

exported to countries regulating their entry under such regulations as are prescribed by such country for the importation thereof into such country, such regulations to be promulgated from time to time by the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The Secretary of State shall request all foreign Governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation of the aforesaid drugs, and when received advise the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce thereof; whereupon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make and publish all proper regulations for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

"Sec. 7. That any person who exports or causes to be exported any of the aforesaid drugs in violation of the preceding section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000 nor less than \$50 or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two years, or both. And one-half of any fine recovered from any person or persons convicted of an offense under any section of this Act may be paid to the person or persons giving information leading to such recovery, and one-half of any bail forfeited and collected in any proceedings brought under this Act may be paid to the person or persons giving the information which led to the institution of such proceedings, if so directed by the court exercising jurisdiction in the case: *Provided*, That no payment for giving information shall be made to any officer or employee of the United States.

"Sec. 8. That whenever opium or cocaine or any preparations or derivatives thereof shall be found upon any vessel arriving at any port of the United States which is not shown upon the vessel's manifest, as is provided by sections twenty-eight hundred and six and twenty-eight hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, such vessel shall be liable for the penalty and forfeiture prescribed in section twenty-eight hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes."

Approved, January 17, 1914.

Smoking opium prohibited.

Laws, etc., of foreign countries.

Regulations.

Punishment for illegal exportation.

Informers' fee.

Prison. Officials excepted.

Forfeiture of vessel if opium, etc., not on manifest.

R. S., secs. 2806, 2807, 2809, p. 543.

CHAP. 10.—An Act Regulating the manufacture of smoking opium within the United States, and for other purposes.

January 17, 1914.
[H. R. 1967.]

[Public, No. 47.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an internal-revenue tax of \$300 per pound shall be levied and collected upon all opium manufactured in the United States for smoking purposes; and no person shall engage in such manufacture who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not given the bond required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every person who prepares opium suitable for smoking purposes from crude gum opium, or from any preparation thereof, or from the residue of smoked or partially smoked opium, commonly known as *yen shee*, or from any mixture of the above, or any of them, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of smoking opium within the meaning of this Act.

Opium. Internal-revenue tax on manufactured smoking.

Manufacturers defined.

Sec. 2. That every manufacturer of such opium shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories, and bonds, shall keep such books and render such returns of material and products, shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation require. But the bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue, and in a penal sum of not less than \$100,000; and the sum

Regulations for manufacture.

Bond required.

- Stamp tax. Sec. 3. That all opium prepared for smoking manufactured in the United States shall be duly stamped in such a permanent manner as to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax thereon.
- General laws applicable. Sec. 4. That the provisions of existing laws covering the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement, cancellation, and the destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by the preceding section.
- Punishment for violations. Sec. 5. That a penalty of not less than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not less than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, shall be imposed for each and every violation of the preceding sections of this Act relating to opium by any person or persons; and all opium prepared for smoking wherever found within the United States without the stamps required by this Act shall be forfeited and destroyed.
- Seizures, etc. Sec. 6. The provisions of the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes, page fifteen hundred and sixty-seven), in so far as they relate to the manufacture of smoking opium, are hereby repealed.
- Former provisions repealed. Vol. 23, p. 620.

Approved, January 17, 1914.

- January 20, 1914.
[S. 3484.]
[Public, No. 48.]
- CHAP. 11.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, being chapter two hundred and thirty-one of Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large.

Judicial Code.
Removal of causes from State to district courts.
Vol. 36, p. 1095, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, being chapter two hundred and thirty-one of Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, be amended by inserting at the conclusion of section twenty-eight, chapter three, of said Act, the following:

Damages in interstate transportation.
Not removable unless over \$3,000.
Vol. 24, p. 386; Vol. 34, p. 593; Vol. 35, p. 648; Vol. 36, p. 555.

"And provided further, That no suit brought in any State court of competent jurisdiction against a railroad company, or other corporation, or person, engaged in and carrying on the business of a common carrier, to recover damages for delay, loss of, or injury to property received for transportation by such common carrier under section twenty of the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, April thirteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, February twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, and June eighteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, shall be removed to any court of the United States where the matter in controversy does not exceed, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of \$3,000."

Approved, January 20, 1914.

- January 21, 1914.
[H. R. 9321.]
[Public, No. 49.]
- CHAP. 12.—An Act To amend the Act approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as amended by the Act of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Postmasters.
Claims for losses.
Vol. 25, p. 135.
Vol. 29, p. 458, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as amended by the Act of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: