

shall be any property, evidence of indebtedness, or other obligation, or evidence thereof, in the possession of any official of the state and which shall have been received in connection with the transaction wherein such loss shall have occurred, the governor upon satisfactory proof that such loss has been so paid and the obligation of such bond fulfilled by said surety, shall thereupon by sufficient instruments of transfer, assign, transfer or convey to such surety any such property, evidence of indebtedness or obligation.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved April 21, 1917.

CHAPTER 493—H. F. No. 18.

An act regulating the issuing of injunctions and restraining orders in any case involving a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. **Labor organizations declared not unlawful.**—It shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into, or carry on labor unions for the purpose of lessening the hours of labor or increasing the wages or bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations; or carrying out their legitimate purposes as freely as they could do if acting singly.

Sec. 2. **When restraining order or injunction is not to be issued.**—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 employes or between employer and employes or between employes or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless 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.

Sec. 3. **Not to be issued to prevent termination of employment.**—No restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any person or persons may lawfully be, for the

purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any such person to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize any party to such dispute; or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means, so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by a single individual; or shall any of the acts specified in this section be considered or held to be illegal or unlawful in any court of the state.

Sec. 4. Labor declared not a commodity or article of commerce.—The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and the right to enter into the relation of employer and employe, or to change that relation; or to assume and create a new relation for employer and employe; or to perform and carry on business with any person in any place; or to work and labor as an employe, shall be held and construed to be a personal, and not a property right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment, either by the employe or employer where no irreparable damage is about to be committed upon the property or property right of either, no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law.

Sec. 5. When no indictment is to be returned.—No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of this state for entering into or carrying on any arrangement, agreement, or combination between themselves made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing wages or bettering the condition of working men, or for any act done in pursuance thereof, unless such act is in itself forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

Sec. 6. Not to curtail the power of the executive department or of the courts under certain conditions.—Nothing in this act shall hamper or curtail or in any manner take away the power of the executive department of government, or of the courts where there is threatened any irreparable injury to business or property by reason of violence, threats or other unlawful acts, or where criminal syndicalism, as hereinafter defined, or the acts constituting the same, are involved; and criminal syndicalism is hereby defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial, social or political reform.

Approved April 21, 1917.