

erty, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil process for debt by the laws of the District of Columbia, and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of for my future use or benefit. So help me, God." Upon taking such oath such prisoner shall be discharged from imprisonment only but not from his obligation as such putative father to support his child; and the judge of the juvenile court, District of Columbia, shall give to the superintendent of the Washington Asylum and Jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

Effect of discharge.
Use of proceeds of forfeited judgment bond.

SEC. 7. That should the accused fail to comply with any order of the court entered as aforesaid, the bond shall be forfeited, and the money collected upon the forfeiture shall be applied in payment in full of the judgment against the accused, and if any balance remains after the payment of the said judgment, it shall be covered into the Treasury, through the collector of taxes, to the credit, half and half, of the District of Columbia and the United States.

Juvenile court. Jurisdiction under this Act, and cases of delinquent husbands, etc.
Vol. 34, p. 86.

SEC. 8. That the juvenile court of the District of Columbia is hereby given jurisdiction in all cases arising under this Act as well as concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in all cases arising under the Act approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute and necessitous circumstances." And the court, in its discretion, may order payments to be made by delinquent fathers, at the precinct wherein they reside, through the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia.

Payments.

Approved, June 18, 1912.

June 18, 1912.
[H. R. 16612.]
[Public, No. 197.]

CHAP. 172.—An Act Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the city of Alva, Oklahoma.

Public lands. Lot in Alva, Okla., granted for armory site.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey to Company I, First Regiment Oklahoma National Guard, the following tract of land, in the city of Alva, Woods County, State of Oklahoma, to wit: Lot numbered nineteen, in block numbered forty-one, according to the original plat thereof, which patent shall be issued upon the express condition that Company I, First Regiment Oklahoma National Guard, must erect an armory building upon said lot within two years after the approval of this Act: *Provided, however,* That if said armory building shall not be erected upon said lot within the time specified, or if at any time thereafter cease to be used as an armory by said Company I, First Regiment Oklahoma National Guard, title to said lot shall thereupon, without further action, revert to and be in the United States.

Proviso. Reversion for non-use.

Approved, June 18, 1912.

June 18, 1912.
[H. R. 23799.]
[Public, No. 198.]

CHAP. 173.—An Act To amend "An Act to authorize the Dauphin Island Railway and Harbor Company, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge, or bridges, or viaducts, across the water between the mainland, at or near Cedar Point, and Dauphin Island, both Little and Big; also to dredge a channel from the deep waters of Mobile Bay into Dauphin Bay; also to construct and maintain docks and wharves along both Little and Big Dauphin Islands."

Mobile Bay, Ala. Construction of bridges, etc., across waters of, by Dauphin Island Railway and Harbor Company.

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 June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten,

entitled "An Act to authorize the Dauphin Island Railway and Harbor Company, its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge, or bridges, or viaducts, across the water between the mainland, at or near Cedar Point, and Dauphin Island, both Little and Big; also to dredge a channel from the deep waters of Mobile Bay into Dauphin Bay, and to dredge the said Dauphin Bay; also to construct and maintain docks and wharves along both Little and Big Dauphin Islands," be amended to read as follows:

Vol. 36, p. 868, amended.

That the Dauphin Island Railway and Harbor Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges, and approaches thereto, between the mainland at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, both Little and Big, situated in Mobile County, State of Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six: *Provided*, That the authority hereby granted shall be considered as withdrawn and deemed to be revoked if the said bridge or bridges and approaches thereto be not constructed and put in operation by or before the eighteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Construction modified.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Proviso. Time for completion extended. Vol. 36, p. 869, amended.

Approved, June 18, 1912.

CHAP. 174.—An Act Limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any Territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

June 19, 1912.
[H. R. 9061.]
[Public, No. 199.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this Act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any subcontractor. Any contractor or subcontractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on

Eight-hour work-day. All public contracts to provide for, by laborers or mechanics.

Penalty to be stipulated.

Inspectors to report violations.

Deduction from contract.

Appeals to head of department, etc.