

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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CHARLOTTESVILLE VIRGINIA

Chapter 136.

Crimes against Public Peace and Tranquility.

Sections 1- 4. Dueling.

Sections 5- 6. Affrays, Unlawful Assemblies and Riots.

Sections 7- 8. Injuries by Mobs.

Sections 9-11. Suppression of Mobs by Officers and Armed Force.

Sections 12-14. Prize Fights. Boxing Contests.

Sections 15-16. Disturbance of Public Meetings and Lawful Assemblies. False Alarm to Municipal Departments.

Sections 17-21. Strikes and Unlawful Combinations Against Public Service Corporations.

Sections 22-34. Sabotage Prevention Act.

Dueling.

Sec. 1. Dueling.—Whoever fights a duel with deadly weapons or is present thereat as aid, second, surgeon or as advising, encouraging or promoting it, although no homicide ensues; or sends or delivers a verbal or written message intended to be a challenge, although no duel ensues, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, and be incapable of holding any office or place of honor, trust or profit for 20 years after conviction. (R. S. c. 123, § 1.)

Sec. 2. Accepting challenge or aiding duel. — Whoever accepts such a challenge, or engages to act as second or surgeon to one accepting, or knowingly delivers such acceptance, or advises, encourages or promotes it, although no duel ensues, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and by imprisonment for less than 1 year, and be incapable, as in the preceding section, for 5 years after conviction. (R. S. c. 123, § 2.)

Sec. 3. Leaving state to elude provisions of 2 preceding sections; trial in another state.—If a resident of the state leaves it to elude the provisions of either of the 2 preceding sections with intent to do acts out of the state which would be a violation of either of their provisions if done within the state, and does such acts, he shall be subject to the same punishment as if the offense had been committed in the state; and he may be indicted and tried in the county where he resides. A person indicted under the provisions of this section may plead a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense, in another state, which, being admitted or established, entitles him to an acquittal in this state. (R. S. c. 123, § 3.)

Sec. 4. Posting for not fighting duel, etc.—Whoever posts another or uses, in writing or in print, reproachful or contemptuous language concerning him for not fighting a duel or for not sending or accepting a challenge shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 and by imprisonment for less than 1 year. (R. S. c. 123, § 4.)

Affrays, Unlawful Assemblies and Riots.

Sec. 5. Affray, definition.—If 2 persons voluntarily or by agreement fight or use blows or force towards each other, in an angry or quarrelsome manner, in a public place to the terror or disturbance of others, they are guilty of an affray and shall be punished as for an assault and battery. (R. S. c. 123, § 5.)

Cross reference.—See c. 130, § 21, re assault and battery.

State need not prove consent.—It is not necessary for the state to prove by direct or positive evidence that both persons

consented to enter into an affray, as the language of this section does not limit affray to fighting by consent or agreement.

State v. Renda, 125 Me. 451, 134 A. 571.

A person who enters into a fight or ex-

change of blows of his own free will acts voluntarily, and if the other elements of the offense are established he is as guilty of affray as if the combat grew out of an agreement. *State v. Renda*, 125 Me. 451, 134 A. 571.

Sec. 6. Unlawful assembly, riot, definition; one person may be convicted without others.—If 3 or more persons assemble in a violent or tumultuous manner to do an unlawful act or, being together, make any attempt or motion towards doing a lawful or unlawful act in a violent, unlawful or tumultuous manner, to the terror or disturbance of others, they are guilty of an unlawful assembly; if they commit such acts in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, they are guilty of a riot and shall, in either case, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for less than 1 year; and in case of a riot each offender shall also suffer such punishment as he would be liable to if he had committed such act alone. Any person engaged in an unlawful assembly or riot may be indicted and convicted thereof alone, if it is alleged in the indictment and proved at the trial that 3 or more were engaged therein; but if known, they must be named, and if unknown, that fact must be alleged. (R. S. c. 123, § 6.)

Allegation held sufficient.—An allegation that the defendant and others, being assembled, did in a violent, tumultuous and riotous manner, perform a described unlawful act, to the terror and disturbance of the people, is a sufficient charge of a riot. *State v. Boies*, 34 Me. 235.

Prosecution under this section is no bar to prosecution for assault and battery.—The offense of unlawful assembly and riot and the offense of assault and battery are distinct offenses different in kind, and a conviction or acquittal for either does not bar a prosecution for the other offense, even though based on the same acts. *State v. Jellison*, 104 Me. 281, 71 A. 716; see also *State v. Inness*, 53 Me. 536.

It is not necessary that whole purpose be accomplished.—If persons innocently and lawfully assembled afterwards confederate to do an unlawful act of violence,

suddenly proposed and assented to, and thereupon do an act of violence in pursuance of such purpose, this is a riot. It is not necessary that their whole purpose be consummated. *State v. Snow*, 18 Me. 346.

One who aids and abets is included.—In a criminal prosecution for a riot under this section it is no defense that two persons only were engaged in the illegal physical act, if a third person was, at the time, aiding and abetting them by his presence. *State v. Straw*, 33 Me. 554.

Riot is not within jurisdiction of justice of the peace.—Riot is considered a high misdemeanor punishable at common law by fine and imprisonment. It is not an offense within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace for final trial and adjudication. *State v. Furlong*, 26 Me. 69.

Injuries by Mobs.

Sec. 7. Riotous assemblies destroying certain properties or causing personal injuries.—If any persons, unlawfully and riotously assembled as described in section 9, pull down or begin to pull down or destroy any dwelling house, building, ship or vessel; or perpetrate any premeditated injury, not a felony, on any person, each shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years; and shall also be answerable to any person injured, in an action of trespass, to the full amount of damages by him sustained. (R. S. c. 123, § 7.)

Stated in part in *Farmer v. Portland*, 63 Me. 46.

Sec. 8. Liability of towns for property injury by mobs; town's remedy against rioters.—When the injury to any property described in the preceding section amounts to \$50 or more, the town where such property is situated shall indemnify the owner thereof for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the value of such injury, to be recovered in an action on the case, if he uses all reasonable diligence to prevent such injury and to procure the conviction of the offenders; and the town paying such

sum may recover it in an action on the case against the persons doing the injury. (R. S. c. 123, § 8.)

Instructions.—An instruction in an action under this section, that the measure of damages is three-fourths of the actual value of the property at the time it was destroyed is the true rule as to damages. *Brightman v. Bristol*, 65 Me. 426.

In a suit against a town for indemnity for injury to property destroyed by a mob

under this section, an instruction to the jury that it is the duty of the plaintiffs to satisfy them that they used all reasonable diligence to discover the offenders is unobjectionable. *Brightman v. Bristol*, 65 Me. 426.

Quoted in *Farmer v. Portland*, 63 Me. 46.

Suppression of Mobs by Officers and Armed Force.

Sec. 9. Duty of officers to disperse unlawful assembly; disobedience.

—When 12 or more persons, any of them armed with clubs or dangerous weapons, or 30 or more, armed or unarmed, are unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously assembled in any town, it shall be the duty of each of the municipal officers, constables, marshal, deputy marshal and police officers and of the sheriff of the county and his deputies to go among the persons so assembled, or as near to them as they can safely go, and in the name of the state command them immediately and peaceably to disperse; and if they do not obey, such officers shall command the assistance of all persons present in arresting and securing the persons so unlawfully assembled; and every person refusing to disperse or to assist as aforesaid shall be deemed one of such unlawful assembly and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for less than 1 year; and each such officer, having notice of such unlawful assembly in his town and refusing or neglecting to do his duty in relation thereto as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300. (R. S. c. 123, § 9.)

Sec. 10. When rioters refuse to disperse, officers may require aid of armed force; suppressing unlawful assembly.—When persons, riotously or unlawfully assembled as described in section 9, neglect or refuse, on command as aforesaid, to disperse without unnecessary delay, any 2 of the officers aforesaid may require the aid of a sufficient number of persons in arms or otherwise and may proceed in such manner as they judge expedient to suppress such riotous assembly, and to arrest and secure the persons composing it; and when an armed force is thus called out, it shall obey the orders for suppressing such assembly and arresting and securing the persons composing it which it receives from the governor, any justice or judge of a court of record, the sheriff of the county or any 2 of the officers mentioned in the preceding section. (R. S. c. 123, § 10.)

Sec. 11. If any person killed or wounded, officers guiltless; liability of rioters.—If, in the efforts made as provided in section 10 to suppress such assembly and to arrest and secure the persons composing it who refuse to disperse, although the number remaining is less than 12, any such persons or any persons present as spectators or otherwise, are killed or wounded, said officers and persons acting with them by their order shall be held guiltless and justified in law; but if any of said officers or persons thus acting with them are killed or wounded, all persons so unlawfully or riotously assembled and all other persons who refused, when required, to aid such officers shall be answerable therefor. (R. S. c. 123, § 11.)

Prize Fights. Boxing Contests.

Sec. 12. Participation in prize fights or premeditated fights.—Whoever instigates, engages in, encourages or does any act to further a contention or fight or premeditated fight without weapons between 2 or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring fight or prize fight, or who engages in a public or private exhibition, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a

challenge for such contention, exhibition or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge for acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such contention, exhibition or fight, or acts as umpire or judge, or is in any way connected therewith shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months. (R. S. c. 123, § 12.)

See c. 88, re boxing commission.

Sec. 13. Boxing contests excepted.—The provisions of section 12 shall not apply to amateur boxing contests of not more than 4 rounds of 3 minutes each, in which new 6-ounce gloves are used which have not been broken or tampered with by pushing back the padding from the knuckles of said gloves and where there is not more than 5 pounds difference in the weight of the contestants and where contestants have had a rigid physical examination by a reputable physician just prior to said contest and said physician certifies that each of said contestants is in good physical condition. Decisions may be given in such amateur boxing contests conducted by any organization incorporated under section 1 of chapter 54, provided the receipts from such amateur boxing contests are to be paid into the treasury of such organization or to some public charity. For the purposes of this paragraph an amateur boxing contest is a contest between boxers who never have taken cash prizes in boxing contests in which no other prizes than medals or merchandise are awarded.

The provisions of section 12 shall not apply to purely boxing contests consisting of not more than 10 rounds, of 3 minutes each, in which new 6-ounce gloves are used which have not been broken or tampered with by pushing back the padding from the knuckles of said gloves and where there is not more than 5 pounds difference in the weight of the contestants if the lighter contestant weighs 135 pounds or less; and where there is not more than 8 pounds difference in the weight of the contestants if the lighter contestant weighs more than 135 pounds and not more than 160 pounds; and where there is not more than 10 pounds difference in the weight of the contestants if the lighter contestant weighs more than 160 pounds and not more than 185 pounds; and where contestants have had a rigid physical examination by a reputable physician just prior to said contest and said physician certifies that each of said contestants is in good physical condition; and in which contest no decision is given. (R. S. c. 123, § 13.)

Sec. 14. Complaint, warrant and proceedings to prevent and to punish such offense.—If any person competent to testify in civil suits makes complaint on oath before any judge of a municipal court or trial justice that an offense specified in section 12 is about to be committed, setting forth in such complaint the grounds of his belief, such magistrate may issue his warrant directed to any competent officer, therein reciting the name and residence of the complainant and the substance of his complaint, and directing such officer to prevent the violation of said section by arresting any persons whom he finds willfully violating the same and by bringing the respondents before such magistrate for trial. (R. S. c. 123, § 14.)

Disturbance of Public Meetings and Lawful Assemblies. False Alarm to Municipal Departments.

Sec. 15. Disturbance of public meetings and lawful assemblies.—Whoever by rude and indecent behavior or in any way willfully and unlawfully disturbs or interrupts any public meeting or any assembly lawfully gathered in a hall or other place of meeting, or creates a disturbance in any hall, walk or corridor adjacent or leading to the room where such meeting or assembly is held, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days. (R. S. c. 123, § 15.)

Sec. 16. False alarm to fire, police or other municipal department.—Whoever calls out any fire department, police department or other municipal department, or any portion or persons thereof, by intentionally giving a false alarm or call to such department, or to any officer or member thereof by means of any telephone line or lines, or knowingly and willfully gives or causes to be given by any other means a false alarm of fire in any city, town or village corporation maintaining any organized fire department, when such offense is of a high and aggravated nature, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years; but when such offense is not of a high and aggravated nature, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months. Trial justices shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for misdemeanors under the provisions of this section and they may try and punish by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (R. S. c. 123, § 16.)

Strikes and Unlawful Combinations Against Public Service Corporations.

Sec. 17. Violence or intimidation to promote controversy between public service company and its workmen.—Whoever, alone or in pursuance or furtherance of any agreement or combination with others to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute or controversy between a gas, telegraph, telephone, electric light, electric power or railroad corporation and its employees or workmen, wrongfully and without legal authority, uses violence towards or intimidates any person in any way or by any means, with intent thereby to compel such person against his will to do or abstain from doing any act which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing; or, on the premises of such corporation, by bribery or in any manner or by any means induces or endeavors or attempts to induce such person to leave the employment and service of such corporation, with intent thereby to further the objects of such combination or agreement; or in any way interferes with such person while in the performance of his duty; or threatens or persistently follows such person in a disorderly manner or injures or threatens to injure his property with either of said intents, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or by imprisonment for not more than 3 months. (R. S. c. 123, § 17.)

See c. 30, § 15, et seq., re state board of arbitration and conciliation.

Sec. 18. Combinations of employees to stop or delay trains, or injure property of railroads.—Any employee of a railroad corporation who, in pursuance of an agreement or combination by 2 or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute between such corporation and its employees, unlawfully, or in violation of his duty or contract, stops or unnecessarily delays or abandons or in any way injures a locomotive or any car or train of cars on the railroad track of such corporation, or in any way hinders or obstructs the use of any locomotive, car or train of cars on the railroad of such corporation shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months. (R. S. c. 123, § 18.)

Sec. 19. Malicious obstruction of any engine or carriage, or abandonment of same.—Whoever, by any unlawful act or by any willful omission or neglect, obstructs or causes to be obstructed an engine or carriage on any railroad, or aids or assists therein; or whoever, having charge of any locomotive or carriage while upon or in use on any railroad, willfully stops, leaves or abandons the same, or renders or aids or assists in rendering the same unfit for or incapable of immediate use, with intent thereby to hinder, delay or in any manner to ob-

struct or injure the management and operation of any railroad or the business of any corporation operating or owning the same, or of any other corporation or person, and whoever aids or assists therein shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years. (R. S. c. 123, § 19.)

See c. 47, § 34, re penalty for obstructing street railroad corporations.

Sec. 20. Gross carelessness and neglect or malicious delay in the management or control of railroad trains.—Whoever, having any management of or control, either alone or with others, over any railroad locomotive, car or train while it is used for the carriage of persons or property, or is at any time guilty of gross carelessness or neglect thereon or in relation to the management or control thereof; or maliciously stops or delays the same in violation of the rules and regulations then in force for the operation thereof; or abstracts therefrom the tools or appliances pertaining thereto, with intent thereby maliciously to delay the same, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years. (R. S. c. 123, § 20.)

Sec. 21. Unlawful refusal of railroad employees to perform duty.—Any person in the employment of a railroad corporation who, in furtherance of the interests of either party to a dispute between another railroad corporation and its employees, refuses to aid in moving the cars of such other corporation or trains in whole or in part made up of the cars of such other corporation over the tracks of the corporation employing him; or refuses to aid in loading or discharging such cars, in violation of his duty as such employee, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months. (R. S. c. 123, § 21.)

Sabotage Prevention Act.

Sec. 22. Definitions.—As used in sections 22 to 34, inclusive:

“Highway” includes any private or public street, way or other place used for travel to or from property.

“Highway commissioners” means any individual, board or other body having authority under then existing law to discontinue the use of the highway which it is desired to restrict or close to public use and travel.

“Public utility” includes any pipe line, gas, electric, heat, water, oil, sewer, telephone, telegraph, radio, railway, railroad, airplane, transportation, communication or other system, by whomsoever owned or operated for public use. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 23. Intentional injury to or interference with property.—Whoever intentionally destroys, impairs, injures, interferes or tampers with real or personal property with reasonable grounds to believe that such act will hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, if such person so acts with the intent to hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, the minimum punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than 1 year. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 24. Intentionally defective workmanship.—Whoever intentionally makes or causes to be made or omits to note on inspection any defect in any ar-

article or thing with reasonable grounds to believe that such article or thing is intended to be used in connection with the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war, or for the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, or that such article or thing is one of a number of similar articles or things, some of which are intended so to be used, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, if such person so acts or so fails to act with the intent to hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, the minimum punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than 1 year. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 25. Attempts.—Whoever attempts to commit any of the crimes defined by sections 22 to 34, inclusive, shall be liable to $\frac{1}{2}$ the punishment prescribed for the completed crime. In addition to the acts which constitute an attempt to commit a crime under the law of this state, the solicitation or incitement of another to commit any of the crimes defined by sections 22 to 34, inclusive, not followed by the commission of the crime, the collection or assemblage of any materials with the intent that the same are to be used then or at a later time in the commission of such crime, or the entry, with or without permission, of a building, enclosure or other premises of another with the intent to commit any such crime therein or thereon shall constitute an attempt to commit such crime. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 26. Conspirators. — If 2 or more persons conspire to commit any crime defined by sections 22 to 34, inclusive, each of such persons is guilty of conspiracy and subject to the same punishment as if he had committed the crime which he conspired to commit, whether or not any act be done in furtherance of the conspiracy. It shall not constitute any defense or ground of suspension of judgment, sentence or punishment on behalf of any person prosecuted under the provisions of this section, that any of his fellow conspirators has been acquitted, has not been arrested or convicted, is not amenable to justice or has been pardoned or otherwise discharged before or after conviction. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 27. Witnesses' privileges.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers or other documents before any court, magistrate, referee or grand jury upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, for or relating to or concerned with a violation of any of the provisions of sections 22 to 34, inclusive, or attempt to commit such violation, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him by the state may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him, upon any criminal investigation, proceeding or trial, except upon a prosecution for perjury or contempt of court based upon the giving or producing of such testimony. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 28. Unlawful entry on property.—Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any political subdivision thereof engaged in, or preparing to engage in, the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the

United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, or the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of said natural or artificial persons operating any public utility, whose property, except where it fronts on water or where there are entrances for railway cars, vehicles, persons or things, is surrounded by a fence or wall, or a fence or wall and buildings, may post around his or its property at each gate, entrance, dock or railway entrance and every 100 feet of water front a sign reading "No Entry Without Permission." Whoever without permission of such owner shall willfully enter upon premises so posted shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 days or by a fine of not more than \$50, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 29. Questioning and detaining suspected persons.—Any peace officer or any person employed as watchman, guard or in a supervisory capacity on premises posted as provided in section 28 may stop any person found on any premises to which entry without permission is forbidden by section 28 and may detain him for the purpose of demanding, and may demand, of him his name, address and business in such place. If said peace officer or employee has reason to believe from the answers of the person so interrogated that such person has no right to be in such place, said peace officer shall forthwith release such person or he may arrest such person without a warrant on the charge of violating the provisions of section 28; and said employee shall forthwith release such person or turn him over to a peace officer, who may arrest him without a warrant on the charge of violating the provisions of section 28. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 30. Closing and restricting use of highway. — Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any political subdivision thereof engaged in or preparing to engage in the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or with preparations and plans for civil defense and public safety, or with the execution thereof under the provisions of the Maine Civil Defense and Public Safety Act of 1949, or in the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of said natural or artificial persons operating any public utility, who has property so used which he or it believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on one or more highways or parts thereof upon which such property abuts, may petition the highway commissioners of any city, town or county to close one or more of said highways or parts thereof to public use and travel or to restrict by order the use and travel upon one or more of said highways or parts thereof.

Upon receipt of such petition, the highway commissioners shall set a day for hearing and give notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the city, town or county in which such property is located, such notice to be at least 7 days prior to the date set for hearing. If after hearing the highway commissioners determine that the public safety and the safety of the property of the petitioner so require, they shall by suitable order close to public use and travel, or reasonably restrict the use of and travel upon one or more of said highways or parts thereof: Provided, the highway commissioners may issue written permits to travel over the highways so closed or restricted to responsible and reputable persons for such term, under such conditions and in such form as said commissioners may prescribe. Appropriate notices in letters at least 3 inches high shall be posted conspicuously at each end of any highway so closed or restricted by such order. The highway commissioners may at any time revoke or modify any order so made. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 31. Going upon closed or restricted highway.—Whoever violates

any order made under the provisions of section 30 shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 days or by a fine of not more than \$50, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 32. Rights of labor.—Nothing in sections 22 to 34, inclusive, shall be construed to impair, curtail or destroy the lawful rights of employees and their representatives, to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, to strike, to picket and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 33. Relation to other statutes.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of sections 22 to 34, inclusive, are suspended in their application to any proceedings under the provisions of sections 22 to 34, inclusive. If conduct prohibited by the provisions of sections 22 to 34, inclusive, is also made unlawful by another or other laws, the offender may be convicted for the violation of the provisions of sections 22 to 34, inclusive, or of such other law or laws. (1951, c. 381.)

Sec. 34. Short title. — Sections 22 to 34, inclusive, may be cited as the “Sabotage Prevention Act.” (1951, c. 381.)