

convenient contracts, employments, rules, regulations and provisions, and do all other acts and things necessary fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. Appropriation for building.—The sum of fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete a total fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the said building for said "Michael J. Dowling Memorial Hall" is hereby appropriated out of any available moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. But no part thereof shall be used for any purpose until after the sum of at least fifty thousand dollars shall have been actually received from the donors mentioned in Section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 5. Appropriation for equipment.—The further sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for the initial equipment of said "Michael J. Dowling Memorial Hall" is hereby appropriated out of any available moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The monies appropriated under Sections 4 and 5 hereof to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1924.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1923.

CHAPTER 298—S. F. No. 286.

An act to promote the public health by providing for one day of rest in every seven days, in certain employments.

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

Section 1. One day of rest in certain employments.—No person shall be employed in, or about, any mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, foundry, laundry, power plant or stationary boiler or engine room, in this state, more than six days in any one week; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to employees of any common carrier by steam or gasoline or electric railway, nor employees of hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums or dispensaries, who are directly employed in the care of the sick nor to the employees of any telegraph or telephone company or employees engaged in conducting the telegraph or telephone business, nor to employees of any undertaker, undertaking establishment, cemetery association or company, nor to employees of newspaper plants, nor to employees in any canning factory or establishment, nor to employees engaged in the burning of kilns in potteries, sewer pipes or brick and tile factories where continuous fire is necessary, nor to employees in any creamery or cheese factory, in any town, village or city of the third or fourth class, nor employees engaged in the burning

of lime or hydrating of lime, nor employees engaged in the manufacture of salt or refining of salt, nor to places of public amusements, nor to automobile garages, repair shops and oil filling stations, nor to licensed pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, nor to persons engaged in caring for live stock, nor to any employe working in or in connection with any flour mill or the operation thereof or in or in connection with the milling industry or carrying on the same, nor heating plants in any building or edifice, when only one person is employed therein, nor to works of necessity or emergency whether caused by fire, flood, or danger to life and property, or otherwise, nor to those engaged in military or naval service. Whenever the Industrial Commission shall determine, after investigation upon application of an employer that an extraordinary rush in the business, industry, or establishment of such employer requires the employes thereof or therein during any season or period of any calendar year to work more than six days a week in order to meet the demands of such business, industry or establishment, or its patrons, an emergency within the meaning of such term as used in this act, shall be deemed to exist therein; provided, however, that there shall not be more than one such period or season and the same shall not continue for more than three consecutive months in any one calendar year; and provided that no employe shall in any such case be required to work more than six days within any one week without his consent; and provided further that it shall be the duty of the Industrial Commission, upon application of any employer in such form as the Commission shall prescribe, as herein provided, to determine whether or not any such extraordinary rush of business exists, and make its order accordingly and file and keep the same as a part of its records.

Sec. 2. Employer to arrange for enforcement of act.—Every employer subject to the provisions of this act shall arrange the work of his, her, or its employes in such a manner as to carry out the provisions hereof, and shall post in the place of employment, a schedule, showing the working period of each employe for each week, designating clearly the day of the week which shall be rest-day for each employe. The employer shall file with the Industrial Commission of this state a copy of such schedule, and of every change that may be made therein.

Sec. 3. Violations—Penalties.—Any employer who shall require, permit or suffer, except as hereinbefore provided, any person to work in any of the places or employments mentioned in Section 1 of this act and not excluded from the provisions thereof, more than the number of days provided for therein, during any week, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to arrange the work of the persons in his, her or its employ so that they shall not work more than the number of days provided for herein dur-

ing any one week, or who shall permit or suffer any superintendent 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 each such offense, by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Industrial Commission to enforce act.—It shall be the duty of the Industrial Commission of this state to aid to the fullest possible extent in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and in the prosecution of all violations thereof.

Approved April 17, 1923.

CHAPTER 299—S. F. No. 410.

An act entitled an act to amend Section 1856 General Statutes of 1913, relating to the advertisement for sale of municipal bonds, making the violation of its provisions a misdemeanor.

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

Section 1. Municipal corporations to advertise sale of bonds.—That Section 1856 of the General Statutes of 1913 be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"1856. Before any municipal corporation, as defined by Section 1847, General Statutes of 1913, shall sell or enter into any contract for the sale of any bonds or certificates of indebtedness, however authorized, and for whatever purpose issued, unless a different method of sale is specifically provided in the act or charter authorizing the same, at least two weeks' published notice shall be given of a meeting of the governing body to open and consider bids therefor. The time and place of said meeting shall be fixed, and the newspaper in which the notice shall be published, if other than the official newspaper, designated by a resolution or motion duly passed and recorded which may provide for additional notice. At the time and place so fixed, the bids shall be opened, and the offer complying with the terms of such sale, and deemed most favorable, shall be accepted; provided that the governing body may reject any and all such offers and award said bonds to a lower bidder, or upon like notice, it may invite other bids. Such bonds or certificates shall not be sold or disposed of for less than their face value with accrued interest, except when specifically provided by law. Any officer of any municipality having bonds or certificates of indebtedness for sale which are required by the provisions hereof to be so advertised, that shall enter into or approve any contract or agreement for the sale of such bonds or certificates contrary to the provisions hereof, or tending to prevent competitive bidding therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Approved April 17, 1923.