors in interest, without first establishing any criminal liability under this act.

Approved May 31, 1929.

CHAPTER 768.—*Employment of women—Moving boxes, etc.*

[This act amends secs. 1 and 2, ch. 903, Acts of 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Pulleys, etc., when.*—Boxes, baskets, and other receptacles which with their contents weigh 50 pounds or over and which are to be moved by female employees in any mill, restaurant, workshop, packing, canning, or mercantile establishment, or any other establishment employing women, shall be equipped with pulleys, casters, or other contrivance connected with or upon which such boxes or other receptacles are placed so that they can be moved easily from place to place in such establishments. No female employee shall be requested or permitted to lift any box, basket, bundle, or other receptacle or container which with its contents weighs 50 pounds or over. Nor shall any female employee be requested or permitted to carry any box, tray, or other receptacle which with its contents weighs ten pounds or over up or down any stairway, or series of stairways that rise for more than five feet, from the base thereof.

Sec. 2. *Violations.*—Every employer, or manager, superintendent, agent, or officer thereof, employing any female, who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or who employs or suffers or permits any female to work in violation thereof, or to violate any provision thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment for not exceeding 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. This act shall be enforced by the department of industrial relations and all fines imposed and collected by virtue of its provisions shall be paid into the State treasury and credited to the general fund.

Approved June 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 793.—*Hours of labor on public works*

[This act amends sec. 653c, Penal Code (as amended by ch. 257, Acts of 1927), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 653c. *Limit of eight hours a day.*—The time of service of any laborer, workman, or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the State of California, or of any political subdivision or district thereof, or upon work done for or by the authority of said State, or any county, city and county, city, town, township, district, or any other political subdivision thereof, whether said work is done by contract or otherwise, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours during any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer or agent of said State, or of any political subdivision or district thereof or for any contractor or subcontractor doing work under the contract upon any public works aforesaid, who employs, or who directs or controls the work of any laborer, workman, or mechanic, employed as herein aforesaid, to require or permit such laborer, workman, or mechanic, to labor more than eight hours

during any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, caused by fire, flood, or danger to life or property or except to work upon public military or naval defenses or works in time of war: *Provided, however,* That within 30 days after any employee is permitted to work over eight hours in one calendar day due to such an extraordinary emergency, the contractor doing the work, or his duly authorized agent, shall file with the officer, board or commission awarding the contract a report, verified by his oath, setting forth the nature of the said emergency, which report shall contain the name of the said worker and the hours worked by him on the said day, and failure to file the said report within the said time shall be prima facie evidence that no extraordinary emergency existed. Such contractor shall also keep an accurate record showing the names and actual hours worked of all workers employed by him, or by any subcontractor under him, in connection with the said public work, which record shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officer, board, or commission awarding the contract, or their deputies or agents, and to the chief of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of the department of industrial relations, his deputies or agents.

Any officer or agent of the State of California, or of any political subdivision or district thereof, making or awarding, as such officer or agent, any contract, the execution of which involves or may involve the employment of any laborer, workman, or mechanic upon any of the public works, or upon any work herein mentioned, shall cause to be inserted therein a stipulation which shall provide that the contractor to whom said contract is awarded shall forfeit as a penalty, to the State or political subdivision or district in whose behalf the contract is made and awarded, \$10 for each laborer, workman, or mechanic employed, in the execution of said contract, by him, or by any subcontractor under him, upon any of the public works, or upon any work herein mentioned, for each calendar day during which such laborer, workman, or mechanic is required or permitted to labor more than eight hours in violation of the provisions of this section, and it shall be the duty of such officer or agent to take cognizance of all violations of the provisions of this section committed in the course of the execution of said contract, authorized to pay to the contractor moneys becoming due to him under said contract, and to report the same to the representative of the State or political subdivision or district, party to the contract, and said representative, when making payments of moneys thus due, shall withhold and retain therefrom all sums and amounts which shall have been forfeited pursuant to the herein said stipulation.

Any officer, agent, or representative of the State of California or of any political subdivision or district thereof who shall violate, or omit to comply with, any of the provisions of this section, and any contractor, or agent or representative of any contractor doing public work as aforesaid, who shall neglect to keep an accurate record of the names and actual hours worked by the workers employed by him, or by any subcontractor under him, in connection with the said public work, or who shall refuse to allow access to same at any reasonable hour by any person authorized to inspect same under this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Work done for irrigation, utility, reclamation, and improvement districts, and other districts of this type, as well as street, sewer, or other improvement work done under the direction and supervision of the State, or of any political subdivision or district thereof, whether such political subdivision or district operates under a freeholder's charter or not, shall be held to come under the provisions of this section: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall apply to the operation of the irrigation or drainage system of any irrigation or reclamation district.

Approved, June 13, 1929.

CHAPTER 891.—*Tips to employees—Notice to public*

SECTION 1.—*Definition.*—[This section defines the following terms: "Employer," "employee," "employing," "agent of employer," "tip," or "gratuity," "establishment," etc., and "department of industrial relations."]

SEC. 2. *Notice to public.*—Every employer, or agent of any employer, who collects, takes, or receives any tips or gratuities, or a part thereof, paid or given to or left for his employees by patrons, or who deducts any amount from wages due his employees on account of such tips or gratuities, or who requires

his employees to credit the amount, or any part thereof, of such tips or gratuities received by them against and as a part of the wages due such employees from said employer, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place at the location or locations where the said business or enterprise is carried on, where it can easily be seen by the patrons thereof, a notice or notices, in lettering or printing of not less than 48-point black-face type, to the following effect, as the case may be:

(1) If not shared by the employees, that any tips or gratuities paid, given to or left for employees by patrons go to and belong to the establishment or employer and are not shared by the employees thereof, or

(2) If shared by the employees, the extent to which such tips or gratuities are shared between employer and employees.

Such notice shall also state the extent to which the employees are required by such employer to accept such tips or gratuities in lieu of wages or the extent to which the employee is required to accept and credit such tips and gratuities against wages due such employees. Every employer shall also keep accurate records of all such tips or such gratuities received by such employer, whether received directly from the worker or indirectly by means of deductions from the wages of the worker, or otherwise, which records shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by the department of industrial relations.

SEC. 3. *Violations.*—Any employer, or agent of an employer, who violates or omits to comply with any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment for not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. *Enforcement.*—The department of industrial relations shall enforce the provisions hereof and all fines imposed and collected thereunder shall be paid into the State treasury and credited to the general fund.

Approved June 19, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Schools for employed children, chs. 185, 187; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 850; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 302; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, chs. 253 (sec. 22), 258 (secs. 2, 3, 4); Mechanics' liens, chs. 157, 868, 869, 870, 871; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 817 (sec. 6); Old-age pensions, ch. 530; Retirement of public employees, ch. 87 (p. 2266); Absent voters, chs. 150, 770; Convict labor, chs. 125, 881; Investigate Commissions, chs. 56 (p. 2230), 92 (p. 2276).]

COLORADO

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 68.—*Mine regulations—Coal mines*

[This act amends secs. 3440, 3446, 3462, 3463, 3482 (as amended by ch. 129, Acts of 1927), 3503, 3505, 3527 (as amended by sec. 22, ch. 134, Acts of 1925), 3532, 3550, 3551, 3556, 3557, 3571, 3584, 3587, 3597, 3601, Compiled Laws, 1921, relating to mine safety, checkweighmen, ventilation, etc.]

Approved May 9, 1929.

CHAPTER 95.—*Inspection and regulation of factories, etc.*

[This act amends secs. 4313-4322, inclusive, and 4324, Comp. Laws, 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4313. *Department of factory inspection.*—That there is hereby established a separate and distinct department to be known as the Department of Factory Inspection of the State of Colorado, which department shall be charged with the inspection of all factories, mills, workshops, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, boarding or bunk houses, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses and places of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used, for the purpose of protecting said employees or guests against damages arising from imperfect or dangerous machinery, or hazardous and unhealthy occupation, and regulating sanitary conditions under which guests are protected or laborers are employed by providing individual towels in place of roller towels in hotel wash rooms, and

nine foot top sheets for beds, which sheets shall be provided not later than September 1, 1911. The Deputy State Labor Commissioner of the State of Colorado shall be the chief factory inspector under this act; the said chief inspector within five days after the passage of this act, shall recommend, and the secretary of state shall appoint four deputy factory inspectors, one of whom shall be a woman, and each of said deputy factory inspectors shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum with necessary traveling expenses, but said expenses shall in no case exceed the sum of \$1,200 per annum for each deputy factory inspector: *Provided*, That the deputy labor commissioner, being chief factory inspector, shall recommend and the secretary of state appoint a clerk with an annual salary of \$1,200 per annum: *And be it provided*, That a stenographer shall be recommended by the deputy labor commissioner and the chief factory inspector and appointed by the secretary of state with an annual salary of \$1,200 per annum; the said appointees shall receive their said salaries upon vouchers issued by the chief factory inspector and paid in the same manner as other State officers of the State of Colorado are paid: *And be it further provided*, That a fund not to exceed \$500 per annum shall be appropriated for the purpose of paying for printing, stationery, postage, and buying such necessary equipment as are necessary to the office of the chief factory inspector; and to provide for any expenses through arbitration as provided in section seven of this act.

SEC. 4314. *Guards for dangerous machinery*.—That any person, firm, corporation, or association operating a factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house or place of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used shall provide and maintain in use belt shifters or other mechanical contrivance for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys while running, where the same are practicable with due regard to the nature and purpose of said belts and the dangers to employees therefrom; also reasonable safeguards for all vats, pans, trimmers, cut-offs, gang edger and other saws, planers, cogs, gearings, beltings, shaftings, couplings, set screws, line rollers, conveyors, mangers in laundries, and machinery of other or similar descriptions, which it is practicable to guard, and which can be effectively guarded with due regard to the ordinary use of such machinery and appliances, and the dangers to employees therefrom, and with which the employees of any such factory, mill, or workshop are liable to come in contact while in the performance of their duties; and if any machinery, or any part thereof, is in a defective condition, and its operation would be extrahazardous because of such defect, or if any machinery is not safeguarded as provided in this act, the use thereof is prohibited, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto by the employer immediately upon receiving notice of such defect or lack of safeguard, and such notice shall not be removed until said defect has been remedied or the machine safeguarded as herein provided.

SEC. 4315. *Ventilation*.—That any person, firm, corporation, or association operating a factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, or place or public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed, or machinery used and manual labor is exercised by the way of trade for the purpose of gain within an inclosed room (private houses in which the employees live excepted) shall be provided in each workroom thereof with good, sufficient ventilation and kept in a clean, sanitary state, and shall be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as practicable, all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities, generated in the course of the manufacturing or laboring process carried on therein; and if any factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used in any inclosed rooms thereof by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, conveyors, receptacles, or exhaust fans, or other mechanical means shall be provided and maintained for the purpose of carrying off or receiving and collecting such dust.

SEC. 4316. *Hoistways, etc.*—The openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators, and wellholes and stairways in factories, mills, workshops, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, places of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed, or machinery used, shall be protected by good and sufficient trapdoors, hatches, fences, gates or other safeguards, and all due diligence shall be used to keep all such means of protection closed, except when it is necessary to have the same opened that the same may be used.

SEC. 4317. *Inspection.*—It shall be the duty of the chief factory inspector, by himself or his duly appointed deputy, to examine as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter annually, and from time to time, all factories, mills, workshops, bakeries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, places of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used or appliances therein contained to which the provisions of this act are applicable, for the purpose of determining whether they do conform to such provisions, and to granting or refusing certificates of approval, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4318. *Notice by employees.*—Any employee of any person, firm, corporation, or association operating a factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used, shall notify his employer of any defect in or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works or plants, on which or in or about which he is working, when any such defect or failure to guard shall come to the knowledge of any such employee, and if such employer shall fail to remedy such defect then said employee may complain in writing to the chief factory inspector of any such alleged defect in or failure to guard the machinery, appliances, ways, works, and plants, or any alleged violation by such person, firm, corporation, or association, of any of the provisions of this act, in the machinery and appliances and premises used by such person, firm, corporation, or association and with or about which said employee is working, and upon receiving such complaint it shall be the duty of the chief factory inspector, by himself or his deputy, to forthwith make an inspection of the machinery and appliances complained of.

SEC. 4319. *Certificates of inspection.*—Whenever upon any examination or reexamination of any factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed, or machinery used to which the provisions of this act are applicable, the property so examined and the machinery and appliances therein conform in the judgment of said chief factory inspector to the requirements of this act, he shall thereupon issue to the owner, lessee, or operator of any storehouse, factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, hotel or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used, a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence as long as it continues in force of compliance on part of the person, firm, corporation, or association to whom it is issued, with the provisions of this act. Such certificate may be revoked by said chief factory inspector at any time upon written notice to the person, firm, corporation, or association holding the same whenever in his opinion, after reexamination, condition and circumstances have so changed as to justify the revocation thereof. A copy of said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on every floor of all factories, mills, workshops, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, places of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery used to which the provisions of this act are applicable. If in the judgment of the said chief factory inspector such factory, mill, workshop, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or any kind of an establishment wherein laborers are employed or machinery is used does not conform to the requirements of this act, he shall forthwith personally or by mail serve on the person, firm, corporation, or association operating or using such machinery or appliances or occupying such premises a written statement of the requirements of said chief factory inspector before he will issue a certificate as hereinbefore provided for; and upon said requirements being complied with within a period of 30 days after said written statement has been served as aforesaid the said chief factory inspector shall forthwith issue such certificate; but if the person, firm, or corporation operating or using said machinery and appliances or occupying such premises shall consider the requirements of said chief factory inspector unreasonable and impracticable or unnecessarily expensive, he may within ten days after the requirements of said chief factory inspector have been served upon him, appeal therefrom or from any part thereof to three arbitrators to whom shall be submitted the matters and things in dispute, and their findings shall be binding upon said applicant and upon the chief factory inspector. Such appeal shall be in writing, addressed to the chief factory inspector and shall set forth the objection to his

requirements or any part thereof, and shall mention the name of one person who will serve as a representative of said applicant calling for arbitration. Immediately upon the receipt of such notice of appeal, it shall be the duty of the chief factory inspector to appoint a competent person as arbitrator resident in the county from which such appeal comes, and to notify such person so selected, and also the party appealing, stating the cause of the arbitration, and the place, date, and time of meeting. These two arbitrators shall select the third within five days and, within ten days thereafter, give a hearing on the matters of said appeal, and the findings of those arbitrators by a majority vote shall be reported to the chief factory inspector and to the applicant and shall be binding upon each. The expense of such arbitration shall be borne by the party calling for the arbitration; and if said arbitrators sustain the requirements of said chief factory inspector or any part thereon, said applicant shall within 30 days comply with the findings of said arbitrators, and thereupon said chief factory inspector shall issue a certificate as hereinbefore provided (in section 5 of this act); but if said arbitrators shall sustain such appeal or any part thereof the same shall be binding upon said chief factory inspector, and any such person, firm, corporation, or association shall within 30 days after the finding of the board of arbitrators comply with the requirements of the chief factory inspector, as amended by said arbitrators, if so amended as herein provided for, and thereupon said chief factory inspector shall forthwith issue to any person, firm, corporation, or association, his certificate as provided for in section 5 of this act: *Provided*, That in case such arbitrators shall decide against such chief factory inspector, the cost of the arbitration shall be paid out of the funds for such purposes. In case the chief factory inspector is sustained in part by the arbitrators, the cost of the arbitration shall be divided equitably, in proportion to that decision, the appellant paying such share as the arbitrators may deem fair, the rest to be paid out of said fund.

SEC. 4320. *Provisions in case of fire.*—In all factories, mills, workshops, offices, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, places of public assemblage, or any other buildings in which people are employed at manual or other labor, proper and sufficient means of escape in case of fire shall be provided by more than one way of egress, and such means of escape shall at all times be kept free from any obstruction; in good repair and ready for use; and at night, or where lights are necessary in the daytime, a red light shall be provided with the words inscribed thereon "Fire Escape." All doors leading into or to such factories, workshops, offices, bakeries, mills, laundries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, places of public assemblage, or other buildings in which people are employed at manual or other labor, shall be so constructed as to open outward when practicable, and shall not be locked, bolted, or fastened during working hours so as to prevent free egress. Proper and substantial handrails shall be provided on all stairways and in factories, hotels, mills, and workshops, and other buildings where people are employed at manual or other labor. And in all factories, laundries, mills, and workshops, in which females are employed, the stairs regularly used by them shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom.

SEC. 4321. *Fire escapes.*—In any factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or other building of three or more stories in height where proper and sufficient means of escape in case of fire are not provided as required by preceding section of this act, the owner or occupant of said building upon notice by the chief factory inspector or any deputy factory inspector employed in the bureau of labor statistics shall construct one or more fire escapes as the same may be found necessary and sufficient. Said fire escape or fire escapes, shall be provided on the outside of such factories, mills, workshops, offices, bakeries, laundries, stores, hotels, schoolhouses, theaters, moving-picture houses, and places of public assemblage, or other buildings, connecting with each floor above the first; well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength. Each of such fire escapes shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height and embracing at least two windows at each story, and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings; and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs not less than 24 inches wide, and the steps to be not less than eight inches tread, placed at not more than an angle of 45 degrees slant, and protected by well-secured handrails on both

sides, with a 12-inch wide drop ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any fire escape so constructed shall be sufficient. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved by the chief factory inspector, but if not so approved the said chief factory inspector or one of the deputy factory inspectors may notify the owner, proprietor, or lessee of such factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or other building in which factory or workshop is conducted, or the agent or the superintendent, or either of them, in writing, that any such style of fire escape is not sufficient and he may issue an order in writing requiring one or more fire escapes as he shall deem necessary and sufficient to be provided for such factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or other buildings in which people are employed at manual or other labor at such location and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within 30 days after the service of such order the number of fire escapes required in such order for such factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, or other building shall be provided therefor, each of which will be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required or of the plan and style in this section above described and declared sufficient. The windows and doors of each fire escape shall be located as far as possible consistent with accessibility from the stairways and elevators, hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of each such factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or other buildings where people are employed at manual or other labor from the upper story to the roof as a means of escape in case of fire.

SEC. 4322. *Water-closets etc.*—Every factory, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or other building in which four or more persons are employed shall be provided within reasonable access with a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets or privies, for the reasonable use of the persons therein; and whenever male or female persons are employed as aforesaid together, water-closets, earth closets or privies separate and apart shall be provided for the use of each sex and plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use such closet or privy assigned to the other sex. Such closets shall be properly screened and ventilated and at all times kept in a clean and good sanitary condition. In factories, laundries, mills, and workshops and in all other places where the labor performed by the operator is of such character that it becomes desirable or necessary to change the clothing wholly or in part before leaving the building at the close of the day's toil, separate dressing rooms shall be provided for women and girls whenever so required by the factory inspector. It shall be the duty of every occupant, whether owner or lessee of any premises so used as to come within the provisions of this act to carry out the same and to make all the changes and additions necessary therefor. In case such changes are made upon the order of the chief factory inspector or of a factory inspector by the lessee of the premises he may at any time within 30 days after the completion thereof bring an action before any justice of the peace, county or district court, having competent jurisdiction, against any person having an interest in such premises and may recover such portion of the expense of making such changes and in addition as the court adjudges should justly and equitably be borne by such defendant.

SEC. 4324. *Powers of factory inspector.*—The chief factory inspector or any employee of the department of factory inspection shall have power to enter any factory, mill, workshop, office, bakery, laundry, store, hotel, schoolhouse, theater, moving-picture house, place of public assemblage, or any other public or private works where labor is employed or machinery used. Any person, persons, firm, copartnership, corporation, trust, trustee, their agent, or agents, who shall refuse to allow any inspector or employee of the said department to enter or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed 90 days for each and every offense.

Approved May 10, 1929.

CHAPTER 110.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act amends sec. 2594, Comp. Laws, 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 2594. *Definition.*—Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination; or less than 50 employees with medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and the employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured. The term employer as used in this section shall be construed to include counties, cities, cities and counties, incorporated towns, school districts, and other political subdivisions of this State, and such subdivisions may, in order to promote the better efficiency of its employees, insure its employees, or any class or classes thereof, under a policy or policies, of group insurance covering life, health, or accident insurance for such employees, and may pay, or authorize to be paid, out of the corporate revenue of such political subdivisions, the premiums required from time to time to maintain such group insurance in force.

Approved April 10, 1929.

CHAPTER 121.—*Protection of employees in their political rights*

SECTION 1. *Employers not to interfere.*—It shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy forbidding or preventing his employees, or any of them, from engaging or participating in politics or from becoming candidates or a candidate for public office.

SEC. 2. *Violations.*—Any employer violating the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof, be punishable by imprisonment.

SEC. 3. *Damages.*—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the injured employee from recovering damages from his employer for injury suffered through a violation of this act.

Approved May 9, 1929.

CHAPTER 145.—*Private employment offices*

[This act amends secs. 4295, 4296, and 4335, Comp. Laws, 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4295. *Licenses, register.*—[The deputy State labor commissioner is empowered to revoke or refuse a license if the character or business methods of the applicant unfit him for the business, or if the premises are unfit. An agency must report monthly the number of applicants registered, and the number of positions filled during the preceding month.]

SEC. 4296. *Acts forbidden; fees.*—No agency shall send or cause to be sent any female help or servant to any place of bad repute, house of ill fame, or assignation house, any place of questionable character, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes. No such licensed agency shall publish or cause to be published any notice or advertisement soliciting persons to register with such agency and demanding a fee or remuneration therefor, for positions or jobs unless such agency actually has on its books a definite and reliable order from a responsible source to fill such places. No such licensed agency shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notices or advertisements or give any false information, or make any false promises concerning or relating to work or employment to any one who shall register for employment, and no licensed agency shall make any false entries in the register to be kept as herein provided. No person, firm or corporation shall conduct the business of any employment office in, or in connection with, any place where gambling of any character is carried on or indulged in. In all cases a receipt shall be given in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee, the date, the name or character of the work or situation procured, and the name of the party from whom the position is to be secured. In case the said applicant shall not obtain a situation or employment through such licensed agency within five days after registration, then said licensed agency shall

forthwith repay and return to such applicant, upon demand being made therefor, the full amount of the fee paid or delivered by such applicant to said licensed agency, provided said fee is demanded within 30 days after the date of registration.

NOTE.—Sec. 4335 above referred to as amended pertains to the administration of the private employment agency law by the deputy labor commissioner, instead of commissioner of labor statistics.

Approved May 8, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 64; Examination, etc., of plumbers, ch. 142; Mechanics' liens, ch. 123; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 148; Absent voters, ch. 94.]

CONNECTICUT

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 54.—*Assignment of wages*

[This act repeals sec. 4752, G. S., 1918, and enacts a new law so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4752. *Future earnings.*—No assignment of future earnings made as security for a loan or other indebtedness shall be valid unless the amount of such indebtedness shall be stated therein, nor unless the employer from whom such wages are to become due shall be named therein, nor unless the term for which such earnings are assigned shall be definitely stated in the assignment so as to expire not later than one year from the actual date of such assignment, nor unless such assignment shall bear a dated certificate of acknowledgment of the assignor made before a competent authority. Such authority shall not be valid to transfer earnings to become due from any employer except the one named therein, nor unless a copy thereof shall be left with such employer within one month from the date of such assignment, nor unless such assignment shall bear the date of the day on which such assignment was actually executed by the assignor; and no such assignment shall be valid against an attaching creditor of the assignor unless such assignment shall also be recorded before such attachment in the town clerk's office in the town where the assignor resides, or, if he shall reside without the State, in the town where the employer resides. Each certificate of acknowledgment required by this act shall be dated as of the day on which such acknowledgment shall be actually made. Any person who shall intentionally date such assignment or such certificate of acknowledgment as of a date other than the actual date on which each assignment or such acknowledgment shall be made shall be fined not more than \$25 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both.

Approved April 18, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 253; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 173; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 233; Assignment of wages—Wage brokers, ch. 207; Bakeries and the preparation, distribution, etc., of food products, ch. 298; Vocational rehabilitation—State and Federal cooperation, ch. 201; Absent voters, H. R. No. 26 (p. 4815).]

DELAWARE

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 108.—*Free public employment offices*

[See under "Investigative commissions," Delaware, on page 18.]

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 251; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 249; Examinations, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 10; Assignment of wages—Wage brokers, ch. 260.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, 1929

[The only labor legislation of the District of Columbia is noted in Part 1, under the headings: Vocational rehabilitation—State and Federal cooperation, ch. 303 (45 U. S. Stat. L. 1260).]

FLORIDA

ACTS OF 1929

[The only labor legislation of this State enacted at the 1929 session is noted in Part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 13759; Examination, etc., of employees on vessels, ch. 13758; Credit unions, ch. 14499 (spec. sess.).]

GEORGIA

ACTS OF 1929

[The only labor legislation of this State enacted at the 1929 session is noted in Part 1, under the headings: Emigrant agents, No. 306 (p. 176); Legal holidays in the States and Territories, No. 285 (p. 211); Retirement of public employees, Nos. 95 (p. 308), 219 (p. 312), 406 (p. 314).]

HAWAII

ACTS OF 1929

No. 86.—*Wages of laborers on public works*

[This act amends sec. 178, R. L., 1925 (amended by act No. 165, Acts of 1925), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 178. *Minimum*.—The daily pay for each working-day of each laborer engaged in construction or repairing roads, bridges or streets, waterworks or other works, either by contract or otherwise, for the Territory of Hawaii, or for any political subdivision thereof shall not be less than \$3.

Approved April 26, 1929.

No. 103.—*Employment of aliens on public works*

[This act amends secs. 171 (as amended by acts Nos. 181 and 271, Acts of 1925), and 173, R. L., 1925, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 171. *Aliens*.—All officers and employees in the service of the government of the Territory of Hawaii or in the service of any county or city and county or municipal subdivision of said Territory shall be citizens of the United States of America and residents of said Territory for at least one year immediately preceding their appointment: *Provided, however*, That in cases where it is not reasonably practicable to obtain persons with the foregoing qualifications competent for such service, persons without such qualifications may be employed until persons with such qualifications competent for such service can be obtained.

The foregoing requirements shall not apply to teachers in public schools higher in grade than public elementary and grammar schools: *Provided, however*, That in the appointment of such teachers preference shall be given to local teachers of the same standing, grade, or rating as those from abroad.

The foregoing requirement as to citizenship shall not apply to any female person who, having been a citizen, has lost her citizenship through marriage to an alien.

All elective officers of any county or city and county or municipal subdivision of the Territory of Hawaii shall be citizens of the United States of America and shall have resided in said Territory for at least three years and within the respective county or city and county or municipal subdivision of said Territory wherein the office is to be held for at least three months next preceding their election.

SEC. 173. *Violations*.—Any division or department head or any public officer or anyone in authority who shall employ or cause to be employed a person in violation of section 171 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days or by both fine and imprisonment for each offense.

Approved April 29, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, No. 145; Mechanics' liens, No. 207; Sunday labor, No. 94; Retirement of public employees, Nos. 63, 182, 190; Rate of wages of employees on public works, No. 86; Absent voters, No. 177 (sec. 15, p. 190).]

IDAHO

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 5.—*Arbitration of labor disputes—Labor commission*

[This act repeals ch. 105, C. S. 1919 (secs. 2280–2296, inclusive).]

Approved February 7, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination of aviators, ch. 137; Examination of barbers, ch. 261; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 265; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 254.]

ILLINOIS

ACTS OF 1929

Employment of children—General provisions

(Page 429)

[This act amends secs. 1–15, inclusive, of ch. 48, R. S., 1917 (as amended 1921, p. 435), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Age*.—No minor under the age of 14 years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation in, for or in connection with, any theater, concert hall or place of amusement, or any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, mill, cannery, factory or workshop therefor, within the State.

SEC. 2. *Registers*.—[Registers must be kept of children over the age of 14 and under 16.]

SEC. 3. *Posting*.—[Lists must be posted in workroom, containing name, age, and place of residence of minor.]

SEC. 4. *Certificates*.—[Employment certificates are required for children under 16 years of age.]

SEC. 5. *Evidence*.—[Issue of certificates calls for equivalent of 8 years of school work, proof of age and statement must be signed by employer, certificate of physical fitness signed by a designated physician.]

SECS. 5a, 5b. *Vacation certificates*.—[Provides for the issuance of vacation certificates, and for employment outside of school hours.]

SECS. 6, 6a. *Form of certificate*.—[Employment certificate must be in specified form and issued in triplicate.]

SEC. 7. *Receipt*.—[Employers must acknowledge receipt of certificates and return same to the issuing officer on termination of employment.]

SEC. 8. *Enforcement*.—[Department of labor makes inspections; school boards may make complaints.]

SEC. 9. *Work time*.—[Children under the age of 16 may not be employed more than 6 days per week, nor more than 8 hours per day, nor between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Schedule of hours must be posted.]

SEC. 10. *Dangerous employments*.—No minors under the age of 16 years shall be employed at sewing belts, in any capacity whatever; nor shall any minors adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil or assist in oiling, wiping, or cleaning any machinery; they shall not operate or assist in oper-

ating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood joiners, planers, sand-paper or wood polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet-metal and tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, corrugating rolls, such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevator, steam boiler, steam machinery or other steam generating apparatus; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough braker or cracker machinery of any description; wire or iron straightening machinery; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling-mill machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calender rolls in rubber manufacturing; nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery; nor shall minors under the age of 16 years be employed in any mine or quarry; nor shall they be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors, or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in any employment that the department of labor finds to be dangerous to their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved; nor in any bowling alley, nor in any theater, concert hall, or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold; nor shall any females under the age of 16 years be employed in any capacity where such employment requires them to remain standing for and during the performance of their work.

SEC. 11. *Presence*.—[Presence in establishment is evidence of employment.]

SECS. 12, 13.—*Enforcement and penalties*.—[The department of labor and school officials enforce the law; penalties are fines, \$5 to \$200 for various violations; employer not deemed to have violated act if he has obtained a duly attested over-age certificate.]

SEC. 14. *Exceptions, etc.*—[Act not to affect minor lawfully employed on certain date relative to educational requirements; voluntary work of a temporary and harmless character permitted; no minor under 14 years allowed to work more than 8 hours per day nor more than 6 days in any one week.]

Approved June 17, 1929.

Employment of children—School attendance

(Page 726)

[This act amends sec. 274, ch. 122, R. S., 1917 (as amended by page 917, Acts of 1919), by requiring the attendance of children at either public or private school to the age of 16, for the entire time during which the public schools are in session. (The former provision that attendance must be at least seven months per year is omitted.)]

Approved April 19, 1929.

Department of Labor

(Pages 749–751)

[This act amends sec. 5 (as amended by page 335, Acts of 1921) and sec. 9 (as amended by page 338, Acts of 1921), ch. 24½, R. S., 1917, by providing that one of the five industrial officers shall be designated as chairman, and receive a salary of \$6,000.]

Approved June 17, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, p. 198; Examination, etc., of aviators, p. 172; Examination, etc., of barbers, p. 189; Mechanics' liens, p. 547; Investigative commissions, pp. 137, 758, 780 (S. J. Res. No. 23), 780 (H. J. Res. No. 20).]

INDIANA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 76.—*Employment of children*

[This act amends secs. 18, 19, and 21, of ch. 132, Acts of 1921. Children employed as caddies are exempt now from the provisions of the act.]

Approved March 9, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 171; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 162; Mechanics' liens, ch. 113; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 41; Convict labor, ch. 91.]

IOWA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 49.—*Private employment offices*

[This act repeals par. 4, sec. 5743, Code of 1927, and amends sec. 1546-a1, of the same code, and reads as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Securing license.*—Every person, firm, or corporation who shall keep or carry on an employment agency for the purpose of procuring or offering to procure help or employment, or the giving of information as to where help or employment may be procured either directly or through some other person or agency, and where a fee, privilege, or other thing of value is exacted, charged, or received either directly or indirectly for procuring, or assisting or promising to procure employment, work, engagement, or situation of any kind, or for procuring or providing help or promising to provide help for any person, whether such fee, privilege, or other thing of value is collected from the applicant for employment or the applicant for help, shall before transacting any such business whatsoever procure a license from a commission, consisting of the secretary of state, the industrial commissioner, and the labor commissioner, all of whom shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 2. *Application.*—Application for such license shall be made in writing to the commission provided in section 1 of this act. It shall contain the name of the applicant, and if applicant be a firm, the names of the members, and if it be a corporation, the names of the officers thereof; and the name, number, and address of the building and place where the employment agency is to be conducted. It shall be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two reputable citizens of the State in no way connected with applicant certifying to the good moral character and reliability of the applicant, or, if a firm or corporation, of each of the members or officers thereof, and that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, if a natural person; also a surety company bond in the sum of \$2,000 to be approved by the labor commissioner and conditioned to pay any damages that may accrue to any person or persons because of any wrongful act, or violation of law, on the part of applicant in the conduct of said business. There shall also be filed with the application a schedule of fees to be charged for services rendered to patrons, which schedule shall not be changed during the term of license without consent being first given by the commission.

Sec. 3. *Investigation of applicants.*—The commission shall fully investigate all applicants for the license required by section 1 hereof, and shall not issue any license earlier than one week after the application therefor is filed: *Provided, however,* That the commission shall either grant or refuse such license within 30 days from the date of the filing of the application. All licenses issued under the provisions of this act shall expire on June 30th next succeeding their issuance.

Sec. 4. *Fees.*—[License fees \$5 to \$50, dependent on population.]

Sec. 5. *Revocation of license.*—[Commission may revoke license for cause shown.]

Sec. 6. *Violation.*—[Failure to secure license deemed to be a misdemeanor.]

Sec. 7. *Repeal.*—[Par. 4, sec. 5743, Code of 1927, granting power to cities and towns to regulate and license employment bureaus, is repealed.]

Sec. 8. *Exceptions.*—[This section amends sec. 1546-a1, Code of 1927, by exempting certain organizations from provisions regulating fee charges.]

Approved April 16, 1929.

CHAPTER 221.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act amends sec. 8676, Code of 1927, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 8676. *Terms defined.*—The word "employer" as used in the preceding section shall include the advisory, supervising, or governing body or bodies of all regularly organized religious denominations. The word "employee" shall include clergymen, priests, and ministers of the gospel in good standing in any of such denominations.

The following form of life insurance is hereby decreed to be group life insurance within the meaning of this section:

Life insurance covering the members of any labor union or teachers' association written under a policy issued to such union or teachers' association, which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or by the union and its members jointly, or by the teacher or by the teachers' association jointly, and insuring only all of its members who are actively engaged in the same occupation or profession, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union, teachers' association, or their officials: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the union or teachers' association and their members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 65 per centum of such members may so be insured.

Provided, also, That in case an insurance policy is renewable annually only at the option of both parties to the contract, and provided that the basis of premium rates may be changed by the insurance company at the beginning of any policy year, all members of a trade-union or teachers' association may be insured.

Approved April 5, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in Part 1, under the headings: Schools for employed children, ch. 108; Mothers' pensions, ch. 92; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 135; Examination, etc., of barbers, chs. 71, 72; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 70; Cooperative associations, chs. 5, 18, 398; Convict labor, ch. 87.]

KANSAS

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 183.—*Department of labor and industry*

[This act authorizes the department of labor and industry instead of the public service commission to appoint certain employees at stated salaries.]

Approved March 16, 1929.

CHAPTER 258.—*Department of labor and industry*

SECTION 1. *Department created.*—A commission of labor and industry is hereby created to be composed of three commissioners, who, upon the taking effect of this act, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate. Of such members first appointed one shall be appointed for a term of two years and two for a term of four years. Upon the expiration of the term of the three members first appointed, as aforesaid, each succeeding member shall be appointed and shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. In the case of a vacancy in the office of a member of said commission the governor shall appoint a successor to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The governor shall appoint one member of such commission as chairman thereof and upon the expiration of his term as chairman the governor shall, by appointment or designation, designate the chairman of said commission.

SEC. 2. *Duties of commissioner, etc.*—One of said members shall be designated by the governor as chairman of said commission, who shall have active charge of the administration of the workmen's compensation act, with authority to call upon any one of the other members of said commission in such administration, or to act in the capacity of examiner, as provided for in said act. One of said members shall be designated as commissioner of labor and shall have been for at least five years immediately preceding such appointment actively identified with labor in this State and not be less than 30 years of age, who shall have active charge of factory inspection, State mine inspection, State bureau of free employment, supervision of laws pertaining to women and children in industry, and such commission is hereby given full jurisdiction over and control of factory, workshop, and mill inspection, mine inspection, and State free employment bureau.

SEC. 3. *Powers of commission, appointees.*—The commission of labor and industry may employ such inspectors, examiners, superintendents of State free employment offices, and clerical force as is necessary to carry on its duties and shall fix their salaries. All employees shall be under the direction and control of the commission and shall hold their office during its pleasure.

SEC. 4. *Salaries.*—The chairman shall receive as salary the sum of \$4,000 per annum and each of the other members of said commission shall receive a salary of \$3,750 per annum, which salaries shall be payable monthly.

SEC. 5. *Commission as successor of former powers.*—All of the laws relating to the powers, authority, jurisdiction, and duties of the present public service commission as the court of industrial relations, commissioner of labor and industry, State factory inspector, State mine inspector, and director of the free employment bureau and pertaining to the administration of the workmen's compensation act are hereby adopted as fully as though herein reenacted, and all the powers, authority, jurisdiction, and duties pertaining thereto now imposed by law upon the public service commission are hereby conferred and imposed upon the commission of labor and industry, and shall from and after the taking effect of this act devolve upon the commission of labor and industry, and such commission is hereby empowered to do all things necessary and convenient for the exercise of all such powers, jurisdiction, authority, and duties. The public service commission is hereby divested of the administration of chapter 232, Laws of 1927, and where the term "commission" is used in said chapter it shall be interpreted to mean the commission of labor and industry as provided in this act.

SEC. 6. *Travel allowance.*—The commissioners of the department of labor and industry, while acting in the performance of their official duties, together with the officers and employees thereof, shall be entitled to receive from the State their actual necessary expenses while absent from the city of Topeka on official business, which amount shall be paid by the treasurer of State on the order of the State auditor, an itemized sworn statement thereof having first been filed with the commission and approved by it.

Approved March 12, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of beauty parlors; ch. 217; Credit unions, ch. 141; Absent voters, ch. 179.]

MAINE

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 146.—*Department of labor and industry*

(Page 119)

[This act amends sec. 15, ch. 49, R. S., 1916, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 15. *Report required.*—The person in charge of any factory, workshop, or other industrial establishment shall within ten days after the occurrence, report in writing to the commissioner of labor and industry all deaths, accidents, or serious physical injuries sustained by any person therein or on the premises, stating as fully as possible the cause of the death or the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other or further information relative thereto as may be required by said commissioner, who may investigate the causes thereof and require such precautions to be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar happenings. No statement contained in any such report shall be admissible in evidence in any action arising out of the death or accident therein reported. The term "serious physical injuries," as used in this section, shall be construed to mean every accident which results in the death of the employee or causes his absence from work for at least six days thereafter. The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons, firms, or corporations obliged by law to report such deaths, accidents, and injuries to the Maine Industrial Accident Commission.

Approved March 26, 1929.

CHAPTER 179.—*Employment of women and children*

(Page 143)

[This act amends secs. 4 and 5, ch. 350, P. L. 1915 (see R. S., 1916, pages 1650, 1651), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4.* *Time for meals.*—No female shall, except in cases of emergency or extraordinary public requirement as provided in section 3 of this act, be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at one time in any establishment or occupation named in sections 1 and 3 of this act in which three or more such females are employed without an interval of at least one hour; except that such female may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours continuously at one time if such employment ends not later than half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon and if she is then dismissed for the remainder of the day, but this shall not apply to any telephone exchange where the operator during the night is not required to operate at the switchboard continuously but is able to sleep the major part of the night.

SECTION 5. *Law to be posted.*—Every employer except those hereinafter designated, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room in any establishment or place of occupation named in sections 1 and 3 of this act in which females or male minors under 16 years of age are employed, except in any telephone exchange employing less than five female operators, a printed notice stating the number of hours such female or male minors are required or permitted to work on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and ending, and the recess allowed for meals: *Provided, however,* That every employer engaged in furnishing public service or in any other kind of business in respect to which the State department of labor and industry shall find that public necessity or convenience requires the employment of women or male minors as aforesaid by shifts during different periods or parts of the day shall post in a conspicuous place, in every room in which such persons are employed, a printed notice stating separately the hours of employment for each shift or tour of duty and the amount of time allowed for meals. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the commissioner of labor and industry and State factory inspector.

The employment of any such female or male minor for a longer time in any day than that stated in the printed notice, or, in case the hours named in such notice are less than as provided in sections 1 and 3 of this act, the employment of any such female or male minor for a longer time in any day than as provided in sections 1 and 3 of this act, shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section except in cases of emergency or extraordinary public requirement as provided in section 3 of this act, and in such cases no employment in excess of the hours authorized under the provisions of this act shall be considered as legalized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and its duration is sent to the commissioner of labor and industry and State factory inspector. Whenever the nature of the business makes it impracticable to fix the recess allowed for meals at the same time for all females or male minors employed, the commissioner of labor and industry and State factory inspector may issue a permit dispensing with the posting of the hours when the recess allowed for meals begins and ends, and requiring only the posting of the total number of hours which females or male minors are required or permitted to work on each day of the week, and the hours of beginning and stopping such work. Such permit shall be kept by such employer upon such premises, and exhibited to the commissioner of labor and industry and State factory inspector, his deputy, or any authorized agent of the labor department, who is hereby authorized to enforce this act.

Approved April 2, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 204 (p. 162); Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 265 (p. 228); Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 327 (p. 334); Mechanics' liens, ch. 279 (p. 245); Assignment of wages—Wage brokers, chs. 195 (p. 156), 208 (p. 168), 319 (p. 323), 324 (p. 330); Sunday labor, ch. 303 (p. 304).]

MARYLAND

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 265.—*Exemption of wages from attachment*

[This act adds sections 33A to 33F, inclusive, to section 33, art. 9, Code of 1924, relating to the payment of judgments for certain necessities of life.]

Approved April 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 423.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act merely repeals section 53, art. 100, Code of 1924 (sec. 50, ch. 840, Code of 1914). The specific appropriation of \$17,000 for enforcement of the act is superfluous since the adoption of the budget amendment.]

Approved April 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 491.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act amends sec. 18, art. 100, Code of 1924 (sec. 18, art. 100, Code of 1914), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 18. *Evidence of school attendance.*—The school record required by this subtitle shall be filled out and signed by the principal or chief executive officer of the school which such child has last attended and shall be furnished to a child who after due examination and investigation may be entitled thereto; it shall contain a statement certifying that the child has regularly attended the public schools or private or parochial schools for not less than such a minimum period of attendance as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law during any period of 12 months after such child shall have arrived at the age of 13 years and that such child has completed the course prescribed for elementary schools in the city or county in which said child resides. Such school record shall give the name, date of birth, and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school and the name of the parent or guardian or custodian.

The provisions of this section relating to school attendance shall not be enforced against any child who has been granted a permit under the provisions of chapter 192 of the Acts of 1906: *Provided, however,* That such child is able otherwise to meet the educational requirements of this section.

Approved April 11, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 401; Examinations, etc., of aviators, ch. 318; Vocational rehabilitation—State and Federal cooperation, ch. 201; Credit unions, ch. 337.]

MASSACHUSETTS

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 117.—*Payment of wages—Weekly pay day*

[This act amends sec. 148, ch. 149, G. L. (as amended by ch. 165, Acts of 1925), by providing an imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than two months or both fine and imprisonment, for violation of the act.]

Approved March 14, 1929.

CHAPTER 121.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act amends sec. 133, ch. 175, G. L. (as amended by ch. 141, Acts of 1921) and as last amended by ch. 244, Acts of 1928, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 133. *Definition.*—Group life insurance is hereby defined to be that form of life insurance covering (a) not less than 50 employees, with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or

classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, or by duration of service in which case no employee shall be excluded if he has been for one year or more in the employ of the person taking out the policy, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan precluding individual selection, and for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided*, That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employees jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per cent of such employees may be so insured, or not less than 40 per cent if each employee belonging to the insured group has been medically examined and found acceptable for ordinary insurance by an individual policy; or (b) the members of any trade-union or other association of wage workers described in section 29, with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to such union or association, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or association and the members thereof jointly, and insuring all of the members thereof for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, and for the benefit of persons other than the union or association or any officers thereof: *Provided*, That when the premium is to be paid by the union or association and its members jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all members, not less than 75 per cent of such members may be so insured: *And provided further*, That any member or members insured under the policy may apply for amounts of insurance additional to those granted by said policy, in which case any percentage of the members may be insured for additional amounts if they pass satisfactory medical examinations.

Approved March 14, 1929.

CHAPTER 357.—*Department of labor and industries*

[This act adds 3 new sections (9A, 9B, 9C) after section 9, ch. 23, G. L. 1921, establishing in the department of labor and industries a commission for the promotion and development of the industrial, etc., resources of the State.]

Approved May 29, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, chs. 110, 111; Assignment of wages—Wage brokers, ch. 159; Sunday labor, ch. 118; Retirement of public employees, chs. 366, 367; Absent voters, ch. 93; Investigative commissions, chs. 43 (Res. p. 533), 54 (Res. p. 539).]

MICHIGAN

ACTS OF 1929

Act No. 102.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act amends secs. 10, 11, and 23, act No. 285, Acts of 1909, being secs. 5331, 5332, and 5344, C. L., 1915, as follows:]

SECTION 5331 (10). *Age limit—permits*.—[Minors over 14 years of age may be employed during the vacation periods in any occupation which is not prohibited by the department of labor to minors between 16 and 18 years of age.]

SEC. 5332 (11). *Dangerous occupations*.—No person under the age of 18 years shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion nor employed in any hazardous employment, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved, nor shall females be unnecessarily required in any employment to remain standing constantly. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed in or about any theater, variety show, moving picture show, burlesque show, or other kind of playhouse, music or dance hall, pool room or billiard room: *Provided, however*, That any person over 16 and under 18 years of age may be employed in any occupation, other than the cleaning of machinery while in motion, subject to the following conditions: Such employment shall be for a total of not more than 54 hours in any week nor more than 10 hours in any one day. The occupation in which such person is employed shall be approved by the department of labor and industry as not being injurious to health or morals or unduly hazardous. The employer must file the permit or certificate as required by section 10 of this act. This act shall not be construed so as

to prevent children under 16 years of age from being employed by traveling theatrical companies whose employment consists of acting a part in the production of such company, when in the opinion of the commission or any authorized representative, such employment is not detrimental to the health or morals of such children.

Factory, etc., regulations

SECTION 5344 (23). *Change in buildings.*—Factory inspectors shall have power to order all improvements herein specified, such as the repairing of elevators, the installment of wash and dressing rooms, and water closets. In addition, factory inspectors shall have power to order the installation of proper and adequate ventilating devices in manufacturing, mercantile, and other establishments where, by reason of the nature of the work carried on therein, such inspectors may in the exercise of their discretion consider such devices necessary for the preservation of the health or safety of the persons therein employed; such devices to supply fresh air in equal quantities to the exhausted air at room temperature not to exceed six changes per hour or less as conditions may require in such establishment. When such improvements are found necessary orders for same shall be served on the owner of the building or premises: *Provided*, That whenever the owner of such buildings or premises as mentioned in this act be a nonresident of this State said order may be made on his resident agent or the tenant of such buildings or premises. If the tenant be required to make such improvements he may deduct the cost thereof from the amount of rent for use of such buildings or premises.

Approved April 29, 1929.

CHAPTER 154.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act amends subdiv. 2, ch. II, part 3, act No. 256, Acts of 1917 (as added by sec. 9-a, act No. 372, Acts of 1925), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 9-a. *Definition.*—(1) Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 25 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and the employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however*, That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured.

(2) The following form of life insurance is hereby declared to be group life insurance within the meaning of this chapter:

(a) Life insurance covering the members of one or more companies, batteries, troops, or other units of the National Guard of any State, written under a policy issued to the commanding general of the National Guard who shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the members of such units for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however*, That when the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible members of a unit of the National Guard, not less than 75 per centum of the members of such a unit must be so insured.

(b) Life insurance covering the members of any labor union, or State associations of teachers or postal clerks written under a policy issued to such union or association which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or association or by the union or association and its members jointly, and insuring only all of its members for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union or association or its officials: *Provided, however*, That when the premium is to be paid by the union or association and its members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured: *Provided further*, That when members apply and pay for additional amounts of insurance, a smaller percentage of members may be insured for such additional amounts if they pass satisfactory medical examination.

Approved May 16, 1929.

ACT No. 299.—*Employment of women and children*

[This act amends sec. 5330, C. L., 1915 (was sec. 9, No. 285, Acts of 1909) as amended by act 21, Acts of 1927, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 5330. *Nine-hour day.*—No male under the age of 18 years, and no female shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, quarry, clothing, dressmaking, or millinery establishment, or any place where the manufacture of any kinds of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing, or in any laundry, store, shop, or any other mercantile establishment, or in any office or restaurant, theater, concert hall, music hall, hotel, hospital, or operating an elevator, or on street or electric railways, for a period longer than an average of 9 hours a day or 54 hours in any week nor more than 10 hours in any one day; and all such establishments shall keep posted a copy of this section printed in large type, in a conspicuous place. In establishments having a time clock such copy shall be posted near the time clock. Copies of this section suitable for posting shall be furnished upon the application of any employer by the commission: *Provided, however,* That the provision of this section in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to nor affect any person, corporation, or association engaged in preserving and shipping perishable goods, in fruit and vegetable canning, or fruit packing establishments, or students and graduate nurses in hospitals or nurses in fraternal or charitable homes. Such employment shall be approved by the commission, or any duly authorized representative, as not being injurious to the health of the person or persons so engaged. No female under the age of 18 years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment or workshop, quarry, mine, or messenger service in this State between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. No child under the age of 18 years shall be employed between the hours of 10 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m. in the transmission, distribution, or delivery of messages or merchandise.

Approved May 23, 1929.

ACT No. 301.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act amends sec. 5351, C. L., 1915 (was sec. 30, No. 285, Acts of 1909), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 5351. *Speed of fans.*—It shall be the duty of any person, company, or corporation operating any such factory or workshop, to provide the necessary fans or blowers to be connected with such pipe or pipes, as above set forth, which shall be run at such rate of speed as will produce a velocity of air in such suction or discharge pipes of at least 9,000 feet per minute or an equivalent suction or pressure of air equal to raising a column of water not less than five inches high in a U-shaped tube. All branch pipes must enter the main trunk pipe at an angle of 45 degrees or less. All bends, turns, or elbows in such pipes must be made with easy, smooth surfaces having a radius in the throat of not less than two inches diameter, of the pipe on which they are connected.

Approved May 23, 1929.

ACT No. 309.—*Department of Labor*

(Page 831)

[Act No. 285, Acts of 1909, secs. 38-53 inclusive (secs. 5359 to 5374, C. L., 1915) is repealed.]

Approved May 24, 1929.

ACT No. 309.—*Employment of women and children*

(Page 831)

[Act No. 265, Acts of 1889 (secs. 5592 to 5599, C. L., 1915), is repealed.]

[Act No. 152, Acts of 1887 (secs. 5600 to 5603, C. L. 1915), is repealed.]

Approved May 24, 1929.

ACT No. 321.—*Private employment offices*

[This act repeals act No. 255, Acts of 1925, and enacts a new act as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Administration*.—[A State superintendent of private employment bureaus under the department of labor is appointed to administer the act.]

SEC. 2. *Definition*.—[The terms "employment agent" or "agency," "theatrical engagement," "emergency engagement," "employer," "employee," and "person" are defined.]

SEC. 3. *License*.—[License is required; charitable organizations not charging a fee are not included under the act.]

SECS. 4-6. *Application, investigation, etc.*—[Application for license must state name and address of applicant, etc.; an investigation as to the character and financial standing of the applicant is made.]

SEC. 7. *Bond*.—[Bond of \$1,000 is required conditioned on the observance of the act.]

SEC. 8. *License fees*.—[Fees from \$50 to \$200 are required, based on population of city or town of applicant.]

SEC. 9. *Form of license*.—[License shall state name of employment agent or agency, location of office, person to be charged with general management, etc. Application must be granted or refused within 30 days from date of filing.]

SEC. 10. *Posting*.—[Parts of act must be posted in the place of business.]

SEC. 11. *Duration of license*.—[License shall remain in effect until December 31, next after issue.]

SECS. 12, 13. *Suspension, revocation, transfer of license*.—[Authorizes superintendent of private employment bureaus to suspend and revoke license for violations of act. No transfer of licenses is permitted.]

SEC. 14. *Place of business*.—[Business must be maintained at place specified in the license, unless consent is obtained from superintendent.]

SECS. 15, 16, 17. *Classification of licenses*.—[Three classes of licenses are provided for. Each must be hung in a conspicuous place in the employment office; receipts must be issued showing particulars of all transactions; records of orders received and acceptances must be kept open for inspection during business hours; agents are prohibited from sending employees to place of employment unless they have bona fide order; provisions for refunding fees are provided.]

SEC. 18. *False advertising*.—[False notice or advertisement for employees or for obtaining employment is forbidden.]

SEC. 19. *Immoral resorts*.—[Sending any female to an immoral resort is forbidden.]

SEC. 20. *Fraud, etc.*—[Fraud and fee splitting is prohibited.]

SEC. 21. *Violations*.—[Violations are punishable by a fine of \$300 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 4 years or both.]

Approved May 28, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Apprenticeship, No. 309 (p. 839); Mothers' pensions, No. 33; Examination, etc., of aviators, No. 148; Examination, etc., of plumbers, Nos. 202, 266; Mechanics' liens, No. 264; Credit unions, No. 303; Convict labor, No. 309, p. 826.]

MINNESOTA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 234.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act amends secs. 4094 and 4103 (as amended by ch. 388, Acts of 1927) G. S., 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4094. *Employment under 14 years*.—No child under 14 years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any time, in or in connection with any factory, mill, or workshop, or in any mine, or in the construction of any building, or about any engineering work; it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to employ or exhibit any child under 14 years of age in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides are in session.

SEC. 4103 (as amended by ch. 388, Acts of 1927). *Employment under 10, 16, and 18 years.*—No person shall employ or permit any child under the age of 16 years to serve or work as an employee of such person in any of the following occupations:

Sewing or adjusting belts used on machinery; oiling or assisting in oiling, wiping, or cleaning machinery; operating or assisting in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood-polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels used for polishing metal, wood turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet-metal and tinware manufacture, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugating rolls used in roofing factories; operating a steam boiler, steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus; setting pins in bowling alleys; operating or assisting in operating dough grates or cracker machinery; operating wire or iron straightening machinery; operating or assisting in operating rolling-mill machinery; punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill; operating calender rolls in rubber manufacturing; operating or assisting in operating laundry machinery; preparing or assisting in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used; operating or assisting in operating any passenger or freight elevator; manufacturing of goods for immoral purposes; nor in any other employment or occupation dangerous to the life, limb, health, or morals of such child.

No female under 16 years of age shall be employed where such employment requires such female to stand constantly during such employment.

No child under the age of 18 years shall be employed as a rope or wire walker, contortionist, or at flying rings, horizontal bars, trapeze or other aerial acts, pyramiding, weight lifting, balancing or casting acts, or in any practices or exhibitions dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health, or morals of such child.

No child under the age of 10 years, whether or not a resident of this State, may be employed or exhibited in any theatrical exhibition except in the cases hereinafter referred to.

No child over the age of 10 years and under the age of 16 years, whether or not a resident of this State, shall be employed or exhibited in any theatrical entertainment except with the permission of the industrial commission: *Provided*, That under a permit hereinafter provided for one or more children under the age of 16 years may participate in a family group with either or both of their parents in instrumental musical performance not prohibited as being dangerous or injurious to the health, life, limb, or morals of such child or children and not detrimental to their education: *And provided*, That under such a permit a child or children under the age of 16 years may participate in legitimate dramatic performances by adults where some part or parts can only be portrayed by a child or children and where no singing, dancing, or acrobatic performance nor any practice or exhibition dangerous or injurious to the life, limbs, health, or morals is performed by such child or children.

In the event it is desired to employ or exhibit in any theatrical entertainment a child within the age limits permitted by law, during that portion of the year when such employment or exhibition is permitted, written application shall be made to the industrial commission, specifying the name of the child, its age, and the name and residence of its parent or guardian, the nature, and kind of such performances; the dates, duration, and number of performances desired, together with the place and character of the exhibition.

Application for any permit under this act shall be made at least 72 hours before the first performance at which it is desired to exhibit such child.

The industrial commission shall, through its division of women and children, investigate each application and shall have power to grant a permit for such employment or exhibition not prohibited by law and for any period during which such employment or exhibition is not prohibited by law after it shall first find that the health, education or school work, morals and welfare will not be detrimentally affected by such employment or exhibition or by the environment in which the same is rehearsed or given. Such permit shall specify the name and residence of the child and the nature and date of performances and the number and duration thereof permitted.

The industrial commission shall revoke any permit whenever in its opinion the exhibition of any child in any performance is detrimental to its health, welfare, or morals, or is interfering with its education.

Nothing contained in this section or in section 4094, General Statutes 1923, shall prohibit the appearance of any child in an entertainment given by one or

more religious or educational organizations or by a neighborhood association of parents of the children who may perform before it, or in any recital connected with the teaching of the art or practice of music; but this proviso shall not be construed as authorizing the appearance of any child in any such entertainment at which an admission fee is charged unless the entire program is furnished by and for the benefit of such religious or educational organization or neighborhood association at such recital unless the entire program is furnished by the pupils of the teachers sponsoring the recital.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved April 18, 1929.

CHAPTER 260.—*Labor organizations—Injunctions*

[This act amends sec. 4256, G. S., 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4256. *Injunctions limited.*—No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State, or any judge or judges thereof in any case between an employer and employee or between employers and employees, or between employees or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, except after notice and a hearing in court and shown to be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney: *Provided*, That a temporary restraining order may be issued without notice and hearing upon a proper showing that violence is actually being caused or is imminently probable on the part of the person or persons sought to be restrained: *And provided*, That in such restraining order all parties to the action shall be similarly restrained.

Approved April 19, 1929.

CHAPTER 293.—*Private employment offices*

[This act amends sec. 3, ch. 347, Acts of 1925 (and repeals secs. 4246, 4247, 4248, G. S., 1923). The industrial commission is empowered to refuse to issue a license when upon examination it is found that the character of the applicant makes him unfit to be an employment agent, or the premises are unfit for such use, or that the number of licensed employment agents or public employment agencies in the community are sufficient to supply the needs of employers and employees.]

Approved April 23, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 101; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 290; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 270, 386; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 433; Mechanics' liens, ch. 302, 314; Sunday labor, ch. 308; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 369; Old age pensions, ch. 47; Retirement of public employees, chs. 106, 191; Cooperative associations, ch. 171; Absent voters, chs. 29, 168; Convict labor, chs. 138, 348.]

MISSOURI

ACTS OF 1929

Employment of children—General provisions

(Page 130)

[This act repeals secs. 1 to 14, pages 184 to 188, Acts of 1921, and in lieu new sections are enacted, to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Age limit.*—It shall be unlawful for any child in this State under the age of 14 years to be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation except in (a) the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals; (b) agricultural labor and domestic service, or any service performed for parent or guardian.

SEC. 2. *Authorized employment.*—It shall be unlawful for any child in this State under the age of 16 years to be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation unless such employment is authorized as in this act, or otherwise by law provided: *Provided*, That during the hours the public schools are not in session, children between the ages of 12 and 16 years may be gainfully employed except in industries which employ more than six persons.

SEC. 3. *Hours.*—No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation for more than eight hours in any day, nor more than 48 hours or six days in any one week, nor before the hour of 7 o'clock in the forenoon nor after the hour of 7 o'clock in the afternoon of any one day: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any child engaged in the sale of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, nor to agriculture labor and domestic service nor to any work, labor or service performed for or under the personal supervision or control of the parent or guardian of such child, nor when school is not in session to industries which employ less than six persons.

SEC. 4. *Prohibited occupations.*—No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any of the following occupations or in any of the following positions: Upon any scaffolding, nor erecting or repairing of electric wires or lines, nor in operating any railway or railroad engine or car, or street or interurban car; nor in connection with any construction or repair work on or for any railway or railroad, street or interurban line or tracks; nor upon or in the operation of any passenger or freight elevator; nor in the operation of any automobile, truck or motor vehicle; nor in any concert hall, theater or cabaret; nor in any restaurant; except students in high schools, colleges or universities who may be so employed with the approval of the school authorities, nor in any other occupations dangerous to the life, health or limb, or injurious to the health or morale of children under the age of 16.

SEC. 5. *Issuance of permits.*—Work permits shall be issued only by the superintendent or principal of the public school of the district wherein such child resides, or by some person appointed by an order of the board of directors, board of education, or body having local supervision of public schools. The work permit shall show the name, age, sex, place of birth, date of birth, and place of residence of the child together with the name and place of residence of his parent, guardian, or custodian and also the name and address of the employer and the nature of the employment for which the work permit was issued. No work permit shall be issued until the child accompanied by his parent, guardian, or custodian, has appeared in person before the issuing officer and he has received, examined, and approved the following papers, viz: (a) A promise to employ at lawful work signed by the prospective employer of the child for whom application for a work permit is made. (b) Evidence establishing the age of such child, which shall consist of one of the following proofs of age to be required in the order herein designated, as follows: (1) A copy of the birth certificate duly attested by the officer in charge of the birth records; which shall be prima facie evidence of the age of such child; (2) of a certificate of baptism showing the date of birth and date of baptism of such child; (3) a passport or duly attested transcript thereof; (4) an insurance policy dated two years prior to the date of the work permit; (5) other documentary evidence such as a record of birth made in the family Bible, or other book in which the records of the births of the members of the child's family are preserved; (6) if none of the above enumerated documentary proofs of age is obtainable a record of age from the register of the school first attended by such child and a statement signed by the family physician or the physician designated herein to grant certificates of health and capacity to work showing the physical age of the child, if accompanied by the affidavit of the parent, guardian, or custodian. (c) Certificate of the physician of the public school of the district in which such child resides, or of the physician designated by the board of said school district, showing that he has examined the child and upon examination finds that such child is in good mental and physical health and is capable of performing labor without injury to his health and mental development of such child. (d) Certificate of superintendent or principal of the public school of the district in which such child resides, stating that such child has completed the sixth grade of the course of study prescribed for the public schools or the equivalent: *Provided*, That if all other requirements are met the educational requirement may be waived for a special work permit

different in form and color, to be valid only during the hours when the public school of the district in which the child resides is not in session: *Provided further*, That if all other requirements are met, no certificate of educational attainment shall be required for a child permanently excused from attendance at the public school because of mental incapacity to derive further benefit from the educational facilities offered in the public school of the district in which such child resides. Such excuse shall be given in writing by the superintendent of schools or a court of competent jurisdiction and a copy of such excuse shall be sent to the State superintendent of schools and kept on file in his office.

Sec. 6. *Posting of permit*.—Whenever any child under 16 years of age is granted a work permit such shall be mailed by the issuing officer directly to the employer of such child and the employer shall take and preserve on file the work permit of such child, and shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in the factory or where said child is employed, a list of all children employed under the age of 16. Upon termination of the employment of any such child the work permit of such child shall be forthwith transmitted by the employer to the officer who issued the same and the parent, guardian, or custodian shall cause the child to return to school. A new work permit may be issued for any child whose work permit has been returned by the employer to the issuing officer as herein provided, upon the presentation of a new promise to employ showing the nature of the work and a new certificate of good health and capability to work as provided in subsection c of section 5 of this act: *Provided*, That if the former certificate of health was made upon an examination not more than three months previous, a reexamination shall not be required.

Sec. 7. *Form of permit, no fee charged*.—No fee shall be charged for a work permit issued under the provisions of this act. The forms for all work permits shall be prepared by the State superintendent of public schools in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of this act. Such blank work permits as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act shall be furnished to the board of directors, board of education or body having local supervision of public schools of each school district by the State superintendent of public schools.

Sec. 8. *Enforcement of law*.—The commissioner of labor and industrial inspection is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act and all other laws regulating the employment of children and the commissioner of labor and industrial inspection is hereby vested with the power and jurisdiction to exercise such supervision over every employment as may be necessary adequately to enforce and administer this law, including the right to enter any place where children are employed and to inspect the premises and to call for and inspect work permits. The issuing officer is hereby authorized to cancel any work permit when it appears that it has been improperly granted or that the child is being injured, or is likely to be injured by the employment. Notice of such cancellation, with reasons therefor, shall be given immediately to the person, firm, or corporation employing the child and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to continue to employ such child.

Sec. 9. *Evidence of age shown*.—Upon the request of any employer who wishes to employ any minor, who represents his age to be 16 years or more, the issuing officer upon the presentation of evidence of age as herein provided in this act for children under 16 years of age, shall issue a certificate showing the age of such minor and said certificate shall be accepted as conclusive evidence of the age of such minor.

Sec. 10. *Presence as presumptive evidence*.—The presence of any child under 16 years of age in any place where labor is employed shall be presumptive evidence that said child is employed therein.

Sec. 11. *Violations*.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved June 11, 1929.

Mine regulations—State mining board—Powers and duties

(Page 256)

[Article III, ch. 69, R. S., 1919 (secs. 7528 to 7546), is repealed.]

Approved May 24, 1929.

Mine regulations

(Page 256)

[This act repeals and reenacts sec. 7494, art. 2, ch. 69, R. S., 1919, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7494. *State bureau of mines, chief mine inspector, etc.*—There is hereby created a department to be known as the bureau of mines with its office to be located at the State capitol. The governor shall appoint one mine inspector, to be designated and known as State chief mine inspector, with offices at the State capitol, who shall serve for a term of four years and receive an annual salary of \$3,000. The State chief mine inspector so appointed may appoint, with the approval of the governor, two coal mine inspectors, each of whom shall have had five years' practical experience in coal mining, and four lead, zinc, and other mine inspectors, each of whom shall have had five years' practical experience in lead and zinc mining and each of the inspectors so appointed shall receive an annual salary of \$2,400 but in no case shall any such inspector be a person interested in any mine. The State chief mine inspector so appointed shall have authority to appoint a secretary of the bureau of mines, who, in addition to other qualifications, shall be a competent draughtsman and receive an annual salary of \$2,400. The State chief mine inspector and the assistant inspectors so appointed shall be allowed actual and necessary expenses, and the same, together with all salaries, shall be paid out of the mine inspection fund. It shall be the duty of the State chief mine inspector so appointed, to classify, supervise, and direct the work of inspection by the assistant inspectors who shall, at all times, be amenable to the chief inspector, whose further duty it shall be to compile and make report to the governor, annually, on the 1st day of January, in accordance with the existing laws of the State in reference to mining.

Approved June 17, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, p. 124; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, p. 218; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, p. 260; Assignment of wages—Wage brokers, p. 201; Preference for local labor and domestic materials on public works, p. 257.]

MONTANA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 116.—*Hours of labor—Mines, smelters, etc.*

[This act amends secs. 3073, 3079, and 3080, R. C., 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3073. *Violations.*—Any person or persons, body corporate, agent, manager, or employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 3071 and 3072 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1921, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, for each offense, be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$600, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than one month or more than seven months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3079. *Limit on public works, etc.*—A period of eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all works and undertakings carried on or aided by any municipal, county, or State government, first-class school districts, and on all contracts let by them, and for all janitors, except in courthouses of sixth and seventh class counties, engineers, firemen, caretakers, custodians, and laborers employed in or about any buildings, works, or grounds used or occupied for any purpose by any municipal, county, or State governments, school districts of first class, and in mills and smelters for the treatment of ores, and in underground mines, and in the washing, reducing, and treatment of coal.

SEC. 3080. *Violations.*—Every person, corporation, stock company, or association of persons who violates any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$600, or by imprisonment in the

county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 7 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 12, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 127; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 104; Mechanics' liens, ch. 20; Assignment of wages—wage brokers, ch. 112; Credit unions, ch. 105; Convict labor, ch. 173.]

NEBRASKA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 87.—*Employment of children—School attendance*

[This act amends sec. 6508a, C. S., 1922, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 6508a. *Requirement.*—Every person residing in school districts other than city and metropolitan city school districts within the State of Nebraska who has legal or actual charge or control of any child not less than 7 nor more than 16 years of age shall cause such child to attend regularly the public, private, denominational or parochial day schools for a period of not less than six months each year in which the public day schools of such school districts are in session, unless the school term be 7 months, in which case the child shall be caused to regularly attend such school or schools for a period of not less than 130 days each year, unless the school term shall be for 8 months, in which case the child shall be caused to regularly attend such school or schools for a period of not less than 145 days each year, unless the school term be 9 months in which case the child shall be caused to regularly attend such school or school for a period of not less than 160 days each year, unless such child has graduated from the high school maintained by the district in which he resides or from a high school of equal grade; or if no high school is maintained by the district in which he resides, unless such child has graduated from the school maintained in the district or from a school of equal grade. Every person residing in city and metropolitan city school districts within the State of Nebraska who has legal or actual charge or control of any child not less than 7 nor more than 16 years of age, shall cause such child to attend regularly the public, private, denominational or parochial day schools for the entire time each year in which the public day schools of such school district are in session, unless such child has graduated from the high school maintained by the district in which he resides or from a high school of equal grade: *Provided*, That in any city school district the attendance of such child at any time during the calendar year for a period equaling the period of regular term of school in such district within the calendar year shall be accepted as compliance with this act.

Approved March 15, 1929.

CHAPTER 138.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act amends sec. 7693, C. S., 1922, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7693. *Safety appliances, approval.*—All safety appliances prescribed by this article shall be subject to the approval of the department of labor.

(a) The department of labor is directed and empowered to formulate, adopt, publish, and enforce such safety codes, orders, rules, and standards as it deems necessary, in order that all employments and places of employment shall be, in all respects, so constructed, equipped, arranged, operated, and maintained as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health, and safety of all persons employed therein and frequenting the same, as the nature of the employment will reasonably permit. Such codes as may be adopted shall be subject to modification, amendment or repeal at any time, in the discretion of the department.

(b) The department of labor shall, from time to time, create commissions composed of employers, employees, and such other persons as the department may designate, to assist it in formulating, adopting, amending or repealing such codes, orders, rules, and standards. Before any code is adopted, amended or repealed there shall be a public hearing thereon, notice of which hearing shall be given such publicity as the department deems necessary. The depart-

ment may make or cause to be made such investigations and surveys as will assist in the formulation and modification of such codes, orders, rules, and standards.

(c) It shall be the duty of the department of labor to make periodical inspections of all places of employment for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of such safety codes as have been adopted, and any inspector or employee of the department of labor may order the discontinuance of the use or operation of any machine or device which does not conform to the provisions of the code or codes pertaining thereto. The department of labor shall adopt a suitable label to be attached to any such machine or device stating that the use or operation of such machine or device is dangerous and has been ordered discontinued; such label shall not be removed except upon authority from the department of labor; and any employer or employee who uses or operates, or causes to be used or operated, any machine or device so labeled, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in any sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$100. Railroad companies engaged in interstate or foreign commerce are declared subject to the powers of Congress and not within the provisions of this act.

(d) Any person in interest, or his duly authorized agent, may file a petition with the department of labor for a review of the validity or reasonableness of any code, order, rule or standard made under the provisions of this section. The department of labor shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, hold a hearing to determine the issues raised, and shall give ample notice of the time and place of such hearing to the petitioner, and to such other interested persons as the department may determine.

(e) Any person in interest who is dissatisfied with the decision of the department of labor may appeal therefrom to any court of competent jurisdiction to determine the validity or reasonableness of said decision: *Provided*, That the decision of the department shall be final unless within 30 days thereafter one of the parties commences an action in the district court as provided herein.

Approved April 23, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 34; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 154; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 156; Trade-marks of trade-unions, ch. 136; Absent voters, ch. 96; Convict labor, ch. 137.]

NEVADA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 44.—*Employment of labor on public works*

[This act amends sec. 3481, R. L., 1912, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3481. *Minimum wages of four dollars.*—On all public works carried on in the erection of public buildings by or for the State of Nevada, or by any individual, firm, company, or corporation under contract with the State of Nevada, unskilled labor shall be paid for at a rate of not less than \$4 per eight-hour day for each male person over the age of 18 years who shall be employed at such labor.

Approved March 13, 1929.

CHAPTER 171.—*Free public employment agencies*

[This act amends sec. 1, ch. 121, Acts of 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *State employment service.*—The State free employment service of the State of Nevada is hereby established. The commissioner of labor shall also be the executive officer of the State free employment service, and the management of such service shall be under his supervision. He shall have authority to appoint agents, who shall be under the direction of said commissioner of labor, as may be required in carrying out the provisions of this act, such agents being located at convenient points in the State for the handling of the movement of labor of all classes, with the view that labor will not be

congested at any one point, and to use their best endeavors to keep the supply of labor filled at the places where it is desired and in seasonable time.

Such agents may be located at points in the State which will best serve to carry out the provisions and intent of this act, and the commissioner in charge has power to enter into agreements with the governing bodies of cities, towns, or counties which desire such service, to use a portion of the fund provided by the State to assist in the maintenance of any such service put into effect by such governing bodies, or he may establish offices at points where he deems it to be for the best interest of employment, and maintain the same.

The commissioner of labor, in the capacity of head of the State free employment service, is hereby empowered to employ such clerical assistants as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this law and fix their compensation; to secure and distribute the necessary books and forms for keeping a record of the movement of labor, registration and placements and all reports required to be made to that end. The said commissioner is authorized to attend conferences outside the State in cooperation with government officers and other State employment officials, relative to labor and employment conditions, and he shall be entitled to his necessary expenses upon any such attendance, said amounts to be paid out of the State free employment service fund upon approval of the State board of examiners.

Approved March 28, 1929.

CHAPTER 194.—*Mine regulations—Bureau of mines*

SECTION 1. *Office created.*—There is hereby established a bureau of mines of the State of Nevada, which shall be under the direction of the board of regents of the University of Nevada, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The said board shall appoint as director a competent mining engineer to be known as the director of the bureau of mines, and upon his nomination such assistants and employees as the said board shall deem necessary. Said board may also determine the compensation of all persons employed by the bureau of mines, and may remove them at will.

SEC. 2. *Purposes.*—Said bureau of mines shall have for its objects:

(1) To, by questionnaire or otherwise, conduct a thorough mineral survey of the State and to catalogue each and every mineral deposit and occurrence, both metallic and nonmetallic of whatsoever nature, together with its location and name and address of discoverer, owner, or agent; to make analysis of same; to determine its constituent parts, only, for the prospector or owner when so requested, and to serve as a bureau of information and exchange on Nevada mining.

(2) The collection, compilation, and publishing of statistics of all kinds relative to Nevada mining, such as production, values, efficiency, reports, methods, mill statistics, and other things of interest and importance of every mine operator of this as well as other States.

(3) The collection of a library of bibliography of all literature pertaining to Nevada mining and geology.

(4) Experimentation, and publishing of results, of Nevada problems of wet, dry, and electrostatic concentration, dry placer, flotation methods, etc.

(5) The collection of typical geological and mineralogical specimens: *Provided, however,* That collections of geological and mineralogical specimens may be maintained and displayed elsewhere within or without the State.

(6) The education of the miner and prospector through lectures and publications.

(7) The collection of models, drawings, and descriptions of appliances used in mining and metallurgical work.

(8) The consideration of such other kindred scientific and economic questions as in the judgment of the board shall be deemed of value to the people of the State.

SEC. 3. *Cooperation.*—It shall be the duty of all departments of the State government and its various schools of mines to render full cooperation to the bureau of mines in the acquisition and compilation of all such data.

SEC. 4. *Illegal acts.*—It shall be illegal for the director or any attaché of the bureau of mines to receive a commission or to act as agent or broker of, or for any purchaser, owner, or his or their agents of a mining property, or to act in any other than a wholly impartial way while so employed.

SEC. 5. *Annual report.*—The board shall cause to be prepared an annual report showing the progress and condition of the bureau, together with such other information as they may deem necessary or useful, or as the board may require.

SEC. 6. *Disposition of reports.*—The regular and special reports of the bureau of mines shall be printed as the board may direct, and the reports may be distributed or sold by the board as the interests of the State or science may demand, and all moneys obtained by the sale of said reports shall be paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 7. [An appropriation of \$5,000 annually for 2 years is made to carry out the provisions of the act.]

Approved March 29, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 42; Examinations, etc., of barbers, ch. 131; Examination, etc., of hoisting-machine operators, ch. 92; Preference for local labor and domestic materials on public works, ch. 60; Rates of wages of employees on public works, ch. 44; Absent voters, ch. 209.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 93.—*Hours of labor*

[This act amends ch. 176, P. L., 1926, by adding a new section, 42, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 42. *Ten hours a day's work.*—In all contracts relating to labor ten hours' actual labor shall be taken to be a day's work unless otherwise agreed by the parties. This provision shall not apply to classes of labor for which the law now provides day limits.

Approved April 2, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, chs. 145, 177; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 182; Legal holidays in the States and Territories, ch. 11; Credit unions, ch. 46; Absent voters, ch. 102.]

NEW JERSEY

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 5.—*Retirement, etc., of employees*

[This act provides for the creation and maintenance of trust funds by corporations, for the purpose of paying pensions during old age, disability, or unemployment or other similar aids for the relief or general welfare of its employees.]

Approved February 26, 1929.

CHAPTER 90.—*Work in compressed air*

[This act amends secs. 10 and 11, ch. 121, Acts of 1914, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 10. *Hours of service.*—The working time in any 24 hours shall be divided into two shifts under compressed air with an interval in open air. Persons who have not previously worked in compressed air shall work therein but one shift during the first 24 hours. No person shall be subjected to pressure exceeding 50 pounds except in emergency. The maximum number of hours to each shift and minimum open air interval between the shifts during any 24 hours for any pressure, as given in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, shall be as set opposite such pressure in columns 3, 4, 5, and 6:

Shifts and intervals of work for each 24-hour period

Pressure		Hours			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Minimum number of pounds	Maximum number of pounds	Maximum total	Maximum first shift in compressed air	Minimum rest interval in open air	Maximum second shift in compressed air
Normal	18	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
18	26	6	3	1	3
26	33	4	2	2	2
33	38	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
38	43	2	1	4	1
43	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
48	50	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

The employer may determine the time of each shift when the pressure is less than 18 pounds, provided that the total for the two shifts does not exceed eight hours.

SEC. 11. *Decompression locks.*—The employer or person in charge shall not permit any person to pass from compressed air to normal pressure without passing through an intermediate lock or stage of decompression. For tunnels, the rate of such decompression shall be three pounds every two minutes when the pressure is thirty-six pounds or less and one pound every minute when the pressure exceeds thirty-six pounds. For caissons, the rate for any pressure, as given in columns 1 and 2 of the following table shall be as set opposite such pressure in column 3;

Decompression

Pressure		Rate
Minimum number of pounds	Maximum number of pounds	Minimum number of minutes
—	10	1
10	15	2
15	20	5
20	25	10
25	30	12
30	36	15
36	40	20
40	50	25

Approved April 15, 1929.

CHAPTER 158.—*Department of labor*

[This act amends sec. 1, ch. 40, Acts of 1916, by creating a bureau to be known as the "Bureau for Women and Children" so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Creation.*—In connection with the bureaus created by section one of the act to which this act is a supplement, there shall be established in the department of labor a bureau to be known as the "Bureau for Women and Children."

Sec. 2. *Director.*—The head of the bureau for women and children, who shall be a woman, shall be the director of such bureau, appointed thereto by the commissioner of labor, and shall hold her said position pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act regulating the employment, tenure, and discharge of certain officers and employees of this State, and the various counties and municipalities thereof, and provide for a civil service commission and defining its powers and duties," approved April tenth, one thousand nine hun-

dred and eight, in the exempt class thereof. She shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000, to be paid in semimonthly installments.

SEC. 3. *Duties.*—Said bureau is authorized and empowered to make studies and investigations of special problems connected with the labor of women and children, and to create the necessary organization, and appoint an adequate number of investigators, with the consent of the commissioner of labor, and the director shall perform, under the supervision and control of the commissioner of labor, the duties devolving upon the department of labor or the commissioner of labor, with relation to the enforcement of the laws, rules, and regulations governing the employment of women and children.

SEC. 4. *Annual report.*—The director of the bureau for women and children shall annually report to the commissioner of labor making such recommendations as may be appropriate for the betterment of working conditions, which report shall, by the commissioner of labor, be transmitted to the legislature.

SEC. 5. *Appropriation.*—[An appropriation of \$20,000 is made to carry out the provisions of the act.]

Approved April 22, 1929.

CHAPTER 207.—*Department of labor*

[This act amends ch. 92, Acts of 1927, by providing that the commissioner of labor may discontinue unsafe amusement places in cities which have no local building supervision; a registry of all such amusement places must be kept by the commissioner of labor; for violations of the act a penalty of \$200 is provided.]

Approved April 27, 1929.

CHAPTER 235.—*Payment of wages, modes and times of*

[This act amends sec. 1 of an act approved March 16, 1899 (Comp. Stat. of 1910, p. 3050), as amended 1928, ch. 150, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Biweekly pay day.*—Every person, firm, association, or partnership doing business in this State, and every corporation organized under or acting by virtue of or governed by the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six), in this State, shall pay at least every two weeks, in lawful money of the United States, to each and every employee engaged in his, their, or its business, or to the duly authorized representative of such employee, the full amount of wages earned and unpaid in lawful money to such employee, up to within 12 days of such payment: *Provided, however,* That if at any time of payment, any employee shall be absent from his or her regular place of labor and shall not receive his or her wages through a duly authorized representative, he or she shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand: *Provided, further,* That any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation that can reasonably satisfy the commissioner of labor that he, they, or it have a paid-up cash capital invested in this State of not less than \$200,000, and that arrangements have been made with a banking institution for the payment in full of any negotiable check issued for the payment of wages may, with the written consent of the commissioner of labor, pay any such wages by negotiable check instead of in lawful money; any employer or employers as aforesaid who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, for the first offense, be liable to a penalty of \$50, and for the second and each subsequent offense to a penalty of \$100, to be recovered by and in the name of the department of labor of this State. Every district court, justice of the peace, and police magistrate is hereby empowered, upon filing of a complaint in writing by any person alleging that a violation of this act has occurred, which complaint may be made upon information and belief, to issue process at the suit of the Department of Labor of New Jersey as plaintiff; such process shall be either in the nature of a summons or warrant, which warrant may issue without any order of the court first being obtained against the person or persons so charged, which process, when in the nature of a warrant, shall be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons shall be returnable in not less than five or more than fifteen entire days; such process shall state what provision of the law is alleged to have been violated by the defendant or defendants, and on the return of such process or at any time to which the trial shall be adjourned, the said court shall proceed in a summary manner, without a jury, to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing

of any pleadings for the plaintiff for the recovery of such penalty, with costs or for the defendant, and the said court shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, cause any such defendant, who may refuse or neglect to forthwith pay the amount of the judgment rendered against him and all the costs and charges incident thereto, to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding 100 days, that the officers to serve and execute all process under this act shall be the officers authorized to serve and execute process in said court; that said district court, justice of the peace or police magistrate shall have power to adjourn the hearing or trial in any case from time to time, but in such case, except in cases in which the first process was a summons, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court justice of the peace, or police magistrate, to detain the defendant in safe custody, unless he shall enter into bond to the said department of labor, with at least one sufficient surety in double the amount of the penalty claimed, conditioned for his appearance on the day to which the hearing shall be adjourned, and thence from day to day until the case is disposed of, and then to abide by the judgment of the said court, and such bond, if forfeited, may be prosecuted by the said board.

[The subsequent paragraphs contain the form of conviction and commitment; penalties for violations; the signing of process by the clerk of the district courts; corrections in form made by the court; exemption of employees engaged in agricultural work or as watermen.]

Approved April 29, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Assignment of wages—wage brokers, ch. 293; Retirement of public employees, ch. 122; Credit unions, ch. 266.]

NEW MEXICO

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 128.—*Assignment of wages*

SECTION 1. *Acknowledgments, etc.*—Any and all assignments of wages or salaries due or to become due to any person in order to be valid shall be acknowledged by the party making the assignment before a notary public, or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and if the person making such assignment is married and living with his wife, such assignment shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the money is to be paid, and a copy thereof served upon the employer or person who is to make payment.

Approved March 12, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, ch. 107; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 71; Convict labor, ch. 50.]

NEW YORK

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 164.—*Private employment agencies*

[This act amends sec. 170, ch. 25, Acts of 1909 (ch. 20, Con. L.) as later amended by ch. 320, Acts of 1927, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 170. *Scope.*—This article shall apply to all cities of the State, except that the provisions hereof relating to domestic and commercial employment agencies shall not apply to cities of the third class. This article does not apply to employment agencies which procure employment for persons as teachers exclusively, or employment for persons in technical or executive positions in recognized educational institutions; and employment bureaus conducted by registered medical institutions, duly incorporated hospitals or registries conducted by duly incorporated individual alumnae associations of registered nurses. Nor does such article apply to departments or bureaus maintained by persons for the purpose of securing help or employees, where no fee is charged.

Approved March 20, 1929.

CHAPTER 292.—*Insurance of employees—Group life insurance*

[This act amends sec. 101-a, subdivs. 1 and 2, ch. 33, Acts of 1909 (added by ch. 192, Acts of 1918, amended by ch. 129, Acts of 1926) and also sec. 101-b (as amended by ch. 275, Acts of 1922) so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 101-a. *Definition.*—(1) Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured. Such group policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include the officers, managers, and employees of subsidiary or affiliated corporations and the individual proprietors, partners, and employees of affiliated individuals and firms, when the business of such subsidiary or affiliated corporations, firms, or individuals is controlled by the common employer through stock ownership, contract or otherwise.

(2) The following forms of life insurance are hereby declared to be group life insurance within the meaning of this chapter: (a) Life insurance covering the members of one or more companies, batteries, troops, battalions, divisions, or other units of the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, written under a policy issued to the commanding general of the National Guard or commanding officer of the Naval Militia, as the case may be, who shall be deemed to be the employer for the purpose of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the members of such units for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible members of a unit of the National Guard or Naval Militia, not less than 75 per centum of the members of such a unit may be so insured; (b) life insurance covering the members of one or more troops or other units of the State troopers or State police of any State, written under a policy issued to the commanding officer of the State troopers or State police who shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the members of such units for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible members of a unit of the State troopers or State police, not less than 75 per centum of the members of such a unit may be so insured; (c) life insurance covering the members of any labor union, written under a policy issued to such union which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or by the union and its members jointly, and insuring only all of its members who are actively engaged in the same occupation, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union or its officials: *Provided,* That in case the insurance policy is cancelable at the end of any policy year at the option of the insurance company: *And provided also,* That the basis of premium rates may be changed by the insurance company at the beginning of any policy years, all members of a labor union may be insured: *Provided, further,* That when the premium is to be paid by the union and its members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured: *Provided, further,* That when members apply and pay for additional amounts of insurance, a smaller percentage of members may be insured for such additional amounts if they pass satisfactory medical examinations; and (d) life insurance covering only the lives of all members of a group of persons for not more than \$10,000 on any one life, numbering not less than 100 new entrants to the group yearly, who become borrowers from one financial institution, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, or who become purchasers of securities, merchandise, or other property from one vendor under agreement to repay the sum borrowed or to pay the balance of the price of the securities, merchandise, or other property purchased in installments over a period of not more than 10 years, to the extent of their indebtedness to said financial institution or vendor but not to exceed \$10,000 on any one life, written under a policy which may be issued upon the application of and made payable to the financial institution or vendor or other creditor to whom such vendor may have transferred title to the indebtedness, as beneficiary, the premium on

such policy to be payable by the financial institution, vendor or other creditor; and (e) life insurance covering the members of any duly organized corporation or association of veterans or veteran society or association of the World War veterans, written under a policy issued to such corporation, association or society shall be deemed to be the employer for the purpose of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the corporation, association, society and its members jointly, and insuring all of its members who are actively engaged in any occupation for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection for the benefit of persons other than the corporation, association or society or its officials: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the corporation, association or society and its members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured: *Provided further,* That when members apply and pay for additional amounts of insurance, a smaller percentage of members may be insured for such additional amounts if they pass satisfactory medical examination.

SEC. 101-b. *Standard policy.*—No policy of group life insurance shall be issued or delivered in this State unless and until a copy of the form thereof has been filed with the superintendent of insurance and formally approved by him; nor shall such policy be so issued or delivered unless it contains in substance the following provisions:

(1) A provision that the policy shall be incontestable after two years from its date of issue, except for nonpayment of premiums and except for violations of the conditions of the policy relating to military or naval service in time of war.

(2) A provision that the policy and the application or applications submitted in connection therewith shall constitute the entire contract between the parties, and that all statements contained in such application shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no such statement shall be used in defense to a claim under the policy, unless it is contained in a written application.

(3) A provision for the equitable adjustment of the premium or the amount of insurance payable in the event of a misstatement of the age of an employee or other person whose life is insured under a group life policy.

(4) Except in the case of a policy described in clause (d) of subdivision two of section 101-a of this chapter, a provision that the company will issue to the employer for delivery to the employee, whose life is insured under such policy, an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance protection to which he is entitled, to whom payable, together with provision to the effect that in case of the termination of the employment for any reason whatsoever the employee shall be entitled to have issued to him by the company, without evidence of insurability, and upon application made to the company within 31 days after such termination, and upon the payment of the premium applicable to the class of risk to which he belongs and to the form and amount of the policy at his then attained age, a policy of life insurance in any one of the forms customarily issued by the company, except term insurance, in an amount equal to the amount of his protection under such group insurance policy at the time of such termination.

(5) A provision that to the group or class thereof originally insured shall be added from time to time all new employees of the employer or other persons eligible to insurance in such group or class.

(6) In the case of a policy covering all members of a labor union, a notice to the effect that the annual renewable term premium depends upon the attained ages of the members in the group and increases with advancing ages.

Except as provided in this chapter it shall be unlawful to make a contract of life insurance covering a group in this State.

Policies of group life insurance, when issued in this State by any company not organized under the laws of this State, may contain, when issued, any provision required by the law of the State, or Territory, or district of the United States under which the company is organized; and policies issued in other States or countries by companies organized in this State may contain any provision required by the laws of the State, Territory, district, or country in which the same are issued, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding. Any such policy may be issued or delivered in this State which in the opinion of the superintendent of insurance contains provisions on any one or more of the several foregoing requirements more favorable to the employer or to the employee than hereinbefore required.

Approved April 4, 1929.

CHAPTER 296.—*Inspection and regulation of factories and workshops*

[This act amends ch. 31, Consol. Laws, 1909 (as amended in 1921 by Ch. 50, sec. 270, subdiv. 6) so as to read as follows:]

6. *Partitions*.—All partitions in the interior of fireproof buildings shall be of incombustible material. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use, in a building equipped with automatic sprinklers, of subdividing partitions of wood, or of wood and glass, in spaces used solely for office or showroom purposes: *Provided, however,* That where such spaces are contiguous to any room or rooms in which manufacturing is carried on, such spaces shall be separated from such room or rooms by a dividing partition which, including doors, is constructed of incombustible material.

Approved April 5, 1929.

CHAPTER 399.—*Labor law*

[This act amends sec. 18a, ch. 50, Acts of 1921 (Consol. Laws, 1909, ch. 31), as added by ch. 884, Acts of 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 18-a. *Department of labor, inspectors*.—The factory, mercantile, boiler, mine, and tunnel inspectors shall be divided into eight grades. Inspectors of the first grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,680; inspectors of the second grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,800; inspectors of the third grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$1,920; inspectors of the fourth grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,100; inspectors of the fifth grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,220; inspectors of the sixth grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,400; inspectors of the seventh grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,700; inspectors of the eighth grade shall each receive an annual salary of \$3,000.

Inspectors of the first grade who have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the second grade; inspectors of the second grade who have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the third grade; inspectors of the third grade who have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the fourth grade; inspectors of the fourth grade who have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the fifth grade; inspectors of the fifth grade who have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the sixth grade; inspectors of the sixth grade who have served one year in the said grade at the time this section as amended takes effect, or who hereafter will have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the seventh grade; inspectors of the seventh grade who hereafter will have served one year in said grade, shall be placed in the eighth grade.

Safety inspectors of the bureau of industrial hygiene shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500. Safety inspectors of the bureau of industrial hygiene who have served for one year as such at the time this section as amended takes effect, or who hereafter will have served one year as such, shall receive an annual salary of \$2,750; safety inspectors of the bureau of industrial hygiene who have served two years as such at the time this section as amended takes effect, or who hereafter will have served two years as such, shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000.

Supervising inspectors shall each receive an annual salary of \$4,000.

Approved April 9, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, chs. 264, 407; Mothers' pensions, ch. 347; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 54, sec. 20, pp. 70-72; Mechanics' liens, chs. 28, 515; Retirement of public employees, chs. 234, 415, 421, 422, 439, 443, 574; Credit unions, chs. 323, 324, 325; Absent voters, ch. 96; Convict labor, ch. 243 (pp. 564-577); Investigative commissions, ch. 664.]

NORTH CAROLINA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 178.—*Private employment offices*

SECTION 1. *Definition*.—Employment agency within the meaning of this act shall include any business operated by any person, firm, or corporation for

profit and engaged in procuring employment for any individual, for any person, firm, or corporation in the State of North Carolina and making a charge on the employee or employer for the service.

SEC. 2. *License.*—That no person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of operating any employment agency, as designated in section 1, in North Carolina without first making a written application to the commissioner of labor and printing and being licensed by him as herein provided, to engage in such business. Upon receiving an application from such person, firm, or corporation it shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor and printing to make an investigation into the character and moral standing of the person, firm, or corporation. If after such investigation, the commissioner of labor and printing shall be satisfied that such person, firm, or corporation is of such character and moral standing as to warrant the issuance of a license to engage in the business covered by this act then he shall issue a license to such person, firm, or corporation as provided herein.

SEC. 3. *Regulation.*—The commissioner of labor and printing is authorized and empowered to make general rules and regulations in relation to the licensing of such employment agencies and for the general supervision thereof in accordance with this act.

SEC. 4. *Inspection.*—The commissioner of labor and printing is authorized and empowered by himself, his assistant, or agents, duly authorized by him to that effect, to investigate the books and records of any employment agency licensed under this act, when he deems it best for the public interest to do so to effectuate the purposes of this act and for cause to rescind the license theretofore granted by him if upon such investigation he finds that such employment agency is not complying with the terms and conditions of this act, under which it was licensed by him, to engage in such business. Before rescinding the licenses issued hereunder, after such investigation the commissioner of labor and printing, after first giving 10 days' notice to the holder of such license, to appear and show cause why such license should not be revoked, shall hold a hearing at the county courthouse of the county in which such licensee is doing business, when and where the results of the investigation of the commissioner of labor and printing or his duly authorized agents shall be presented under oath, before the commissioner of labor and printing, and the said licensee may also and in accordance with said notice, present evidence to show why such license should not be revoked; and the licensee shall have the right of appeal within 10 days to the superior court.

SECS. 5-7. *Hearings, etc.*—[The commissioner of labor and printing may compel attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records. Subpoenas to be served by the county sheriffs.]

SEC. 8. *Special fund.*—The license fee, charged under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into a special fund of the department of labor and printing and the proceeds of such license fees shall be used for the purpose of the supervision and the regulation of the employment agencies, including costs of investigations or hearings to revoke licenses and the necessary traveling expenses and other expenditures incurred in administering this act.

SEC. 9. *Violations.*—Any person, firm, or corporation conducting an employment agency in the State of North Carolina in violation of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if a person punishable by a fine of not less than \$500, or imprisonment of not less than six months, or both; and if a corporation, by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000.

SEC. 10. *Public agencies excepted.*—This act shall not in any manner affect or apply to any employment agency operated by the State of North Carolina, the Government of the United States, or any city, county or town, or any agency thereof.

SEC. 11. *Application of act.*—This act shall in no wise conflict with or affect any license tax placed upon such employment agencies by the general revenue act of North Carolina but instead shall be construed as supplementary thereto in exercising the police powers of the State.

Approved March 16, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 190; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 119; Mechanics' liens, ch. 69; Credit unions, ch. 47; Absent voters, ch. 329; Convict labor, chs. 221, 292.]

NORTH DAKOTA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 188.—*Garnishment of wages*

[This act amends sec. 7567, Supp., C. L., 1913 (Laws of 1921, ch. 72) so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7567. *Amount.*—Any creditor shall be entitled to proceed by garnishment in any court having jurisdiction of the subject of the action, against any person, any public corporation, the State of North Dakota, or any institution, department or agency of the State, indebted to or having any property whatever, real or personal, in his or its possession or under his or its control, belonging to such creditor's debtor, in the cases, upon the conditions and in the manner prescribed in this chapter. The term plaintiff is used in this chapter to embrace every judgment creditor and the term defendant a judgment debtor: *Provided*, That the wages or salary of any person who is the head of a family and a resident of this State, to the amount of \$20 per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. Every employer shall pay to such person such exempt wages or salary not to exceed the sum of \$20 per week of each week's wages earned by him, when due, upon such wage earner making and delivering to such employer his affidavit that he is such head of a family and residing with the same in this State, notwithstanding the service of such writ, and the surplus only of such exempt salary or wages shall be held by the employer to abide the event of the garnishment suit.

At least two days prior to the issuance of any garnishment summons the creditor shall cause demand to be served upon the debtor and the employer for the excess above the amount herein exempted. Such demand with proof of service, shall be filed with the court at the time of the issuance of garnishment summons. Failure to serve or file said notice as herein provided shall render said garnishment void. The excess of wages over and above the amount herein exempted shall be held by the employer subject to such garnishment from the time of service of such demand and for five days thereafter:

Provided, however, That when a public corporation, the State of North Dakota, or any institution, department or agency of the State, is named as garnishee, such garnishee shall not be permitted to defend the principal action for the defendant upon the ground that the defendant is an officer, agent or employee of such garnishee.

Service upon the State of North Dakota, or any institution, department or agency thereof, as garnishee, may be made upon the State auditor, in manner now by law provided for such service in garnishment proceedings, except that the fee to be tendered and paid the State auditor for making affidavit of disclosure and filing same, shall be \$3.

Any and all fees so received by the State auditor shall constitute a "special garnishment fund," from which shall be paid by him all extra expense incurred by his office in making disclosures in the garnishment:

Provided, further, That the right to garnishee the State of North Dakota or any institution, department or agency of the State, shall not apply to any debt or obligation created or becoming due prior to the taking effect of this act.

Approved March 9, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1 under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 85; Mechanics' liens, ch. 156; Cooperative associations, ch. 101; Preference for local labor and domestic materials on public works, ch. 195.]

OHIO

ACTS OF 1929

Public utilities—Railroad employees—Safety, etc.

(Page 256)

[This act amends sec. 614-3, G. C., by authorizing the public utilities commission to promulgate and enforce all orders relating to the protection, welfare, and safety of railroad employees, etc.]

Approved April 19, 1929.

Assignment of wages

(Page 479)

[This act amends sec. 6346-12, G. C., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 6346-12. *What assignments valid, etc.*—* * * No assignment of, or order for, wages or salary shall be valid unless made in writing by the person by whom the said wages or salary are earned and no assignment of, or order for, wages or salary made by a married person shall be valid unless the written consent of the husband or wife of the person making such assignment or order is attached to such assignment or order; and no assignment or order for wages or salary of a minor shall be valid unless the written consent of a parent or the guardian of such minor is attached to such order or assignment. No assignment of, or order for, wages or salary shall be valid for more than 25 per cent of the earnings, wages, or salary of any married person; nor shall such assignment be valid for more than 50 per cent of the earnings, wages, or salary of any unmarried person.

Assignments of wages shall have priority as to each other from the time same are filed with the employer of the assignor, and the balance due any married person after 25 per cent shall have been so assigned or due any unmarried person after 50 per cent shall have been so assigned shall not be subject to any further assignment.

Approved April 19, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Assignment of wages—wage brokers, p. 43; Absent voters, pp. 333 (sec. 4785-55), 370-373 (secs. 4785-134 to 4785-139).]

OKLAHOMA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 35.—*Employment of children*

[This act amends secs. 7208, 7213, 7214, Art. III, ch. 55, C. S. 1921, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7208. *Age limit.*—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory, factory workshop, theater, bowling alley, pool hall, or steam laundry, and no child under the age of 15 years shall be employed or permitted to work in any occupation injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life and limb: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent any child not a resident of the State of Oklahoma under 15 years of age from being employed to perform or from performing in any duly licensed theater, motion-picture theater, or other place of public amusement if such child is accompanied by or is in the custody, care, or control of a parent, guardian, governess, or teacher, who shall remain on the stage in such theater, motion-picture theater, or other place of public amusement during the performance of such child. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor upon investigation by himself or the agents of his department, or upon the complaint of the commissioner of charities and corrections, or the board of health, to determine what occupations are injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb, and to notify employers in such occupations of his decision, which decision shall be final until such occupation or occupations shall be defined by law or by final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction as safe for health, morals, life, or limb.

SEC. 7213. *Night work.*—No boy under the age of 16 years and no girl under the age of 18 shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 7208 between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m.: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of children not residents of the State of Oklahoma to perform in any duly licensed theater, motion-picture theater, or other place of public amusement.

SEC. 7214. *Certificates.*—Before any child under the age of 16 years shall be employed in any occupation specified in section 7208, it shall be the duty of the parent or guardian of such child to procure and furnish the employer of such child an age and schooling certificate as hereinafter provided in this article. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any

of the establishments specified in section 7208, or employers in such occupations, to keep on file for the inspection of factory inspectors, truant officers, or other persons charged with the administration of this article, such age and schooling certificate for every child under 16 years of age employed in such occupation, and to keep on file and to post conspicuously in every room where such children are employed a register, with a complete list of children under 16 years of age so employed, together with the age of each child as set forth in the age and schooling certificate opposite the name of such child, and also to keep on file and to post conspicuously in such place or establishment, in such form as the factory inspector may prescribe, the time of opening and closing of such factory or other establishment, the number of hours of labor required or permitted in such establishment, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the time allowed for meals, and, if there be two or more shifts in such establishment, the number of hours in each shift during which the employees are required or permitted to work. On termination of the employment of a child so registered, and whose certificate is so filed, such certificate shall be forthwith surrendered by the employer to the child or its parent, guardian, or custodian: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of children who are not residents of the State of Oklahoma, to perform in any duly licensed theater, motion-picture theater, or other place of public amusement.

Approved March 25, 1929.

CHAPTER 42.—*Mine regulations—Lead and zinc mines*

[This act provides for a separate law, applicable to lead and zinc mines only. Secs. 7540-7633, incl., of ch. 63, C. S., 1921, are repealed in so far as applicable to metal mines, and a new law is reenacted governing exclusively the operation of lead, zinc, and other metal mines.]

SECTION 1. *Definitions*.—That the words defined in this section shall have the following meaning when found in this act, to wit, "Mines" mean mines in the State of Oklahoma wherein lead, zinc, or other metals are sought or produced. "Operator" means the person, individual, or corporation charged with the responsibility of management and control of mining. "Mine inspector" means the chief mining inspector of this State and the deputy or assistant mining inspector provided by law for the district in which the mining operation is located, except where the context specifies the deputy or assistant mining inspector.

SECS. 2-7. *Mine inspector, duties, etc.*—[The mine inspector is authorized to examine all mines, and see that the provisions of the act are complied with. The inspector may enter the mines at any reasonable time, but must not obstruct the operation of any mine. He may require the installation of additional shafts and provide for the proper ventilation of such mine. Dust inspection must also be made and proper water lines and sprinkling attachments installed when necessary.]

SEC. 8. *Report of accidents*.—[The operator of any mine must report all deaths and injuries to the deputy mine inspector.]

SEC. 9. *Hoisting engineer*.—[Hoisting engineers must be over 21 years of age and experienced with hoisting engines of the type operated in the mine in which they are employed.]

SECS. 10-14. *Safety provisions*.—[Speaking tubes or telephones must be installed; signal codes prescribed; hoisting equipment regulated; explosives stored in magazines removed from hoisting derricks.]

SEC. 15. *Drinking devices*.—[Every operator of said mines in this State employing 10 or more men shall provide sanitary drinking devices for the use of their employees.]

SECS. 16-18. *Toilets, etc.*—[Dry closets or toilets must be provided at all mines where 10 or more men are employed, and a room properly equipped as a dressing room for the changing, keeping, and storing of their clothes must be maintained; underground stables where livestock is kept must be free of all combustible material.]

SEC. 19. *Noonday meal*.—[All employees are allowed to come to the surface of the ground for the purpose of eating their noonday meal.]

SECS. 20, 21. *Maps, etc.*—[Maps must be provided showing workings of the mine where 10 or more men are employed. A traveling way must be installed at the bottom of every shaft to enable men to pass from one side of the shaft to the other, without passing under the shaft opening.]

SEC. 22. *Women and minors.*—[Boys under the age of 16 years and women and girls shall not be employed underground or in the operation of said mines in this State in any capacity other than clerical, and then only on top of the ground.]

SEC. 23. *Hours of labor.*—[Except in cases of emergency, 8 hours constitutes a day's work underground.]

SEC. 24. *Review of orders.*—[Provision is made for the review of any order made by a mining inspector to the district court in the judicial district in which the mine is located.]

SEC. 25. *Violations.*—[Penalties for violations are fines not to exceed \$500.]

Approved February 15, 1929.

CHAPTER 251.—*Mine regulations—Coal mines*

[This act repeals secs. 7540 to 7633, of ch. 63, C. S., 1921, and reenacts a new coal-mining code, to read as follows:]

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. *Mining board.*—[A State mining board, appointed by the governor, consisting of two practical miners, one mining engineer, one hoisting engineer, one coal operator, has charge of granting certificates of competency under the law. They are allowed per diem for not more than 20 days per quarter, except the secretary, who may be compensated for 25 days per quarter. Board must be composed of citizens of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma.]

SECS. 2-9. *Certificates.*—[Certificates of competency are required for mine inspectors, superintendents, foremen, fire bosses, hoisting engineers, under penalty of fine of from \$50 to \$250, or imprisonment of from 10 to 30 day, or both. Chief mine inspector must have 8 years' actual experience and be 35 years of age. Members of board are allowed \$6 per day and actual expenses. Fees for examination are: Mine superintendent and foreman, \$2.50; gas men and hoisting engineers, \$2; a like sum must be paid for the issue of a certificate. Records are kept of certificates issued, which may be revoked for incompetency, intoxication, or other sufficient cause; a hearing after 10 days' written notice must be allowed.]

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. *Mine districts.*—[Three mining districts are created.]

ARTICLE III

SECTIONS 1-12. *Inspectors.*—[Chief mine inspector must file a bond in the amount of \$10,000. Must devote his entire time to the duties of the office, and see that the State mining laws are executed. The office of chief mine inspector is at the seat of the government, where maps and plans of all mines are kept. Salary is fixed at \$3,000 per annum for chief mine inspector; \$1,800 for chief clerk; and a stenographer at \$1,200. District mine inspectors are elective officers for a term of 4 years at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. It is the duty of district mine inspectors to devote their entire time to the duties of the office; they may inspect mines as often as necessary, but at least every 3 months. They may enter mines at any time, but must not necessarily obstruct the operation of the mine. Reports of all fatal and serious nonfatal accidents must be made to the chief mine inspector monthly. Orders of inspectors are final and binding until reversed or modified by some court of the State.]

ARTICLE IV

SECTIONS 1-7. *Mine foremen.*—[The operators of coal mines must employ a mine foreman who is charged with the underground operations. Assistant mine foremen may be employed in extensive operations. Each working place and traveling way must be visited once a day.]

ARTICLES V TO XIV

Safety, etc., provisions.—[Proper ventilation must be provided, inspections made by fire bosses for gas detection, two available exits for workmen and proper timbering are required, hoisting is regulated, gasoline or oil engines

prohibited, safety lamps to be used in gaseous mines, a check in and out system adopted, and a systematized method of mining conducted.]

ARTICLE XV

SECTIONS 1-3. *Weighing coal.*—[Recognized standard scales must be used where payment for mining is by the quality of coal mined, and coal may not be screened before weighing. Weighman must act under oath, and the miners may employ a check weighman at their own expense, who has equal rights, powers, and privileges in weighing coal as the regular weighman. Penalties are fixed for incorrect weighing.]

ARTICLE XVI

SECTION 1. *Convicts.*—[In no event shall convicts ever be employed in any mines in this State.]

ARTICLES XVII

SECTION 1. *Bathhouses, etc.*—[A suitable building must be provided at all mines, equipped with lockers and baths, etc., with separate baths and lockers for negro employees. Employees furnish their own soap, towels, and locks, and are responsible for property left in the lockers. Failure to comply with this law subjects the employer to a fine of from \$25 to \$50.]

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. *Monthly reports.*—[A monthly report must be sent to district mine inspector, showing the name of the operator and officer of the mine, quantity of coal mined, number of different employees classified, the total number of days worked during the month.]

ARTICLE XIX

SECTION 1. *Provisions for accidents.*—[Stretchers, blankets, and other first-aid supplies must be furnished at all mines. If the mine extends a mile or more from means of egress, one or more inside relief stores must be maintained.]

ARTICLE XX

SECTIONS 1-4. *Telephones and alarms.*—[A telephone system must be installed in every coal mine. Danger signals and alarms must be communicated by all drivers, motormen, and trip riders and every person receiving such notice must communicate it to other persons. Penalties for failure to obey the requirements or willfully giving a false danger signal or tampering with appliances entails a fine of from \$10 to \$200, or imprisonment not to exceed 3 months, or both.]

ARTICLE XXI

SECTIONS 1, 2. *Check numbers.*—[Changing, exchanging, substituting, altering or removing any check number on any car or pit car in or about any mine with the intent to cheat or defraud any person out of the value of his services, is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100, or imprisonment from 30 days to 6 months, or both.]

ARTICLE XXII

SECTION 1. *Sprinkling and rock dusting.*—[Operators of mines must thoroughly sprinkle or rock dust mine when haulage way, air courses, entry, or room becomes so dry that the air becomes dangerously charged with coal dust.]

ARTICLE XXIII

SECTIONS 1, 2. *Use of explosives—shot firers.*—[Storage of explosives must be in a fire and bullet proof magazine. All explosives taken into the mine must be delivered at the working place of each miner by the company. Shot firers must be furnished at the operator's expense.]

ARTICLE XXIV

SECTION 1. *Hours of labor, age, etc.*—[Boys under the age of 16 years and women and girls shall not be employed in any capacity, other than office work, in the operation of mines in this State, and, except in emergency, 8 hours shall constitute a day's work in or about all coal mines in this State.]

ARTICLE XXV

SECTION 1. *Electrical regulations.*—[All wires must be insulated or protected in a safe manner.]

ARTICLE XXVI

SECTIONS 1, 2. *Abandoned mines.*—[The mining of coal within 200 feet of any abandoned mine is prohibited. Provision is also made for the boring of holes.]

ARTICLE XXVII

SECTION 1. *Barrier pillars.*—[The workings of a mine must not be driven nearer than 50 feet of the boundary line of the coal rights pertaining to such mine. Penalties by a fine of from \$300 to \$500 are provided.]

ARTICLE XXVIII

SECTIONS 1-6. *Maps.*—[Maps must be provided by every mine owner showing the operations and details of construction and progress.]

ARTICLE XXIX

SECTIONS 1-3. *Analysis of minerals.*—[The chief mine inspector in order to promote and develop the mining industry is authorized to have an analysis and assay made of coal, gypsum, and asphalt. A chemical analysis may also be made of gases, etc., in the air circulating in any of the mines.]

ARTICLE XXX

Definitions.—[The following terms are defined in the act—coal, face, mine, slope, shaft, drift, tunnel, room, working place, panel, entry, cross cuts, rock dusting, rock dust barriers, gas, methane, permissible, etc.]

ARTICLE XXXI

SECTION 1. *Violations.*—[Penalties for violations are by a fine of from \$100 to \$500.]

Approved July 16, 1929.

OREGON

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 137.—*Employment of labor on public works—Hours of labor*

[This act amends sec. 6718, Gen. Laws of 1920 (as amended by ch. 24, Acts of 1923), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 6718. *Terms of contract.*—Every contract made with the State, county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision thereof shall contain a condition that the contractor shall promptly, as due, make payment to all persons supplying to such contractor labor or material for the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract, and shall also pay all contributions or amounts due the State industrial accident fund from such contractor or subcontractor incurred in the performance of said contract, and that said contractor shall not permit any lien or claim to be filed or prosecuted against the State, county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, on account of any labor or material furnished, and a penal bond, with good and sufficient sureties, shall be required of each and every such contractor to secure the faithful performance of all the usual or particular obligations of such contract, especially the conditions herein men-

tioned, and every such contract shall contain a condition that no person shall be employed for more than 8 hours in any one day or 48 hours in any one week, unless in case of emergency, when no other competent labor is available, and in such cases such laborer shall be paid double wages for all overtime, and such contract shall contain the further clause or condition that should any such contractor fail, neglect, or refuse to make prompt payment of any claim for labor or services, furnished by any person in connection with such contract as said claim becomes due, whether said services and labor be performed for said contractor, or a subcontractor, then and in such event the proper officer or officers representing the State, county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, as the case may be, may pay such claim to the person furnishing such labor or services and charge the amount thereof against funds due or to become due said contractor by reason of his said contract, but the payment of any such claims in the manner herein authorized shall not relieve the contractor or his surety from his or its obligation with respect to any unpaid claims. For the purpose of this act the State industrial accident commission is considered to be a person.

Approved February 19, 1929.

CHAPTER 224.—*Employment of labor on public works—Hours of labor*

[This act amends sec. 6721, Gen. Laws of 1920.]

NOTE.—The section was again amended by ch. 358, Acts of 1929. See ch. 358 for latest amendment.

CHAPTER 297.—*Private employment offices*

[This act amends secs. 6725, 6726, 6728 (amended by ch. 244, Acts of 1925), 6730, and 6737, Gen. Laws, 1920, so as to read as follows:]

SEC. 6725. *Agencies*.—Every person, other than a clerk or employee working for salary or wages only and not otherwise financially interested in the business, who, for compensation, procures, or in any manner assists in procuring, employment or help for another, or furnishes intelligence or information to persons securing or seeking employment or help, shall be deemed and considered an employment agent. If furnishing intelligence or information concerning both male and female persons seeking employment, such employment agent shall be designated as a "general employment agent." If furnishing intelligence or information concerning female help only, such employment agent shall be designated as a "female employment agent."

SEC. 6725. *Licenses; bonds*.—Application for an employment agent's license shall be filed in writing with the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops of the State of Oregon at least 30 days in advance of the date on which the said license is to be issued. Said application shall set forth that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, and the name and address of the applicant, the street and number of the building or place where the business is to be conducted, and the names and addresses of all persons financially interested in the operation of said business either as partners, associates, or profit sharers therein. Said application shall be accompanied by the affidavits of at least 10 freeholders of the State of Oregon, to the effect that the said persons believe the said applicant to be a person of good moral character and capable of exercising an employment agent's license according to the terms of this act. Upon receipt of such application the commissioner of labor may cause an investigation to be made as to the character and responsibility of the applicant and of the premises designated in such application as the place in which it is proposed to conduct such agency. The commissioner of labor or his deputies may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and take testimony in respect to matters contained in such application and in respect to complaints of any character against the applicant for such license, and upon proper hearing may refuse to grant a license. Each application shall be granted or refused within 30 days from date of filing. In all towns and cities containing more than 15,000 inhabitants no license shall be granted to a person to conduct the business of an employment agency in rooms used for living purposes, or where boarders or lodgers are kept, or where meals are served, or where persons sleep, or by any person who is interested in or benefits from the sale of railroad and stage transportation. No license shall be granted to a person whose license has been revoked within one year from the date of said revocation. Before any such license is issued to the employment agent,

the applicant shall first file a bond with the State of Oregon and in the office of the said commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops, in the sum provided for in section 6728, Oregon Laws, as amended, with at least one good and sufficient surety to be approved by the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops, conditioned that the applicant shall fully comply with the provisions and requirements imposed by the laws of this State regulating employment agencies, and shall pay all judgments recovered against him for any violation of the said provisions or requirements, together with such judgments and costs as may be recovered against him by any laborer, worker, or applicant for position on account of any willful misrepresentations, or for willfully deceiving any laborer, worker, or applicant for position transacting business with him as such employment agent, and pay all damages by reason of any violation of this act. Such license shall not be valid to protect any other than the person to whom it is issued. In towns and cities containing more than 15,000 inhabitants no licensee shall employ or permit any persons to operate an employment agency under such license, except a bona fide clerk or employee receiving a stated salary or wage, who shall, before entering upon such employment, obtain from the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops a permit authorizing him so to do. A fee of \$5 shall be exacted and paid for such permit, and the applicant therefor, if found to be of good moral character and a fit and proper person to transact business as such clerk or employee, may be granted such permit, good for one year from date of issuance, upon executing to the State of Oregon a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$100, and to be approved by the commissioner, and conditioned that such clerk or employee shall honestly and faithfully comply with, observe, and obey all the laws of this State regulating employment agents. Such permits may be renewed annually upon the payment of a like fee and the execution of a like bond.

SEC. 6728. *License fees, bonds.*—The commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops may if the applicant for such license be a fit and proper person to conduct an employment agency, and upon the payment of an annual license fee and filing of a bond in the amounts hereinafter provided, when such bond has been approved by him, issue to the employment agent a license for the period of one year. The amount of the license fee to be paid and the bond to be furnished by the said employment agent shall be in proportion to the population of the city or town in which the employment agent has its principal place of business according to the last census of the United States, and as indicated by the following schedule:

Population	License	Bond
Cities of 100,000 and over-----	\$250	\$3,000
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000-----	100	2,000
Cities of less than 50,000-----	50	1,000

If the employment agency for which the application is made is not to be operated in any incorporated city or town, then the applicant shall file the minimum bond and pay the minimum license above specified. No other license fee shall be required of any such licensee by any city, town, county, or other political subdivision thereof: *Provided, however,* Female employment agents, as defined in section 6725, Oregon Laws, shall only pay the sum of \$50 as annual license fee and furnish bond in the sum of \$1,000. That of the fund made up of the license fees as provided herein, \$600 thereof, or so much of said sum as may be necessary, hereby is set aside and appropriated annually to and for the use of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops to defray the expenses of investigating and adjusting grievances made as to the violation of this act by employers, employees, or employment agencies.

SEC. 6730. *Civil liability.*—Any employment agent who sends an applicant for employment to any place where the supposed employment is to be had on information that is incorrect or not as stated in the receipt for fee paid by the applicant for employment, or if the position which the said applicant is to take has already been taken and is not procurable for such applicant, shall be liable for the fee paid by the said applicant and the return of same, and for the return of the fare or transportation to and from the place where the said applicant is sent: *Provided, however,* That if transportation is furnished or offered the applicant by either employer or the employment agent, the said applicant shall recover only his fee: *And provided further,* That any

applicant who obtains employment and is discharged within two days shall be entitled to the return of his entire fee from the employment agent, and if the applicant is discharged after two days and within six days he shall be entitled to one-half of the fee, except in case where it is specifically stated on the face of the employment ticket that the employment is for six days or less: *And provided further*, That the applicant shall have no right to recover, against either the employer or the employment agent, either the transportation, fees or other costs, in the event that the said applicant voluntarily refuses to go to work in the position stated in the receipt, or is discharged by reason of intoxication or other good and sufficient cause.

SEC. 6737. *Appeals*.—Any person, aggrieved by the decision of the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector of factories and workshops, either refusing or revoking a license under this act, may appeal from such decision to the Circuit Court for Marion County. Said appeal shall be taken by serving a notice of appeal and giving a bond in the sum of \$500, within the time and in the manner provided for appeals from justice of the peace or district courts, and upon the trial in the circuit court the case shall be tried *de novo*. Said bond shall be conditioned for the payment of the costs and disbursements of the appeal and the costs and disbursements shall be allowed and taxed as in other cases as now provided by law. Upon the trial in the circuit court the appellant shall be the plaintiff.

Approved March 5, 1929.

CHAPTER 344.—*Bureau of labor statistics*

[This act amends secs. 6660, 6661, and 6667 (as amended by ch. 449, Acts of 1927), Gen. Laws, 1920, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 6660. *Bureau established*.—There hereby is established a separate and distinct department in this State, to be known as the "bureau of labor," to be in charge and under control of a commissioner of the bureau of labor, which office hereby is created. The present commissioner of the bureau of labor shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6661. *Commissioner*.—At the general election in the year 1930 there shall be elected, as other State officers are elected, a citizen of the State of Oregon, who has been a resident of the State over five years, to fill the office of commissioner of labor, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. At the general election every fourth year thereafter there shall be elected a commissioner of labor whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is elected and has qualified.

SEC. 6667. *Salary, etc.*—The commissioner of the bureau of labor shall, from and after the 1st day of January, 1929, receive an annual salary of \$3,000, payable monthly, and is authorized to incur such expense and employ such clerical aid as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The secretary of state hereby is authorized to draw warrants on the State treasurer for the payment of such expense upon properly verified vouchers approved by the commissioner: *Provided, however*, That said expense shall not exceed at any time the amount appropriated therefor. Said commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the State of Oregon in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned upon the faithful, honest, and impartial performance of his duties under this act, and upon the prompt and faithful accounting for all fees of whatsoever nature collected by him or by his assistants or deputies. Said bond shall be approved as to legal form by the attorney general and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The premium on said bond shall be payable from any fund under the control and administration of said commissioner or of the bureau of labor or from any appropriation made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commissioner or of said bureau. Such commissioner shall include in his biennial report to the governor and legislature an itemized statement of the expense of the bureau incurred by him.

Approved March 6, 1929.

CHAPTER 358.—*Employment of labor on public works—Hours of labor*

[This act amends secs. 6721 and 6722, Gen. Laws of 1920, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 6721. *Hours.*—In all cases where labor is employed by the State, county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision either directly or through another, as a contractor, no person shall be required or permitted to labor, except as hereinafter provided, more than 8 hours in any one day, or 48 hours in any one week, except in cases of necessity, emergency, or where the public policy absolutely requires it, in which event the person or persons so employed for excessive hours shall receive double pay for the overtime so employed; and no emergency, necessity, or public policy shall be presumed to exist when other labor of like skill and efficiency, which has not been employed full time, is available: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to State institutions and departments: *And provided further,* That in the operation or repair of any plant owned or operated by any municipality of this State in any city or town having a population of not more than 1,000 inhabitants, any person hereinbefore mentioned may be permitted to labor more than 8 hours in any one day, but not more than 56 hours in any one week: *And provided further,* That nothing in this section contained shall apply to the employment on work funded partly or wholly by public funds, of foremen, watchmen, and timekeepers paid on monthly rate: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section relating to double pay for overtime shall not in any wise apply to labor employed by any dock commission or port commission while engaged in handling cargo for maritime commerce: *And provided further,* That this amendment shall not be construed as any legislative declaration or interpretation as to whether this section heretofore applied to such cases.

SEC. 6722. *Eight hours a day's labor.*—Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in all cases where the State, county, school district, or any municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision is the employer of labor, either directly or indirectly, by contract with another: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall apply to the employment by any contractor of work for any such State, county, school district, or any municipality, municipal corporation, or subdivision thereof, of foremen, watchmen, and timekeepers paid on monthly rate.

Approved March 7, 1929.

CHAPTER 424.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act amends sec. 10, ch. 298, Acts of 1925, relating to prevention of fire hazards in dry cleaning establishments.]

Approved March 8, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Mothers' pensions, ch. 45; Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 352; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 399; Examination, etc., of chauffeurs, ch. 393; Examination, etc., of employees on vessels, ch. 140; Mechanics' liens, chs. 117, 372; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 136; Cooperative associations, ch. 412; Credit unions, ch. 396; Preference for local labor and domestic materials on public works, ch. 144; Absent voters, ch. 177; Convict labor, ch. 133; Investigative commissions, S. J. Res. No. 16 (p. 782).]

PENNSYLVANIA

ACTS OF 1929

No. 41.—*Employment of children—School attendance*

[This act amends sec. 14, P. L. 286, act of May 13, 1915, relative to physical examination.]

Approved March 21, 1929.

No. 88.—*Hours of labor—Women, etc.*

[This act repeals P. L. 68, act of April 4, 1901 (sec. 13630a, Pa. Stats., 1920) relative to hours of labor in bakeries.]

Approved March 29, 1929.

No. 89.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 69, act of April 15, 1913, P. L. 283, act of April 29, 1909; P. L. 832, act of June 9, 1911; P. L. 287, act of June 1, 1887; and P. L. 862, act of July 19, 1913, relating to the employment of minors.]

Approved March 27, 1929.

No. 90.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 30, act of April 29, 1897; P. L. 322, act of April 29, 1901; and P. L. 47, act of March 20, 1903, relating to health and safety of employees in manufacturing plants.]

Approved March 27, 1929.

No. 175.—*Department of labor*

[This act provides for a reorganization of the various departments of the State. The department of labor and industry is contained in Article XXII, secs. 2201 to 2214, inclusive.]

Approved April 9, 1929.

No. 190.—*Mine regulations—Bituminous mines*

[This act amends sec. 5, art. 3, and sec. 17, art. 4 of act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 756 (secs. 15344 and 15364 respectively, Pa. Stats., 1920), relative to extension of safety provisions in bituminous coal mines.]

Approved April 10, 1929.

No. 233.—*Manufacture in tenements*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 34, act of April 11, 1895, relating to manufacturing in tenement houses and shops.]

Approved April 17, 1929.

No. 248.—*Protection of employees on buildings*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 41, act of May 11, 1893 (secs. 13607, 13608, Pa. Stats., 1920), relative to protection of employees on building construction.]

Approved April 18, 1929.

No. 249.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Exhaust fans*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 970, act of July 24, 1913 (secs. 13609, 13610, 13611, Pa. Stats., 1920), relative to the use of blowers.]

Approved April 18, 1929.

No. 250.—*Hours of labor*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 99, act of April 14, 1868 (secs. 13620, 13621, Pa. Stats., 1920), relative to length of working-day.]

Approved April 18, 1929.

No. 254.—*Mine regulations—Bituminous mines*

[This act amends sec. 9, par. 2, art. 4, and sec. 14, par. 3, art. 4, of P. L. 756, act of June 9, 1911 (secs. 15356 and 15361, Pa. Stats., 1920), relating to rock dusting in mines.]

Approved April 18, 1929.

No. 256.—*Employment of females—Factory regulations*

[This act amends secs. 17 and 18, P. L. 1024, of the act of July 25, 1913 (secs. 13556, 13557, 13558, Pa. Stats. 1920). The act now provides for costs and imprisonment in addition to fines for violations of the act.]

Approved April 18, 1929.

No. 264.—*Mine regulations—Anthracite mines*

[This act amends secs. 9, 10, of art. 4, rules 9, 10, and 12, of art. 12, P. L. 176, act of June 2, 1891 (secs. 15136, 15137, 15239, 15240, and 15242, Pa. Stats., 1920), by providing for additional safety measures in coal mines—such as installation of telephones, gates, headgears, lamps, etc. The carrying of matches and smokers' articles into mines is forbidden, and a mine foreman may, when he sees fit, cause a search of the men to be made. When a mine is idle for 48 hours, an examination of every working place is to be made before operations are resumed.]

Approved April 22, 1929.

No. 336.—*Insurance of employees—Group insurance*

[This act adds secs. 415 to 418 to art. 4 of No. 284, Acts of 1921 (P. L. 682), relating to group life insurance.]

SECTION 415. *Definition.*—(a) Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 50 employees, with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer, or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof, determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That, when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly, and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured.

(b) The following forms of life insurance are hereby declared to be group life insurance within the meaning of this act: (1) Life insurance covering the members of one or more companies, batteries, troops, battalions, divisions, or other units of the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, written under a policy issued to the commanding general of the National Guard, or commanding officer of the Naval Militia, as the case may be, who shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this act, the premium on which is to be paid by the members of such units, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible members of a unit of the National Guard or Naval Militia, not less than 75 per centum of the members of such a unit may be so insured; (2) life insurance covering the members of one or more troops, or other units, of the State troopers, or State police, of any State, written under a policy issued to the commanding officer of the State troopers or State police, who shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this act, the premium on which is to be paid by the members of such units, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible members of a unit of the State troopers or State police, not less than 75 per centum of the members of such a unit may be so insured; and (3) life insurance covering the members of any labor union, written under a policy issued to such union, which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this act, the premium on which is to be paid by the union, or by the union and its members jointly, and insuring only all of its members who are actively engaged in the same occupation, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union or its officials: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the union and its members jointly, and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured: *Provided further,* That when members apply and pay for additional amounts of insurance, a smaller percentage of members may be insured for such additional amounts if they pass satisfactory medical examinations.

(c) No domestic life insurance company shall issue any policy of group life insurance, the premium for which shall be less than the net premium based on the American men ultimate table of mortality, with interest at 3½ per centum per annum, plus a loading the formula for the computation of which shall be determined by the insurance commissioner. A foreign life insurance company which shall not conduct its business in accordance with this requirement shall not be permitted to do business in this Commonwealth. Any such policy may, however, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding,

provide for a readjustment of the rate, based on experience at the end of the first or any subsequent year of insurance, which readjustment may be made retroactive for such policy year only.

SECS. 416-418. [Relates to standard provisions for insurance policies, voting powers, policies exempt from execution.]

Approved April 26, 1929.

No. 350.—*Hours of labor—Manufacturing establishments*

[This act merely repeals P. L. 472, act of May 7, 1855, relative to the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments.]

Approved April 26, 1929.

No. 390.—*Mine regulations—Bituminous mines*

[This act amends rule 25, art. 25, P. L. 756, act of June 9, 1911 (sec. 15579, Pa. Stats., 1920). Incombustible material for tamping must be used in all gaseous, dry, and dusty mines. The mine inspector may authorize "cushion" or "air" blasting.]

Approved April 30, 1929.

No. 438.—*Private employment offices*

SECTION 1. *Definition.*—[Defines the terms "employment agent," "secretary," "department," "fee," "persons."]

SEC. 2. *Scope.*—[This act does not apply to associations, departments, or bureaus maintained for purpose of obtaining employees for themselves or their members, and which charge no fee to applicants; or to theatrical managers or agents engaging talent for their own performances; or teachers' or nurses' agencies; or to public employment bureaus; or employment bureaus of any association of manufacturers of the State securing employees for their members, without fee.]

SEC. 3. *License.*—[Unlawful for employment agent to operate without a license.]

SEC. 4. *Application.*—[Applications for license must be made on forms furnished by the secretary of labor and must be attested by at least three reputable residents of the city or county in which the applicant intends to operate.]

SEC. 5. *Posting of notice, investigation.*—[Notice of the filing of an application must be posted on premises, and an investigation made as to applicant's character and responsibility. Provisions are made for protest against granting license, and hearings must be held.]

SEC. 6. *Refusal.*—[Licenses may be refused for the reason that the applicant is not a person of good character or reputation; or because of the unsuitability of proposed location, or other good reason; that the proposed plan of business is unjust or unfair; or that the applicant failed to comply with the law when engaged in a prior employment agency.]

SEC. 7. *Granting of license.*—[The secretary of labor and industry shall grant a license for a period of one year, and must make a final decision as to granting or refusing a license within 30 days after filing of application.]

SEC. 8. *Bond.*—[A bond is required in the sum of \$1,000 conditioned on compliance with the law and the payment of damages occasioned to any person by reason of any misstatement, misrepresentation, fraud or deceit or other unlawful act of the agent or his employees.]

SEC. 9. *License fee.*—[License fees are divided into three classifications, and fees for licenses of each classification are Class A, \$100; Class B, \$100; Class C, \$200.]

SEC. 10. *Revocation, etc.*—[The secretary of labor is empowered to revoke a license for grounds enumerated in the act. Licenses revoked will not be re-issued for one year. The splitting of fees is forbidden. Licenses may be renewed upon same conditions as specified in the original application.]

SEC. 11. *Foreign agencies.*—[Foreign employment agents must file a statement as to where the labor is to be taken, for what purpose, for what length of time, and other specific questions.]

SEC. 12. *Register.*—[Registers must be kept of applicants for work and for help.]

SEC. 13. *Return of fee.*—[A bona fide order for employment must be obtained, and if no employment of the kind applied for existed at the place to which applicant was directed, the fee must be returned within three days of demand.]

SEC. 14. *Employment card.*—[The employment agent must give applicant an employment card containing specific questions.]

SEC. 15. *Receipts.*—[Applicants paying a fee must be given a receipt showing the amount of fee paid, etc.]

SEC. 16. *Contract labor.*—[An employment agent sending applicants as contract laborers outside city must file a statement within five days after the contract is made.]

SEC. 17. *Posting act.*—[The act must be posted in the agency in large type and in language in which persons commonly doing business with such employment agent can understand.]

SEC. 18. *Enforcement.*—[The secretary of labor and industry is directed to enforce the act, and authorized to appoint inspectors. Inspectors must make as nearly as possible five visits to each agency a month.]

SEC. 19. *Inspection.*—[The secretary or his inspectors are authorized to inspect registers, books, records, and other papers at all reasonable hours. An employment agent must file a schedule of fees.]

SEC. 20. *Registration of exempted class.*—[Persons operating under an exempted class must apply for annual registration.]

SEC. 21. *Collection of fees.*—[All fees collected by the secretary of labor must be paid into the State treasury.]

SEC. 22. *Acts prohibited.*—[Inducing employee to leave employment; false or fraudulent information; employment of children in violation of child-labor laws; inducing person to enter any agency by force; persons not to be sent to houses of ill repute; sending out any female applicant without an investigation as to the character of the employer; females not to be sent out to sell liquor; and the frequenting of persons of bad character at employment agencies is prohibited.]

SEC. 23. *Operating without license.*—[No person shall operate without holding a license. Violations are punishable by fines of from \$25 to \$100 or by imprisonment. For second offense fines of from \$25 to \$250 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.]

SEC. 24. *Penalties.*—[For violations of paragraphs (e), (f), (g), or (h) of sec. 22 of the act, penalties by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, or by imprisonment or both are provided.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

No. 450.—*Department of labor and industry*

[This act amends sec. 16, P. L. 396, act of June 2, 1913 (sec. 13497, Pa. Stats., 1920). For violations of the rules and regulations of the department of labor and industry, in addition to a fine, costs are imposed, and for the nonpayment of which imprisonment for not exceeding one month is provided. The department of labor is charged with the enforcement of the law and may institute proceedings for violations.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

No. 451.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Steam boilers*

[This act repeals sec. 19, P. L. 352, act of May 2, 1905 (secs. 13598, P. Stats., 1920), and reenacts a new law providing that all boilers used for generating power or heat in establishments, except farms or private dwellings, must be constructed, installed, and operated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department of labor and industry. Boilers subject to Federal control, boilers carrying a pressure of not more than 15 pounds per square inch, boilers subject to municipal inspection, and boilers used in the operation of oil wells are not governed by this act. Inspectors must pass a written examination, fee \$10; for certificate of competency, \$5; renewable annually on payment of fee of \$2. Inspection of insured boilers may be made by an employee of the insurance company; inspection of uninsured boiler to be made by an inspector of labor department. Boilers must be inspected once a year while operating and once while not under pressure. An annual certificate for operation is issued for a fee of \$1. Internal and external inspection, not under pressure, fee of \$5, and an additional 10 cents for every square foot of grate area in excess of 10 square feet; external inspection of boiler while

under operating conditions, \$2.50; inspection of miniature boiler, \$2; hydrostatic test, \$5. Adequate and sufficient exits must be provided from all boiler rooms. Penalties for violations are provided by fine or imprisonment.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

No. 452.—*Factory regulations, etc., elevators*

[This act repeals sec. 12, P. L. 352, act of May 2, 1905 (sec. 13592, Pa. Stats., 1920), amended by No. 37, Acts of 1925, and reenacts a new law regulating construction, equipment, maintenance, operation, and inspection of elevators outside of cities of the first, second, and second A classes. All elevators, dumb-waiters, escalators, gravity elevators, hoists, and other lifting or lowering apparatus must be safely constructed in accordance with the rules, regulations, and specifications of the department of labor and industry. Inspectors must pass a written examination, fee \$10, and secure a certificate, fee \$5; renewable annually on payment of fee of \$2. Inspection of insured elevators may be made by an employee of an insurance company; inspection of uninsured elevators shall be made by an inspector of the labor department. Inspection fees range from \$1 to \$12. Periodic inspections are required and no elevator may be operated without a certificate posted in the elevator car or cage. Enforcement and prosecutions for violation are by the labor department. Penalties for violations are provided by a fine or imprisonment.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

No. 453.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act amends secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, and 15 of No. 299, Acts of 1927 (P. L. 465), by strengthening the safety code for the prevention of fire hazards in cities not of first class, second class, and second class A; and provides for the enforcement of the act by giving inspectors of the department of labor the right of entry.]

Approved May 2, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, No. 102; Mothers' pensions, No. 367; Examination, etc., of aviators, No. 316; Mechanics' liens, No. 433; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, Nos. 114, 490; Bakeries and the preparation, distribution, etc., of food products, No. 240; Retirement of public employees, Nos. 101, 369, 447 (secs. 311-326), 565; Cooperative associations, Nos. 211, 215; Industrial police, No. 243.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ACTS OF 1929

[The only labor legislation enacted at the 1927-28 session is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, No. 3377; Examination, etc., of employees on vessels, No. 3426; Retirement of public employees, No. 3360; Investigative commissions, p. 469 (vol. 24), C. R. No. 11.]

PORTO RICO

ACTS OF 1929

No. 37.—*Factory, etc., regulations—First-aid provisions*

[This act amends secs. 1 and 3, act No. 41, Acts of 1917 (as amended by act No. 16, Acts of 1928), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Scope of law.*—That every owner of a sugar factory, dock, factory, workshop, electric or hydraulic plant, or building where power-driven machinery is used, boxing stadium, or race track, whether inside or outside of the urban zone, whose employees exceed 50 in number, is hereby obliged to provide a dispensary sufficiently stocked with medicines and an emergency room for cases of accident: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section, in so far as the maintenance of an emergency room is concerned, shall not be appli-

cable to dressmaking establishments where only small motors are used for the operation of sewing machines: *Provided*, That such motors are so covered as to prevent danger to the operators in such establishments.

SEC. 3. *Physician*.—It shall be the duty of every owner of a sugar factory, dock, factory, workshop, boxing stadium, electric or hydraulic plant where power-driven machinery is used, or race track, whether inside or outside of the urban zone, whose employees exceed 50 in number, to contract for the services of a physician and a minor surgeon (*practicante*) or nurse, duly authorized, for such accidents as may occur: *Provided*, That said minor surgeon (*practicante*) or nurse shall be at the factory, workshop, dock, etc., during work hours: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to dressmaking establishments where only small motors are used for the operation of sewing machines, provided that such motors are so covered as to prevent danger to the operators in such establishments.

Approved April 25, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of plumbers, No. 16a; Investigative commissions, J. R. No. 16 (spec. sess. p. 84).]

RHODE ISLAND

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 1310.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Duties of factory inspectors*

[This act amends sec. 3, ch. 85, G. L. 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3. *Inspectors*.—Clause A. The governor shall during the January session, A. D. 1923, and in the month of January every third year thereafter, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, one chief factory inspector, one deputy chief factory inspector, and three assistant factory inspectors, one of whom shall be a woman, whose term of office shall be three years and until their successors shall be so appointed and qualified: *Provided*, That the term of office of the present factory inspectors shall not be changed. Any vacancy which may occur in said offices when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Clause B. Said inspectors shall be empowered to visit and inspect at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops, and other establishments in this State subject to the provisions of this chapter, and shall report to the general assembly of this State at its January session, in each year, including in said reports the name of the factories and the number of such hands employed.

Clause C. Every person, firm, or corporation now or hereafter doing business in this State employing five or more persons shall forthwith furnish the chief factory inspector his or its name, the character of his or its business, and the address at which it is conducted, and shall forthwith report to him any change in the same.

Clause D. Every person, firm or corporation doing business in this State, employing five or more persons, shall during the months of April and October in each year report in writing to said inspector the number of his or its employees, classified by sex, as adults, and as minors under 16 years of age, on blanks to be furnished by said inspectors.

Clause E. It shall also be the duty of said inspectors to enforce the provisions of this chapter and prosecute all violations of the same before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State. The name and residence of any child found working without the certificate provided for in section 1 of this chapter shall be reported by the chief factory inspector to the school committee in the city or town where such child resides.

Clause F. Said inspectors shall devote their whole time and attention to the duties of their respective offices, under the direction of the chief factory inspector, and in his absence or inability to serve, under the direction of the deputy chief factory inspector.

Clause G. The annual salary of the chief factory inspector shall be \$3,000; of the deputy chief factory inspector, \$2,500; and of each of the three assistant factory inspectors, \$2,000.

Approved March 21, 1929.

CHAPTER 1311.—*Factory, etc., regulation—Inspection*

[This act amends sec. 4, ch. 85, G. L., 1923 (as amended by ch. 638, Acts of 1925), by authorizing the general assembly to appropriate annually necessary funds for expenses of department and factory inspectors, instead of the specified appropriation as heretofore.]

Approved March 21, 1929.

CHAPTER 1316.—*Employment of women and children—Hours of labor*

[This act amends ch. 85, G. L., 1923 (as amended by ch. 1231, Acts of 1928), by adding a new section (39) providing that the provisions of section 35 shall not apply to women working by shifts during different periods or parts of the day in the employ of a public utility.]

Approved March 29, 1929.

CHAPTER 1331, SEC. 3.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Inspection*

[This section of the act amends sec. 10, ch. 85, G. L., 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 10. *Appeal from inspector's orders.*—Any person who is aggrieved by any order of said inspectors may appeal therefrom to the district court of the judicial district in which the building which is the subject of the order is situated, by filing his reasons of appeal within seven days after the date of the order appealed from, and by giving notice thereof to the inspector who made the order within 48 hours after filing said reasons of appeal; and said court shall proceed to hear the said appeal at its first session after such notice shall have been given, and shall approve, modify, or revoke said order as it may deem right, subject, however, to the right of an appeal after decision as prescribed for the claiming of an appeal in civil actions. And any such decisions of said court from which an appeal is not claimed shall be final and conclusive.

Approved April 4, 1929.

CHAPTER 1362.—*Bureau of labor, etc.*

[This act amends sec. 3, ch. 87, G. L., 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 3. *Assistants, etc.*—Said commissioner may employ such assistants and incur such expenses incident to the proper discharge of the duties of his office, but no assistant shall be paid more than \$5 per day in addition to necessary traveling expenses, and the general assembly shall annually appropriate such amount as it may deem necessary for the purpose of paying said salaries and expenses. The salary provided for said commissioner shall be in addition to the compensation fixed by the general assembly for said commissioner for taking the census.

An appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the act during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929, is provided.

Approved April 16, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the heading: Mechanics' liens, ch. 1354.]

SOUTH CAROLINA

ACTS OF 1929

No. 249.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Company houses—Sanitation*

[This act provides that textile manufacturers must install sewerage systems in company houses, for the protection of public health.]

Approved April 9, 1929.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ACTS OF 1929

[The only labor legislation of this State enacted at the 1929 session is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 70; Examination, etc., of beauty parlors, ch. 94; Cooperative associations, chs. 89, 90; Absent voters, ch. 114; Convict labor, chs. 107, 236.]

TENNESSEE

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 28.—*Mine regulations—Inspection fees*

[This act repeals so much of sec. 35 of ch. 237, Acts of 1903 (as amended by ch. 13, sec. 6, Acts of 1915) and so much of sec. 34, ch. 169, Acts of 1915 as fixes fees for the inspection of coal mines. See also sec. 338a-44, Thompson's Shannon's Code of 1918. The intent of the act is to repeal all acts in which fees were required for the inspection of coal mines.]

Approved February 21, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examinations, etc., of barbers, ch. 118; Investigative commissions, S. J. Res. No. 17 (p. 547).]

TEXAS

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 156.—*Railroads—Removal of shops and terminals*

[This act amends art. 6286, ch. 2, title 112, R. C. S., 1925, so as to read as follows:]

ARTICLE 6286 (6435) (4376). *Removal*.—After the passage of this act, no railroad company shall change the location of its general offices, machine shops, roundhouses, or home terminals, save with the consent and approval of the Railroad Commission of Texas, and this shall apply also to receivers, and to purchasers of the franchises and properties of railroad companies, and to new corporations, formed by such purchasers or their assigns. The commission shall not consent to, or approve of, any removal or change of location in conflict with the restrictions of the first article of this chapter. No consent or approval of the commission shall be required before the return of general offices, machine shops, roundhouses, or home terminals to previous locations, when ordered or required under judgments in suits now pending in trial or appellate courts.

Approved March 2, 1929.

CHAPTER 180.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act amends ch. 42, Acts of 1925, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Age limit*.—Any person, or any agent or employee of any person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of 15 years to labor in or about any factory, mill, workshop, laundry, or in messenger service in towns and cities of more than 15,000 population, according to the preceding Federal census, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or be imprisoned in jail for not more than 60 days.

SEC. 2. *Prohibited employment*.—Any person, or agent or employee of any person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter employ any child under the age of 17 years to labor in any mine, quarry, or place where explosives are used, or who, having control or employment of such child, shall send or cause to be sent, or who shall permit any person, firm, or corporation, their agents or employees to send any such child under the age of 17 years to any disorderly house, bawdy house, assignation house, or place of amusement conducted for immoral purposes, the character or reputation of which could have been ascertained upon reasonable inquiry on the part of such person, firm, or corporation

having the control of such child, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned in jail not to exceed 60 days.

Sec. 3. *Same.*—It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation, their agents or employees, doing a messenger or delivery business, or whose employees may be required to deliver any message, package, merchandise, or other thing, having in their employ or under their control, any child under the age of 17 years, before sending any such child on such errand, to first ascertain if such child is being sent or is to be sent to any place prohibited in section 2 of this act. Failure or refusal to comply with this section shall subject any person or the agents or employees of any person, firm, or corporation having the control of such child or children, to the penalties provided in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 4. *Work time.*—Any person, firm, or corporation, their agents or employees, having in their employ or under their control any child under the age of 15 years, who shall require or permit any such child to work or be on duty for more than 8 hours in any one calendar day, or for more than 48 hours in any one week, or who shall cause or permit such child to work between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, or be imprisoned in jail not to exceed 60 days.

Sec. 5. *Children of dependent widows, etc.*—Upon application being made to the county judge of any county in which any child over the age of 12 years shall reside, the earnings of which child are necessary for the support of itself, its mother when widowed or in needy circumstances, invalid father, or of other children younger than the child for whom the permit is sought, the said county judge may upon the affidavit of such child or its parents or guardian, that the child for whom the permit is sought is over 12 years of age, that the said child has completed the fifth grade in a public school, or its equivalent, and that it shall not be employed in or around any mill, factory, workshop, or other place where dangerous machinery is used, nor in any mine, quarry, or other place where explosives are used, or where the moral or physical condition of such child is liable to be injured, and that the earnings of such child are necessary for the support of such invalid parent, widowed mother or mother in needy circumstances, or of younger children, and that such support can not be obtained in any other manner, and that suitable employment has been obtained for such child, which affidavit shall be accompanied by the certificate of a licensed physician showing that such child is physically able to perform the work or labor for which the permit is sought, issue a permit for such child to enter such employment. Every person, firm, or corporation employing any such child between the ages of 12 years and 15 years shall post in a conspicuous place where such child is employed, the permit issued by the county judge: *Provided*, That no permit shall be issued for a longer period than 12 months, but may be renewed from time to time upon satisfactory evidence being produced that the conditions under which the former permit was issued still exist, and that no physical or moral injury has resulted to such child by reason of its employment. In every case where a permit is sought for any child between the ages of 12 years and 15 years, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge or control of such child shall appear before the county judge in person with such child for whom a permit is sought before such permit shall be issued. Nothing in this act shall prevent the working of school children of any age from June 1 to September 1 of each year except that they shall not be permitted to work in factory, mill, workshop, and the places mentioned in sections 2 and 5 of this act; nor shall their hours of labor conflict with section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. *Enforcement.*—The commissioner of labor statistics, or any of his deputies or inspectors shall have free access during working hours to all places where children or minors are employed, and any owner, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person in authority, who shall refuse to admit, or in any way hinder or deter the said commissioners or any of his deputies or inspectors from entering or remaining in such place, or from collecting information with respect to the employment of children as provided in this act, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 7. *Exemptions.*—Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the employment by any person of nurses, maids, yard servants, or others for private homes and families, regardless of their ages, nor apply to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nothing in this act shall apply to the employment of children for farm labor, or to hours which children may work on farms, nor shall anything in this act be construed as affecting the employment

of children on farms, ranches, dairies, or other agricultural or stock-raising pursuits, nor shall any person be guilty under this act where the child employed is permitted to work under the provisions of this act.

Approved March 2, 1929.

CHAPTER 189.—*Enticing employees, etc.*

SECTION 1. Removing laborer forbidden.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to go on the premises or plantation of any citizen of this State in the nighttime or between sunset and sunrise and move or assist in moving any laborer or tenant or the effects or property of any laborer or tenant therefrom without the consent of the owner or proprietor of said premises or plantation.

SEC. 2. Exception.—That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the discharge of a civil or military order.

SEC. 3. Violations.—That any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or both by such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 18, 1929.

CHAPTER 245.—*Blacklisting*

[This act amends art. 5196, R. C. S., 1925, so as to read as follows:]

ARTICLE 5196. Discrimination.—Either or any of the following acts shall constitute discrimination against persons seeking employment:

1. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of any such corporation or receiver, shall blacklist, prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word, printing, sign, list or other means, directly or indirectly, any discharged employee, or any employee who may have voluntarily left said corporation's services, from obtaining employment with any other person, company, or corporation, except by truthfully stating in writing, on request of such former employee or other persons to whom such former employee has applied for employment, the reason why such employee was discharged, and why his relationship to such company ceased.

2. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver shall, by any means, directly or indirectly, communicate to any other person or corporation any information in regard to a person who may seek employment of such person or corporation, and fails to give such person in regard to whom the communication may be made, within 10 days after demand therefor, a complete copy of such communication, if in writing, and a true statement thereof if by sign or other means not in writing, and the names and addresses of all persons or corporations to whom said communication shall have been made: *Provided*, That if such information is furnished at the request of a person other than the employee, a copy of the information so furnished shall be mailed to such employee at his last known address.

3. Where any corporation, or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any agent or employee of such corporation or receiver, shall have discharged an employee, and such employee demands a statement in writing of the cause of his discharge, and such corporation, receiver, agent, or employee thereof fails to furnish a true statement of the same to such discharged employee, within 10 days after such demand, or where any corporation or receiver of the same, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver shall fail, within 10 days after written demand for the same, to furnish to any employee voluntarily leaving the service of such corporation or receiver, a statement in writing that such employee did leave such service voluntarily, or where any corporation or receiver of the same, doing business within this State, shall fail to show in any statement under the provision of this title the number of years and months during which such employee was in the service of the said corporation or receiver in each and every separate capacity or position in which he was employed, and whether his services were satisfactory in each such capacity or not, or where any such corporation or receiver shall fail within 10 days after written demand for the same to furnish to any such employee a true copy of the statement originally given to such employee for his use in case he shall have lost or is otherwise deprived of the use of the said original statement.

4. Where any corporation, or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any agent or officer of the same, shall have received any request, notice, or communication, either in writing or otherwise, from any person, company, or corporation, preventing, or calculated to prevent, the employment of a person seeking employment, and shall fail to furnish to such person seeking employment, within 10 days after a demand in writing therefor, a true statement of such request, notice, or communication, and, if in writing, a true copy of same, and, if otherwise than in writing, a true statement thereof, and a true interpretation of its meaning, and the names and addresses of the persons, company, or corporation furnishing the same.

5. Where any corporation or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, discharging an employee, shall have failed to give such employee a true statement of the causes of his discharge, within 10 days after a demand in writing therefor, and shall thereafter furnish any other person or corporation any statement or communication in regard to such discharge, unless at the request of the discharged employee.

6. Where any corporation or receiver of same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall discriminate against any person seeking employment on account of his having participated in a strike.

7. Where any corporation or receiver of the same, doing business in this State, or any officer or agent of such corporation or receiver, shall give any information or communication in regard to a person seeking employment having participated in any strike, unless such person violated the law during his participation on such strike, or in connection therewith, and unless such information is given in compliance with subdivision 1 of this article.

Approved March 21, 1929.

CHAPTER 86 (first called session).—*Employment of women—Hours of labor*

[This act amends art. 5172, R. C. S., 1925, so as to read as follows:]

ARTICLE 5172. *Exceptions.*—The four preceding articles shall not apply to stenographers and pharmacists, nor to mercantile establishments, nor telegraph and telephone companies in rural districts, and in cities or towns or villages of less than 3,000 inhabitants as shown by the last preceding Federal census, nor to superintendents, matrons and nurses, and attendants employed by, in, and about such orphans' homes as are charitable institutions not run for profit, and not operated by the State. In case of extraordinary emergencies, such as great public calamities, or where it becomes necessary for the protection of human life or property, longer hours may be worked, but for such time not less than double time shall be paid such female with her consent.

Effective 90 days after adjournment.

[Chapter 87 of the first called session amends article 1571 of the Penal Code of 1925, relating to the same subject as contained in chapter 86. Both chapters were emergency measures and were received in the department of state without the signature of the governor.]

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1 under the headings: Examination of aviators, ch. 285; Examination, etc., of barbers, chs. 65 (first called session), 62 (second called session); Emigrant agents, ch. 104 (first called session), 11 (second called session), 96 (second called session); Mechanics' liens, chs. 78 (second called session), 211, 223, 224; Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 226; Vocational rehabilitation—State and Federal cooperation, ch. 23 (first called session); Credit unions, chs. 17, 85 (second called session); Convict labor, ch. 229.]

UTAH

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 9.—*Employment of women and children*

[This act repeals secs. 3671, 3672, 3673, and 3674, C. L., 1917, relating to minimum wages paid to female employees.]

Approved February 23, 1929.

CHAPTER 23.—*Employment of children—General provisions*

[This act repeals sec. 1863, C. L., 1917, relating to the school record of children in employment.]

Approved March 4, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Schools for employed children, ch. 47; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 35; Mechanics' liens, ch. 18; Old-age pensions, ch. 76; Absent voters, ch. 73.]

VERMONT

ACTS OF 1929

No. 82.—*Public service commission—Railroad employees*

[This act amends sec. 5035, and subd. III, sec. 5050, G. L., 1917, by extending the jurisdiction of the public service commission to the maintenance of proper wash rooms and lockers for the use of railroad employees at railroad terminals; and notices of hearings must be given at least 10 days before hearing date to the secretary of the brotherhood of railroad trainmen on matters concerning the safety of trainmen.]

Approved March 13, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination of aviators, No. 79; Retirement of public employees, No. 61; Cooperative associations, No. 81; Absent voters, No. 2.]

WASHINGTON

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 129.—*Insurance of employees—Group life insurance*

[This act amends art. III, title XLV, Rem. C. S. (as amended by ch. 300, Acts of 1927), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7242-1. *Definition.*—Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than 25 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and the employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by the conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than employer: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employees jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured. Life insurance covering the members of a labor union written under a policy issued to such labor union is hereby declared to be group life insurance and such labor union shall be deemed to be an employer and the members thereof shall be deemed to be employees within the meaning of this act.

Approved March 20, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 157; Examination, etc., of barbers, ch. 209; Mechanics' liens, ch. 230.]

WEST VIRGINIA

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 12.—*Employment offices—Public and private*

[This act amends ch. 49, Acts of 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 1. *Bureau created.*—The commissioner of labor shall maintain in connection with the bureau of labor, a public bureau to be known as the "State public employment bureau," for the purpose of receiving and filing applications of persons seeking employment and of persons or firms seeking to employ labor. There shall be no fee or compensation charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or from those desiring to employ labor through said service.

SEC. 2. *Cooperation.*—The commissioner of labor may accept cooperation from the Federal Government in the establishment and maintenance within the State of such employment bureau.

SEC. 3. *Duty of commissioner of labor.*—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to communicate with employers of labor, and the said commissioner is authorized to advertise or use such other methods and means as he deems practicable to supply the demand of employers and to provide employment for those who have filed their applications with the employment bureau.

SEC. 4. *Definition.*—The term "employment agent" shall mean and include all persons, firms, corporations, or associations excepting municipal corporations, church and charitable associations which furnish to persons seeking employment, information enabling or tending to enable such persons to secure the same, or which furnish employers seeking laborers or help of any kind, information enabling or tending to enable such employers to secure such help, or shall keep a register of persons seeking employment or help as aforesaid, whether such agents conduct their operations in a fixed place of business, on the streets, or as transients, and also whether such operations constitute the principal business of such agents or only as a side line or incidental to other business.

SEC. 5. *Fraudulent statements.*—No person, firm, association, or corporation or any employee or agent thereof, shall make any false statement to any person seeking employment, knowing the same to be false, in regard to any employment, work or situation, its nature, location, duration, wages or salary attached thereto, or the circumstances surrounding said employment, work, or situation. No employment agent shall falsely or fraudulently offer or represent himself as in a position to secure or furnish employment without having an order therefor, from an employer; and no employment agent shall misrepresent any other material matter in connection with any employment, work, or situation he may offer or represent himself in a position to secure, nor shall he withhold any information furnished by the employer concerning any work. The term "commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of labor.

SEC. 6. *License.*—No person, firm, corporation, or association shall engage in the business of an employment agent for profit or receive any fee, charge commission or other compensation, directly or indirectly, for services as employment agent, without first having obtained a license therefor from the State tax commissioner. Said license shall constitute a license from the State to operate as an employment agent for compensation and shall not be transferable. Such employment bureau or labor agencies as receive application and hire laborers for employment within the State shall pay to the State tax commissioner an annual license tax of \$200. Such employment bureaus or labor agencies that hire or contract with laborers for employment without the State or arrange for the transportation of such laborers to points without the State for employment in another State, shall pay to the State tax commissioner an annual license tax of \$5,000.

SEC. 7. *Expiration of.*—Each employment agent's license issued by the State tax commissioner shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, next, following the date on which it was issued and shall not be transferable.

SEC. 8. *Issuance of.*—License to operate as an employment agent shall be issued only to citizens of the United States.

SEC. 9. *Refusal of.*—The State tax commissioner shall refuse to issue a license if, upon investigation, he finds that the applicant is unfit to engage in the business or has had a license previously revoked, or that the business is to be conducted on or immediately adjoining what is considered by him to be unsuitable premises, or that any other good reason exists within the meaning of the law.

SEC. 10. *Revocation of.*—The State tax commissioner shall revoke any license issued under the provisions of this act, with or without hearing, and may order such license to be returned for cancellation if the employment agent has violated any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations issued thereunder or if any cause appears for which a license might have been refused. The commissioner of labor shall cooperate with the State tax commissioner in the issuance and revocation of such licenses.

SEC. 11. *Records kept.*—A record of all men directed to employment shall be kept by every employment agent; such records shall set forth the name, age, nationality, and material state of each applicant, and also the name of the employer, kind of work, and pay. A copy of this record shall be forwarded to the commissioner of labor for each month and shall be furnished on or before the tenth day of the month immediately succeeding.

SEC. 12. *Posting of license.*—Every employment agent shall keep conspicuously posted in his office or place of business the license issued under this act. A copy of the schedule of all fees is required to be filed with the commissioner of labor and other notices or information that the commissioner may direct and in such form and manner as he may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *Inspection.*—For the purpose of enforcing this act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, the commissioner of labor or his duly authorized agent may enter any employment office or place of business of an employment agent and inspect the registers, cards, or other records of such employment agent. In the performance of the duties herein required by law, the commissioner of labor or his agent may at any time enter any premises occupied or used as an employment office.

SEC. 14. *Child labor.*—No employment agent shall furnish employment to any child in violation of the law regulating the labor of children or their compulsory attendance at school.

SEC. 15. *Violations.*—Any person, copartnership, association, or corporation carrying on the business of an employment agency as defined in this act without first fully complying with the provisions thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, or any such person may be imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any justice of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction with circuit court and other courts having criminal jurisdiction in his county for the trial of offenses under this act.

SEC. 16. *Enforcement.*—The commissioner of labor shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the supervision of employment agents.

SEC. 17. *Exceptions to act.*—Nothing contained in this act shall apply to, nor prevent or interfere with, any person, firm, corporation or association employing labor for his, their, or its business carried on in this State.

Passed February 26, 1929.

CHAPTER 16.—*Mine regulations*

[This act amends secs. 14, 20, 36, 37, ch. 88, Acts of 1925 (as amended by ch. 24, Acts of 1927) and adds a new section, 7a, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 7a. *Inspectors at large.*—In addition to the 25 inspectors provided for in section 7 of chapter 88 of the acts of the legislature of 1925, the chief of the department of mines is hereby authorized to appoint three inspectors at large. Said inspectors at large shall have the same qualifications as are required of district mine inspectors and shall receive the same salary as paid to district mine inspectors, together with their actual traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 14. *Rock dusting.*—In all mines accumulations of fine dry coal dust shall, as far as practicable, be removed from the mine and all dry and dusty operating sections kept thoroughly watered down or rock dusted or dust allayed by such other methods as may be approved by the State department of mines.

SEC. 20. *Safety regulations.*—Mines which liberate explosive gas from the coal or adjacent strata in dangerous quantities, and where three-fourths of 1 per cent is determined by air analysis, or other approved methods, on return air currents shall, upon order of the chief of the State department of mines, be worked exclusively by the use of approved safety lamps, or approved electric lamps, and in such mine or mines no open lamps or torch shall be used except as may be permitted in writing by the chief of the said department of mines: *Provided, however,* the foregoing provision requiring the use of approved safety lamps or approved electric lamps shall not be effective in mines or sections of mines where the ventilation may be increased in sufficient volume to dispel, eliminate, or reduce the methane content below the percentage heretofore mentioned. In mines where flame safety lamps and approved electric lamps are required to be used for working therein the lamps shall be in charge of some person to be designated by the mine superintendent; and at least two additional flame-safety lamps shall be kept at every coal mine, whether such mine liberates explosive gas or not. All mine foremen and fire bosses employed in gaseous mines shall, at all times, carry an approved flame-safety lamp for the purpose of detecting the presence of explosive gas, said lamp to be kept lighted at all times when in use inside the mines.

SEC. 36. *Same.*—Any mine worked by safety or approved electric lamps shall work electric haulage locomotives operated from trolley wire upon the intake airway fresh from the outside; except where permission is granted by the chief of the State department of mines, such mine may operate such locomotive on the return airways.

SEC. 37. *Conditions, etc., gaseous mines.*—In gaseous mines the chief of the department of mines may designate where flame proof electric coal-cutting machines shall be used.

No man shall be placed in charge of a coal-cutting machine in any gaseous portion of a mine who is not a competent person, capable of determining the safety of the roof and the sides of the working places and detecting the presence of explosive gas. Machine runners shall be compelled to undergo an examination to determine their fitness to detect explosive gas before they are permitted to have charge of machines in mines liberating gas, unless they be accompanied by a certified fire boss, or a machine runner or helper having passed such an examination. Said examination to be given by the mine foreman, blank forms for same to be furnished by the department of mines, a copy to be retained on file at the mine office and the original sent to the State department of mines, fully made out and signed by the machine runner and mine foreman.

Passed March 5, 1929.

CHAPTER 17.—*Mine regulations*

[This act amends sec. 4, ch. 88, Acts of 1925, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4. *Qualifications.*—The chief of the department of mines shall be a male citizen of West Virginia and shall be a competent person, having had at least eight years' experience in the working, ventilation, and drainage of coal mines, two years of which have been in this State, and having a practicable and scientific knowledge of all noxious and dangerous gases found in such mines. A diploma from any accredited engineering school shall qualify as two years' working experience. He shall devote all of his time to the duties of his office and shall not be directly or indirectly interested in a financial way in any coal mines in this State.

The salary of the chief of the department of mines shall be \$7,000 per annum and traveling expenses, which shall be paid monthly out of the State treasury upon a requisition upon the State auditor, properly certified by the chief of the department of mines.

Passed March 8, 1929.

CHAPTER 83.—*Factory, etc., regulations*

[This act amends sec. 59, ch. 15, Code of 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 59. *Guards for dangerous machines and places; repairing moving machinery; adoption of safety codes.*—All power driven machinery, including all saws, planers, wood shapers, jointers, sandpaper machines, iron mangles, emery wheels, ovens, furnaces, forges, and rollers of metal; all projecting set screws or moving parts; all drums, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, fly wheels,

and flying shuttles; all laundry machinery, mill gearing, and machinery of every description; all vats or pans and all receptacles containing molten metal or hot or corrosive fluids in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop shall be located, whenever possible, as not to be dangerous to employees or, where possible, be properly inclosed, fenced, or otherwise protected. All dangerous places in or about mercantile establishments, factories, mills, or workshops, near to which any employee is obliged to pass or to be employed, shall, where possible, be properly inclosed, fenced, or otherwise guarded. No machine in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop, shall be used when the same is known to be dangerously defective, and no repairs shall be made to the active mechanism or operative part of any machine when the machine is in motion. The State commissioner of labor is authorized to adopt the codes promulgated by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and approved by the United States Department of Labor, relating to the construction of scaffolding, hoists, and temporary flooring of buildings two or more stories in height, in the course of erection. All factories, mills, or workshops employing five or more people in the mechanical department shall keep on hand, easily accessible, necessary first aid equipment recommended by the bureau of labor and approved by the State health department.

Passed February 25, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Protection of wages of employees, etc., of contractors, ch. 76; Assignment of wages—wage brokers, ch. 24; Sunday labor, ch. 44; Convict labor, ch. 51; Investigative commissions, S. Con. Res. No. 3 (p. 496).]

WISCONSIN

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 67.—*Factory, etc., regulations—Dyeing and cleaning establishments*

[This act repeals introductory paragraph of subsec. 6, and amends par. h of subsec. 2 and par. c of subsec. 7, sec. 167.21, Wis. Stats., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 167.21 (2) h. *Regulations, etc.*—No gas or gasoline engine, steam generator, or heating device and no electric dynamo or motor or other electrical machine, apparatus, or device shall be located, maintained, or operated inside of any room used for the business of cleaning and dyeing, except electric motors, machines, apparatus, or devices which are free from all explosion, fire, and spark hazards, and which are approved for such use by the industrial commission.

SECTION 167.21 (7) c. *Duties.*—To investigate, ascertain, declare, and prescribe what alterations, improvements, or other means or methods are reasonably necessary * * * to prevent fires and explosions and for protection and safety of employees and the public in cleaning and dyeing establishments, and such requirements and regulations shall also apply to existing cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Approved May 2, 1929.

CHAPTER 123.—*Employment of labor—General provisions*

[This act creates a new section (103.46, Wis Stats.), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 103.46. *Restrictive right of employees, etc.*—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 employee or prospective employee, whereby (a) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain, a member by 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 cooperative 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.

Approved May 24, 1929.

CHAPTER 268.—*Railroads—Safety provisions*

[This act amends subsec. (2) of sec. 192.90, Wis. Stats., and renumbers subssecs. 1 (par. e), 2, and 3, so as to read subssecs. 2, 3, and 4, respectively, relating to railroad track clearances.]

Approved July 2, 1929.

CHAPTER 317.—*Insurance of employees—Group life insurance*

[This act adds a new subsec. to sec. 201.04, Wis. Stats., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 201.04 (3a). *Definition.*—(a) Life insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer: *Provided, however,* That when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than 75 per centum of such employees may be so insured.

(b) Life insurance covering the members of any labor union, written under a policy issued to such union which shall be deemed to be the employer for the purposes of this chapter, the premium on which is to be paid by the union or by the union and its members jointly, and insuring only all of its members who are actively engaged in the same occupation, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the union or its officials: *Provided,* That in case the insurance policy is cancelable at the end of any policy year at the option of the insurance company and that the basis of premium rates may be changed by the company at the beginning of any policy year, all members of a labor union may be insured: *Provided, also,* That when the premium is to be paid by the union and its members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than 75 per centum of such members may be so insured.

Approved July 19, 1929.

CHAPTER 367.—*Hours of labor on public works*

[This act adds a new subsection to sec. 103.42, Wis. Stats., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 103.42 (5) a. *Same, violations.*—(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 \$10 nor more than \$100 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.

Approved August 8, 1929.

CHAPTER 372.—*Insurance of employees—Group life insurance*

[This act added a new subsection (11) to sec. 59.08, Wis. Stats., providing for group life insurance for officers and employees of counties having a population of 250,000 or more.]

Approved August 9, 1929.

CHAPTER 447.—*Hours of labor—Certain public employees*

[This act merely adds a new section (103.47) Wis. Stats., relating to the hours of labor for guards in penal institutions so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 103.47. *Eight-hour day.*—The board of control shall make a study of the hours of labor in the State charitable and penal institutions and of the feasibility of placing the employees of these institutions on the 8-hour day basis, and the said board is authorized to put the 8-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.

Approved August 29, 1929.

CHAPTER 460.—*Railroads—Safety provisions—Operating locomotive*

[This act rennumbers sec. 192.41, Wis. Stats., to be subsec. 1, and adds a new section to sec. 192.41, Wis. Stats., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 192.41 (2). *Service list of three years.*—No person shall run or operate any steam locomotive upon any railroad in this State without having been on a service list for three years as a locomotive fireman: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the following: 1. Persons employed, on or prior to May 1, 1929, to run or operate steam locomotives. 2. Persons employed as steam locomotive watchmen or steam locomotive handlers on other than main lines.

Approved September 3, 1929.

CHAPTER 470.—*Safety appliance—Electrical*

[This act adds a new section (1) to sec. 167.16, Wis. Stats., so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 167.16 (1). *Compliance.*—It is hereby made the duty of every contractor and other person who does any electric wiring in this State to comply with the Wisconsin State electrical code, and the company furnishing the electric current shall obtain proof of such compliance before furnishing such service: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed as prohibiting any municipality from making more stringent regulations than those contained in the above-mentioned code. Proof of such compliance shall consist of a certificate furnished by a municipal or other recognized inspection department or officer, or if there is no such inspection department or officer it shall consist of an affidavit furnished by the contractor or other person doing the wiring, indicating that there has been such compliance.

(2) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months.

Approved September 6, 1929.

Digests, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, chs. 13, 103, 142, 261, 444; Mechanics' liens, ch. 275; Assignment of wages—wage brokers, ch. 408; Old age pensions, ch. 181; Credit unions, ch. 323; Convict labor, chs. 121, 342; Investigative commissions, chs. 326, 393, 447, 511.]

WYOMING

ACTS OF 1929

CHAPTER 13.—*Employment of women*

[This act amends secs. 2, 4, and 6, ch. 62, Acts of 1923, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 2. *Seats to be provided.*—Every employer in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or other establishment, employing any female, shall provide suitable seats for all female employees, and shall permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment. Every such employer shall keep posted in an open and conspicuous place in each establishment where such females are at work a copy of this act printed in such form and style as may be easily read.

Sec. 4. *Violations.*—Any employer who shall permit or require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of 24 hours, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of 24 hours, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to provide suitable seats as provided in this act, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to keep posted in an open and conspicuous place in each establishment where such females are at work, a copy of this act printed in such form and style as may be easily read, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50; for a second offense, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250; or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. *Emergency.*—Provided that nothing in this act shall forbid the employment of any female at any time where an emergency exists and if under such conditions a female does work overtime she shall not be paid less than time and a half for each and every hour of overtime in any one day.

Approved February 7, 1929.

CHAPTER 28.—*Mine regulations—Coal mines*

[This act amends sec. 4453, C. S., 1920, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4453. *Unused crosscuts.*—It shall be the duty of every person, company, or corporation, owning or operating coal mines, to shut off all unused crosscuts between main entries or cross entries and air courses, with a tightly built wall or stopping of incombustible material and air-tight construction; said wall to be kept at all times in perfect condition and repair: *Provided*, That panel slopes or panel entries shall not be driven more than 1,000 feet beyond or in advance of incombustible stoppings.

Approved February 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 29.—*Mine regulations—Coal mines*

[This act amends sec. 4450, C. S., 1920, so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4450. *Stretchers.*—It shall be the duty of owners, operators, lessees, superintendents, and agents of coal mines to keep at the mouth of the drift, shaft, or slope, or at any such place or places as shall be designated by the inspector, stretchers in such manner as the inspector shall designate, properly constructed for the purpose of carrying away any miner or employee working in and about such mines, who may in any way be injured in and about his employment: *And provided further*, That in mines employing ten or more men properly equipped and adequate ambulance service and conveyance shall be provided by or for account of such owner, operator, lessee, superintendent, and agents for the prompt transportation of such miner or employee from mine where injury is sustained to a hospital.

Approved February 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 30.—*Mine regulations—Fire bosses, etc.*

[This act amends sec. 4447, C. S. 1920 (as amended by ch. 53, Acts of 1927), so as to read as follows:]

SECTION 4447. *Qualifications.*—No person shall act as fire boss, mine foreman, or assistant mine foreman, safety engineer, unit foreman, or face boss unless he shall be at least 23 years of age, and a citizen of the United States with at least five years' experience underground in coal mines, one year of which shall have been in Wyoming, and shall have been granted a certificate of competency by the Coal Mining Examining Board of Wyoming, or has been granted a temporary permit by the State inspector of coal mines: *Provided, however,* That each one year's training as a mining engineer shall be considered the equivalent of one year's practical experience underground, but such credit for training as a mining engineer shall not exceed three years: *And provided, further,* That any person holding a certificate from a proper examining board of the State of Colorado, or the State of Utah, or the State of Montana, certifying that he is competent to perform the duties of foreman or assistant foreman or of fire boss in coal mines, may perform the duties of foreman or assistant foreman or of fire boss in coal mines, may perform the duties in Wyoming for which his certificate certifies that he is competent, without examination by the Coal Mining Examining Board of Wyoming. Any such person before assuming any duties in a coal mine or mines in Wyoming shall present his certificate to the Coal Mining [Examining] Board of Wyoming or to the State inspector of coal mines and secure their or his approval of the certificate. Such person shall be subject to examination by said board, at the request of said State inspector of coal mines, and his authority to act in Wyoming as mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, fire boss, safety engineer, unit foreman, or face boss shall be subject to cancellation as if his certificate was issued by the Coal Mining Examining Board of Wyoming. No owner, operator, contractor, lessee, or agent shall employ any mine foreman, assistant mine foreman, fire boss, safety engineer, unit foreman, or face boss who does not have the certificate of competency herein required.

Approved February 11, 1929.

CHAPTER 34.—*Mine regulations—Firing shots*

[This act repeals ch. 61, Acts of 1923, and ch. 67, Acts of 1925, and provides new rules and regulations governing shot firing. Operators of coal mines must furnish certified shot firers where shooting and blasting is carried on, and provide for their examination and certification.]

Approved February 11, 1929.

Digest, etc.

[Other legislation is noted in part 1, under the headings: Examination, etc., of aviators, ch. 66; Old-age pensions, ch. 87.]

UNITED STATES

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, 1929

[The only labor legislation enacted is noted in part 1, under the headings: Vocational education, ch. 153 (45 U. S. Stat. L., 1151); Retirement of public employees, ch. 271 (45 U. S. Stat. L., 1248); Convict Labor, ch. 79 (45 U. S. Stat. L., 1084); Investigative commissions, ch. 28, Pub. No. 13 (approved June 18, 1929).]

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A complete list of the reports and bulletins issued prior to July, 1912, as well as the bulletins published since that date, will be furnished on application. Bulletins marked thus () are out of print.*

Conciliation and Arbitration (including strikes and lockouts).

- *No. 124. Conciliation and arbitration in the building trades of Greater New York. [1913.]
- *No. 133. Report of the industrial council of the British Board of Trade on its inquiry into industrial agreements. [1913.]
- No. 139. Michigan copper district strike. [1914.]
- *No. 144. Industrial court of the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 145. Conciliation, arbitration, and sanitation in the dress and waist industry of New York City. [1914.]
- *No. 191. Collective bargaining in the anthracite-coal industry. [1916.]
- *No. 198. Collective agreements in the men's clothing industry. [1916.]
- No. 233. Operation of the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada. [1918.]
- No. 255. Joint industrial councils in Great Britain. [1919.]
- No. 283. History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919.
- No. 287. National War Labor Board: History of its formation, activities, etc. [1921.]
- *No. 303. Use of Federal power in settlement of railway labor disputes. [1922.]
- No. 341. Trade agreement in the silk-ribbon industry of New York City. [1923.]
- No. 402. Collective bargaining by actors. [1926.]
- No. 468. Trade agreements, 1927.
- No. 481. Joint industrial control in the book and job printing industry. [1928.]

Cooperation.

- No. 313. Consumers' cooperative societies in the United States in 1920.
- No. 314. Cooperative credit societies (credit unions) in America and in foreign countries. [1922.]
- No. 437. Cooperative movement in the United States in 1925 (other than agricultural).

Employment and Unemployment.

- *No. 109. Statistics of unemployment and the work of employment offices in the United States. [1913.]
- No. 172. Unemployment in New York City, N. Y. [1915.]
- *No. 183. Regularity of employment in the women's ready-to-wear garment industries. [1915.]
- *No. 195. Unemployment in the United States. [1916.]
- No. 196. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference held at Minneapolis, Minn., January 19 and 20, 1916.
- *No. 202. Proceedings of the conference of Employment Managers' Association of Boston, Mass., held May 10, 1916.
- No. 206. The British system of labor exchanges. [1916.]
- *No. 227. Proceedings of the Employment Managers' Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., April 2 and 3, 1917.
- No. 235. Employment system of the Lake Carriers' Association. [1918.]
- *No. 241. Public employment offices in the United States. [1918.]
- No. 247. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference, Rochester, N. Y., May 9-11, 1918.
- *No. 310. Industrial unemployment: A statistical study of its extent and causes. [1922.]
- No. 409. Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921 to 1925.
- No. 520. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia, April, 1929.

Foreign Labor Laws.

- *No. 142. Administration of labor laws and factory inspection in certain European countries. [1914.]
- No. 494. Labor legislation of Uruguay. [1929.]
- No. 510. Labor legislation of Argentina. [1930.]

Housing.

- *No. 158. Government aid to home owning and housing of working people in foreign countries. [1914.]
- No. 263. Housing by employers in the United States. [1920.]
- No. 295. Building operations in representative cities in 1920.
- No. 524. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in [1921 to] 1929.

Industrial Accidents and Hygiene.

- *No. 104. Lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enameled sanitary ware factories. [1912.]
- No. 120. Hygiene of painters' trade. [1913.]
- *No. 127. Dangers to workers from dusts and fumes, and methods of protection. [1913.]
- *No. 141. Lead poisoning in the smelting and refining of lead. [1914.]
- *No. 157. Industrial accident statistics. [1915.]
- *No. 165. Lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries. [1914.]
- *No. 179. Industrial poisons used in the rubber industry. [1915.]
- No. 188. Report of British departmental committee on the danger in the use of lead in the painting of buildings. [1916.]
- *No. 201. Report of the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. [1916.]
- *No. 209. Hygiene of the printing trades. [1917.]
- *No. 219. Industrial poisons used or produced in the manufacture of explosives. [1917.]
- No. 221. Hours, fatigue, and health in British munition factories. [1917.]
- No. 230. Industrial efficiency and fatigue in British munition factories. [1917.]
- *No. 231. Mortality from respiratory diseases in dusty trades (inorganic dusts). [1918.]
- *No. 234. Safety movement in the iron and steel industry, 1907 to 1917.
- No. 236. Effects of the air hammer on the hands of stonecutters. [1918.]
- No. 249. Industrial health and efficiency. Final report of British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. [1919.]
- No. 251. Preventable death in the cotton-manufacturing industry. [1919.]
- No. 256. Accidents and accident prevention in machine building. [1919.]
- No. 267. Anthrax as an occupational disease. [1920.]
- No. 276. Standardization of industrial accident statistics. [1920.]
- No. 280. Industrial poisoning in making coal-tar dyes and dye-intermediates. [1921.]
- *No. 291. Carbon-monoxide poisoning. [1921.]
- No. 293. The problem of dust phthisis in the granite-stone industry. [1922.]
- No. 298. Causes and prevention of accidents in the iron and steel industry, 1910-1919.
- No. 306. Occupational hazards and diagnostic signs: A guide to impairments to be looked for in hazardous occupations. [1922.]
- No. 392. Survey of hygienic conditions in the printing trades. [1925.]
- No. 405. Phosphorous necrosis in the manufacture of fireworks and in the preparation of phosphorous. [1926.]
- No. 427. Health survey of the printing trades, 1922 to 1925.
- No. 428. Proceedings of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, held at Washington, D. C., July 14-16, 1926.
- No. 460. A new test for industrial lead poisoning. [1928.]
- No. 466. Settlement for accidents to American seamen. [1928.]
- No. 488. Deaths from lead poisoning, 1925-1927.
- No. 490. Statistics of industrial accidents in the United States to the end of 1927.
- No. 507. Causes of death by occupation. [1929.]

Industrial Relations and Labor Conditions.

- No. 237. Industrial unrest in Great Britain. [1917.]
- No. 340. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions. [1923.]
- No. 349. Industrial relations in the West Coast lumber industry. [1923.]
- No. 361. Labor relations in the Fairmont (W. Va.) bituminous-coal field. [1924.]
- No. 380. Postwar labor conditions in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 383. Works council movement in Germany. [1925.]
- No. 384. Labor conditions in the shoe industry in Massachusetts, 1920-1924.
- No. 399. Labor relations in the lace and lace-curtain industries in the United States. [1925.]

Labor Laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor).

- No. 211. Labor laws and their administration in the Pacific States. [1917.]
- No. 229. Wage-payment legislation in the United States. [1917.]
- No. 285. Minimum wage laws of the United States: Construction and operation. [1921.]
- No. 321. Labor laws that have been declared unconstitutional. [1922.]
- No. 322. Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. [1923.]
- No. 343. Laws providing for bureaus of labor statistics, etc. [1923.]
- No. 370. Labor laws of the United States with decisions of courts relating thereto. [1925.]
- No. 408. Laws relating to payment of wages. [1926.]
- No. 486. Labor legislation of 1928.
- No. 517. Decision of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1927-1928.

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. (Name changed in 1923 from Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.)

- No. 266. Seventh, Seattle, Wash., July 12-15, 1920.
- No. 307. Eighth, New Orleans, La., May 2-6, 1921.
- No. 323. Ninth, Harrisburg, Pa., May 22-26, 1922.
- *No. 352. Tenth, Richmond, Va., May 1-4, 1923.
- *No. 389. Eleventh, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- *No. 411. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 13-15, 1925.
- No. 429. Thirteenth, Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926.
- *No. 455. Fourteenth, Paterson, N. J., May 31 to June 3, 1927.
- No. 480. Fifteenth, New Orleans, La., May 21-24, 1928.
- No. 508. Sixteenth, Toronto, Canada, June 4-7, 1929.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

- No. 210. Third, Columbus, Ohio, April 25-28, 1916.
- No. 248. Fourth, Boston, Mass., August 21-25, 1917.
- No. 264. Fifth, Madison, Wis., September 24-27, 1918.
- *No. 273. Sixth, Toronto, Canada, September 23-26, 1919.
- No. 281. Seventh, San Francisco, Calif., September 20-24, 1920.
- No. 304. Eighth, Chicago, Ill., September 19-23, 1921.
- No. 333. Ninth, Baltimore, Md., October 9-13, 1922.
- *No. 359. Tenth, St. Paul, Minn., September 24-26, 1923.
- No. 385. Eleventh, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 26-28, 1924.
- No. 395. Index to proceedings, 1914-1924.
- No. 406. Twelfth, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17-20, 1925.
- No. 432. Thirteenth, Hartford, Conn., September 14-17, 1926.
- *No. 456. Fourteenth, Atlanta, Ga., September 27-29, 1927.
- No. 485. Fifteenth, Paterson, N. J., September 11-14, 1928.
- No. 511. Sixteenth, Buffalo, N. Y., October 8-11, 1929.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings of the International Association of Public Employment Services.

- No. 192. First, Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913; second, Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914; third, Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915.
- No. 220. Fourth, Buffalo, N. Y., July 20 and 21, 1916.
- No. 311. Ninth, Buffalo, N. Y., September 7-9, 1921.
- No. 337. Tenth, Washington, D. C., September 11-13, 1922.
- No. 355. Eleventh, Toronto, Canada, September 4-7, 1923.
- No. 400. Twelfth, Chicago, Ill., May 19-23, 1924.
- No. 414. Thirteenth, Rochester, N. Y., September 15-17, 1925.
- No. 478. Fifteenth, Detroit, Mich., October 25-28, 1927.
- No. 501. Sixteenth, Cleveland, Ohio, September 18-21, 1928.

Productivity of Labor.

- No. 365. Productivity costs in the common-brick industry. [1924.]
- No. 360. Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes, 1923.
- No. 407. Labor cost of production and wages and hours of labor in the paper box-board industry. [1926.]
- No. 412. Wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925.
- No. 441. Productivity of labor in the glass industry. [1927.]
- No. 474. Productivity of labor in merchant blast furnaces. [1928.]
- No. 475. Productivity of labor in newspaper printing. [1929.]

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

- *No. 121. Sugar prices, from refiner to consumer. [1913.]
- *No. 130. Wheat and flour prices, from farmer to consumer. [1913.]
- *No. 164. Butter prices, from producer to consumer. [1914.]
- No. 170. Foreign food prices as affected by the war. [1915.]
- No. 357. Cost of living in the United States. [1924.]
- No. 369. The use of cost-of-living figures in wage adjustments. [1925.]
- No. 495. Retail prices, 1899 to 1928.

Safety Codes.

- *No. 331. Code of lighting: Factories, mills, and other work places.
- No. 336. Safety code for the protection of industrial workers in foundries.
- No. 350. Rules governing the approval of headlighting devices for motor vehicles.
- *No. 351. Safety code for the construction, care, and use of ladders.
- No. 375. Safety code for laundry machinery and operations.
- No. 378. Safety code for woodworking plants.
- No. 382. Code of lighting school buildings.
- No. 410. Safety code for paper and pulp mills.

Safety Codes—Continued.

- No. 430. Safety code for power presses and foot and hand presses.
- No. 433. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions.
- No. 447. Safety code for rubber mills and calenders.
- No. 451. Safety code for forging and hot-metal stamping.
- No. 463. Safety code for mechanical power-transmission apparatus—first revision.
- No. 509. Textile safety code.
- No. 512. Code for identification of gas-mask canisters.
- No. 519. Safety code for woodworking plants, as revised 1930.
- No. 527. Safety code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels. (In press.)

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- *No. 159. Short-unit courses for wage earners, and a factory-school experiment. [1915.]
- *No. 162. Vocational education survey of Richmond, Va. [1915.]
- *No. 199. Vocational education survey of Minneapolis, Minn. [1917.]
- No. 271. Adult working-class education in Great Britain and the United States. [1920.]
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- No. 161. Wages and hours of labor in the clothing and cigar industries, 1911 to 1913.
- No. 163. Wages and hours of labor in the building and repairing of steam railroad cars, 1907 to 1913.
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- No. 472. Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1927.
- No. 476. Union scale of wages and hours of labor, 1927. [Supplement to Bulletin No. 457.]
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- No. 499. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928.
- No. 502. Wages and hours of labor in the motor-vehicle industry, 1928.
- No. 503. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry, 1911 to 1928.
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- No. 513. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1929.
- No. 514. Pennsylvania Railroad wage data. From Report of Joint Fact Finding Committee in wage negotiations in 1927.
- No. 515. Union scale of wages, May 15, 1929.
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- *No. 123. Employers' welfare work. [1913.]
- No. 222. Welfare work in British munitions factories. [1917.]
- *No. 250. Welfare work for employees in industrial establishments in the United States. [1919.]
- No. 458. Health and recreation activities in industrial establishments, 1926.

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- No. 284. Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States and foreign countries. [1921.]
- No. 453. Revised index numbers of wholesale prices, 1923 to July, 1927.
- No. 493. Wholesale prices, 1913 to 1928.
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- No. 116. Hours, earnings, and duration of employment of wage-earning women in selected industries in the District of Columbia. [1913.]
- *No. 117. Prohibition of night work of young persons. [1913.]
- *No. 118. Ten-hour maximum working-day for women and young persons. [1913.]
- No. 119. Working hours of women in the pea canneries of Wisconsin. [1913.]
- *No. 122. Employment of women in power laundries in Milwaukee. [1913.]
- *No. 160. Hours, earnings, and conditions of labor of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. [1914.]
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- *No. 175. Summary of the report on conditions of women and child wage earners in the United States. [1915.]
- *No. 176. Effect of minimum-wage determinations in Oregon. [1915.]
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- *No. 217. Effect of workmen's compensation laws in diminishing the necessity of industrial employment of women and children. [1918.]
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- *No. 102. British national insurance act, 1911.
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- No. 107. Law relating to insurance of salaried employees in Germany. [1913.]
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