

Habitual truants.	SEC. 3. That any child between the ages of eight and fourteen who is an habitual truant, who is willfully and habitually absent from school, or who can not be controlled by the regular school discipline while in attendance upon school, shall be committed by the board of education to a special or ungraded school for instruction. The board of education may set apart school buildings or special rooms in a school building for the establishment of ungraded schools to provide, under a qualified teacher, for the instruction of habitual truants or for pupils who can not be controlled by the regular school discipline while in attendance upon school, and such children may be restricted to such schools for instruction until satisfactory evidence of improvement is furnished the board of education by the teacher in charge whereupon such child may be restored to a graded school in the district in which he resides.
Ungraded schools for instruction of.	
Restoration to graded schools.	
Appointment of truant officers, etc.	SEC. 4. The board of education of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint two truant officers at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum each, who, together with the inspectors provided for in the bill to regulate the employment of child labor and the probation officers provided for in the bill establishing a juvenile court shall under the direction of the board of education carry out the provisions of this Act.
Ante, p. 73.	
Punishment for abetting truancy.	SEC. 5. That any person who induces or attempts to induce any child to be absent unlawfully from school, or who knowingly employs or harbors while school is in session any child absent unlawfully from school, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.
Duties of truant officers.	SEC. 6. That the officers empowered under this Act shall visit any place or establishment where minor children are employed to ascertain whether the provisions of this law are duly complied with, and shall as often as twice a year demand from all employers of such children a list of children employed, with their names and ages.
Punishment for false statements of age, etc.	SEC. 7. That any parent or other person who makes a false statement concerning the age or school attendance of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen who is under his control, such false statement being made with intent to deceive under this Act, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty dollars.
Effect.	SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect on July first, nineteen hundred and six.
Repeal.	SEC. 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
	Approved, June 8, 1906.

June 8, 1906.
[H. R. 14513.]

[Public, No. 204.]

District of Columbia.
Giving false alarm of fire a misdemeanor.

Penalty.

Prosecutions.

Effect.

CHAP. 3055.—An Act To prevent the giving of false alarms of fires in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to willfully or knowingly give a false alarm of fire within the District of Columbia, and any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. That prosecutions for violation of the provisions of this Act shall be on information filed in the police court by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or by any of his assistants.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in effect from and after its passage.

Approved, June 8, 1906.

CHAP. 3056.—An Act To amend section one of an Act entitled “An Act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,” approved February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and one.

June 8, 1906.
[H. R. 16484.]

[Public, No. 205.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the Act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and one, entitled “An Act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,” be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Police, D. C.
Vol. 31, p. 819
amended.

“**PARAGRAPH 1.** The Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia shall be coextensive with the District of Columbia, and shall be subdivided into such police districts and precincts as the Commissioners of said District may from time to time direct.

Metropolitan police district.

“**PAR. 2.** The Commissioners of said District shall appoint to office, assign to such duty or duties as they may prescribe, and promote all officers and members of said Metropolitan police force according to such rules and regulations as said Commissioners in their exclusive jurisdiction and judgment may from time to time make, alter, or amend: *Provided*, That original appointments of privates on said police force at the time this Act takes effect shall be classified as follows: Class one: Privates who have served under their present appointments less than three years shall be included in class one, and at the expiration of three years from the date of said appointment shall be promoted to class two, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion. Class two: Privates who have served under their present appointments more than three years and less than five years shall be included in class two; and after the expiration of five years from the date of said appointment shall be promoted to class three, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion. Class three: Privates who have served under their present appointment more than five years shall be included in class three. All original appointments of privates shall be made to class one, and promotions shall be made from class one to class two in order of appointment to the force after three years’ service as privates of class one, and from class two to class three after five years’ service as privates of class two, in all cases where the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of any private shall justify such promotion.

Appointment of force.

Privates.
Privates.

Class one.

Class two.

Class three.

Promotions.

Post, p. 1252.

“**PAR. 3.** The said Metropolitan police force shall consist of one major and superintendent, who shall continue to be invested with such powers and charged with such duties as is provided by existing law; and also of one assistant superintendent with the rank of inspector; four surgeons for the police and fire departments; three inspectors; ten captains; twelve lieutenants, one of whom shall be harbor master; and such number of sergeants; and privates of class three; privates of class two; privates of class one; mounted inspectors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates on horses and bicycles, and such others as said Commissioners may deem necessary within the appropriations made by Congress: *Provided*, That the inspectors shall perform the duties at present required of captains in the force, that the captains shall command police precincts and perform such duty or duties in connection therewith as the laws and regulations of the said Commissioners may prescribe: *And provided further*, That the said Metropolitan police force shall continue as at present constituted until the offices created hereby are filled and promotions are made by said Commissioners as provided in this Act.

Classification. Officers.

Privates.
Mounted men.

Privates.
Duties of inspectors and captains.

Present force.

“**PAR. 4.** Said Commissioners, in addition to the powers vested in them by law, are also hereby authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce, under such penalties as they may deem necessary, all needful rules and regulations for the proper government, con-

Regulations.
Powers of Commissioners.