

authorized agent, and all moneys or reimbursements received from such sales shall be deposited to the credit of the working capital fund created by this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Attorney General is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the payment to the inmates or dependents upon inmates of said penitentiary such pecuniary earnings as he may deem proper, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such earnings shall be paid out of the working capital fund.

SEC. 4. That there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$650,000 for the purchase of machinery and other equipment to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. That there is created a fund, to be known as the working capital, which shall be available for the carrying on the industrial enterprise authorized herein or which may be authorized hereafter by law to be carried on in said penitentiary. The working capital shall consist of the sum of \$150,000, which sum is authorized to be appropriated. The receipts from the sale of the products or by-products of the said industries and the sale of condemned machinery or equipment shall be credited to the working capital fund and be available for appropriation by Congress, annually, for the purposes set forth in this Act.

SEC. 6. That at the opening of each regular session of Congress the Attorney General shall make a detailed report to Congress of the receipts and expenditures made hereunder, the quantity of material of different kinds bought or otherwise acquired and used, the number of persons employed, the hours of labor and the wages paid, the amount and kind of goods manufactured, and the prices paid therefor; also the agricultural products grown or produced on land owned or cultivated by or under the direction of the Attorney General or by the authorities of said penitentiary, the amount used therein, the amount sold, the prices, and total amount received therefor.

SEC. 7. That said working capital shall be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney General and shall be available for the purchase, repair, or replacement of machinery or equipment, for the purchase of raw materials or parts, for the employment of necessary civilian officers and employees at the penitentiary and in Washington, for the repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment, and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. That the products of said industries shall not be disposed of except as provided in this Act.

SEC. 9. That all laws and parts of laws to the extent that they are in conflict with this Act are repealed.

Approved, July 10, 1918.

Inmates to be paid for labor.

Sum authorized for machinery, etc. Post, p. 1035.

Working capital fund created.

Sum authorized. Post, p. 1035.

Receipts to be credited thereto.

Detailed report to Congress.

Expenses payable from working capital.

Disposal of products restricted.

Conflicting laws repealed.

July 11, 1918.  
[H. R. 11048.]

[Public, No. 195.]

**CHAP. 145.**—An Act To amend the war-risk insurance Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the war-risk insurance Act is hereby amended by adding to such Act a new section, to be known as section two b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 2b. That when it appears to the Secretary of the Treasury that vessels of foreign friendly flags, or their masters, officers, or crews, or shippers or importers in such vessels, are unable in any trade to secure adequate war-risk insurance on reasonable terms, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary, is hereby authorized to make provisions for the insurance by the United States of (1) such vessels of foreign friendly flags, their freight and passage moneys, and personal effects of the masters, officers, and crews thereof against the risks of war when such vessels are chartered or operated by the United States Shipping Board or

War Risk Insurance Act. New section. Ante, p. 103, amended.

Marine and seamen's insurance. Vessels of friendly flags, etc., insurable by Bureau. Conditions.

Restrictions.	its agent, or chartered by any person a citizen of the United States, and (2) the cargoes to be shipped in such vessels of foreign friendly flags, whether or not they are so chartered. Such insurance on the vessel, however, is authorized only when the United States Shipping Board or its agent operates the vessel or the charterers are, by the terms of the charter party or contract with the vessel owners, required to assume the war risk or provide insurance protecting the vessel owners against war risk during the term of the charter or hire of the vessel.
Insurance against loss of life, injury, etc., of crew.	“The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is also hereby authorized to insure the masters, officers, and crews of vessels operated or chartered as aforesaid against the loss of life or personal injury by the risk of war and for compensation during the detention following capture by enemies of the United States, whenever it appears to the Secretary that the owners, operators, or charterers of such vessels are unable, in any trade, to secure such insurance on reasonable terms.”
Compensation during capture.	SEC. 2. That section five of the war-risk insurance Act is hereby amended to read as follows:
<i>Ante</i> , p. 104, amended.	“SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board, to consist of three members skilled in the practices of war-risk insurance, for the purpose of assisting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in fixing rates of premium and in adjustment of claims for losses, and generally in carrying out the purposes of this Act; the compensation of the members of said board to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed. He is likewise authorized to appoint two persons skilled in the practice of accident insurance for the purpose of assisting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the adjustment of claims for death, personal injury, or detention; the compensation of persons so appointed to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed. In the event of disagreement as to the claim for losses, or amount thereof, between the said bureau and the parties to such contract of insurance, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States, sitting in admiralty, in the district in which the claimant or his agents may reside. The Secretary of the Treasury is, in his judgment, authorized to compromise the claim either before or after the institution of an action therein.”
Advisory board established. Duties.	SEC. 3. That section nine of the war-risk insurance Act is hereby amended to read as follows:
Compensation.	“SEC. 9. That the President is authorized whenever in his judgment the necessity of further war insurance by the United States shall have ceased to exist to suspend the operation of this Act, in so far as the Division of Marine and Seamen’s Insurance is concerned, which suspension shall be made in any event within six months after the end of the war, but shall not affect any insurance outstanding at the time or any claims pending adjustment. For the purpose of the final adjustment of any such outstanding insurance or claims, the Division of Marine and Seamen’s Insurance may, in the discretion of the President, be continued in existence for a period not exceeding three years after such suspension.
Additional members for death, etc., claims.	“The words ‘end of the war’ as used herein shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the ‘end of the war’ within the meaning of this Act.”
Determination of disagreements by admiralty courts.	Approved, July 11, 1918.
Compromises allowed.	
<i>Ante</i> , p. 105, amended.	
Suspension of Act when necessity ceases.	
Outstanding claims not affected. Continuance of Division.	
Date of “end of the war” construed.	

**CHAP. 149.**—An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the county commissioners of Trumbull County, Ohio, to construct, operate, and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mahoning River in the State of Ohio.

July 12, 1918.  
[H. R. 10021.]  
[Public, No. 196.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county commissioners of Trumbull County, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mahoning River, near the city of Niles, in the township of Weathersfield, in the county of Trumbull, State of Ohio, 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.

Mahoning River.  
Trumbull County  
may bridge, near Niles,  
Ohio.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 34.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 12, 1918.

**CHAP. 150.**—Joint Resolution Providing for the disposition of moneys represented in the Alfred Bernard Nobel peace prize, awarded in nineteen hundred and six.

July 12, 1918.  
[H. J. Res. 313.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 37.]

Whereas in compliance with the expressed desire of Theodore Roosevelt Congress passed an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, in which Act trustees were created and appointed with power to accept from the said Theodore Roosevelt the money gift carried as a part of the Nobel peace prize awarded him in the year nineteen hundred and six; and

Nobel peace prize.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 34, p. 1241.

Whereas the trustees, or industrial peace committee, created under said Act still has in its custody the moneys represented in the said Nobel prize, and accretions thereto, and has not found it practicable to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of said Act: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the industrial peace committee, created under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to return to the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt the sum of money in its hands, principal and interest, represented in the Nobel peace prize, and placed with it in accord with the expressed desires and purposes of Theodore Roosevelt in nineteen hundred and seven.

Foundation for Promotion of Industrial Peace.  
May return to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt his gift, etc.

Approved, July 12, 1918.

**CHAP. 151.**—An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the P. M. C. Coal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Tug River, connecting Pike County, Kentucky, and Mingo County, West Virginia.

July 15, 1918.  
[S. 3009.]  
[Public, No. 197.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the P. M. C. Coal Company, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Tug River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, one end of the said bridge being in Pike County, Kentucky, near the western portal of Hatfield Tunnel of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and the other end of the said bridge being on the opposite side of Tug River, in Mingo County, in the State

Tug River.  
P. M. C. Coal Company may bridge, Pike County, Ky., to Mingo County, W. Va.