

"That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate all claims of postmasters for the loss of money-order funds, postal funds, postal savings funds, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, postal savings cards, postal savings stamps, and postal savings certificates belonging to the United States in the hands of such postmasters, and for the loss of key-deposit funds, funds deposited to cover postage on mailings, and funds received as deposits to cover orders for stamped envelopes, in the hands of such postmasters, resulting from burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, and if he shall determine that such loss resulted from no fault or negligence on the part of such postmasters, to pay to such postmasters or credit them with the amount so ascertained to have been lost or destroyed, and also to credit postmasters with the amount of any remittance of money-order funds, postal funds, or postal savings funds made by them in compliance with the instructions of the Postmaster General, which shall have been lost or stolen while in transit by mail from the office of the remitting postmaster to the office designated as his depository, or after arrival at such depository office and before the postmaster at such depository office has become responsible therefor: *Provided*, That no claim exceeding the sum of \$10,000 shall be paid or credited until after the facts shall have been ascertained by the Postmaster General and reported to Congress, together with his recommendation thereon, and an appropriation made therefor: *And provided further*, That this Act shall not embrace any claim for losses as aforesaid which accrued more than four years prior to the date of approval of this Act; and all such claims must be presented within six months after such date, and no claim for losses which may hereafter accrue shall be allowed unless presented within six months from the time the loss occurred."

SEC. 2. That it is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster General to report his action herein to Congress annually, with his reasons therefor in each particular case.

Approved, January 21, 1914.

CHAP. 14.—An Act Granting to the Emigration Canon Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Utah, permission, in so far as the United States is concerned, to occupy, for a right of way for its railroad track, a certain piece of land now included in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Emigration Canon Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Utah, is hereby granted permission, in so far as the United States is concerned, to occupy, for a right of way for its railroad track, that piece of land now included in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah, particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point one hundred and ninety-five and sixty-two one-hundredths feet east and one hundred feet north of the southwest corner of Mount Olivet Cemetery (formerly the southwest corner of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation), in Salt Lake County, Utah; thence rounding a twenty-degree and thirty-five minute curve to the right a distance of three hundred and fifty-one and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet to a point on the west line of the said Mount Olivet Cemetery, said point being a distance of three hundred and sixty-six and ninety-four one-hundredths feet north from the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery, the center of said curve with a radius of two hundred and seventy-nine and ninety-four one-hundredths feet, being located at a point two hundred and seventy-nine and ninety-four one-hundredths feet east and three hundred and sixty-six and ninety-four one-hundredths feet north from the southwest corner

Postmaster General to investigate and pay claims for losses by casualty. Additional funds included.

Provisos. Losses over \$10,000 to be reported to Congress.

Limitations.

Annual report.

February 3, 1914.
[S. 541.]

[Public, No. 50.]

Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake County, Utah.
Emigration Canon Railroad Company granted right of way across.

Description.

of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence south two hundred and sixty-six and ninety-four one-hundredths feet to a point one hundred feet north of the southwest corner of said Mount Olivet Cemetery; thence east a distance of one hundred and ninety-five and sixty-two one-hundredths feet to place of beginning; containing in all three hundred and nineteen thousandths of an acre.

Approved, February 3, 1914.

February 6, 1914.
[H. R. 9317.]

[Public, No. 51.]

Postal service.
Money orders pay-
able at any money-
order office.

Conflicting laws re-
pealed.

CHAP. 15.—An Act To regulate the payment of postal money orders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe postal money orders may be issued payable at any money-order post office, and on and after the date upon which such rules and regulations become effective all money orders shall be legally payable at any money-order post office, although drawn on a specified office; and that all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 6, 1914.

February 7, 1914.
[S. 234.]

[Public, No. 52.]

District of Columbia.
Houses for prostitu-
tion, etc.
User, etc., of, guilty
of a nuisance.

Premises, etc., de-
clared a nuisance.

Action to perpetually
enjoin, etc.

Temporary injunc-
tion.
Procedure.

Effect.

CHAP. 16.—An Act To enjoin and abate houses of lewdness, assignation, and prostitution; to declare the same to be nuisances; to enjoin the person or persons who conduct or maintain the same and the owner or agent of any building used for such purpose; and to assess a tax against the person maintaining said nuisance and against the building and owner thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own, occupy, or re-lease any building, erection, or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in the District of Columbia is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, erection, or place, or the ground itself in or upon which such lewdness, assignation, or prostitution is conducted, permitted, or carried on, continued, or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and contents are also declared a nuisance, and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That whenever a nuisance is kept, maintained, or exists as defined in this Act the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, or the Attorney General of the United States, or any citizen of the District of Columbia, may maintain an action in equity in the name of the United States of America, upon the relation of such attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, the Attorney General of the United States, or citizen, to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists. In such action the court, or a judge in vacation, shall, upon the presentation of a petition therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction, without bond, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or otherwise, as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge by previous order shall have directed the form and manner in which it shall be presented. Three days' notice, in writing, shall be given the defendant of the hearing of the application, and if then continued at his instance the writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. When an injunction has been granted it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the District of Columbia, and any violation of the provisions of injunction herein provided shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided.