

SEC. 2. That within ninety days from the passage of this Act the Interstate Commerce Commission shall formulate regulations for the safe transportation of explosives, and said regulations shall be binding upon all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce which transport explosives by land, and violations of them shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided. The Interstate Commerce Commission, on its own motion or upon application made by any interested party, may make changes or modifications of the regulations for the safe transportation of explosives, made desirable by new information or altered conditions, and such changed regulations shall have all the force of the original regulations. The regulations for the safe transportation of explosives referred to in this section shall be in accord with the best known practicable means for securing safety in transit, covering the packing, marking, loading, handling while in transit, and the precautions necessary to determine whether the material when offered is in proper condition to transport. The regulations for the safe transportation of explosives shall take effect three months after their formulation and publication by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and shall be in effect until reversed, set aside, or modified.

Regulations.
Interstate Commerce
Commission to pro-
mulgate.

Changes.

Packing, marking,
etc.

Effect.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to transport, carry, or convey liquid nitroglycerine, fulminate in bulk in dry condition, or other like explosive between a place in a foreign country and a place within the United States, or a place in one State, Territory, or District of the United States and a place in any other State, Territory, or District thereof, on any vessel or vehicle of any description operated by a common carrier in the transportation of passengers or articles of commerce by land or water.

Nitroglycerine, etc.
Interstate, etc.,
transportation of, pro-
hibited.

SEC. 4. Every package containing explosives or other dangerous articles when presented to a common carrier for shipment shall have plainly marked on the outside thereof the contents thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any person to deliver, for interstate or foreign transportation, to any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by land or water, or to cause to be delivered, or to carry, any explosive, or other dangerous article, under any false or deceptive marking, description, invoice, shipping order, or other declaration, or without informing the agent of such carrier of the true character thereof, at or before the time such delivery or carriage is made.

Marking packages
of explosives.

Deceptive marking.

SEC. 5. That every person who knowingly violates, or causes to be violated, any of the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Penalty.
R. S., sec. 5253, p.
1039, amended.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall take effect immediately, and all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict therewith are hereby repealed, except section forty-four hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall remain in full force and effect.

Effect.
Repeal.
R. S., sec. 4422, p. 857.

Approved, May 30, 1908.

CHAP. 235.—An Act To amend section fifty-four hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

May 30, 1908.
[H. R. 19462.]

[Public, No. 175.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-four hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

False claims against
the Government.
R. S., sec. 5438, p. 1054.

“SEC. 5438. Every person who makes or causes to be made, or presents or causes to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United

Presenting false
claims

Military and naval property.
Custodians, etc., who deliver, etc., with fraudulent intent.

Penalty.

Persons who purchase, etc., public property with fraudulent intent.

Penalty.

States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or who, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry, or who enters into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim, or who, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, who with intent to defraud the United States or willfully to conceal such money or other property, delivers or causes to be delivered, to any person having authority to receive the same, any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt, and every person authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, who makes or delivers the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars; and every person who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, whether furnished to the soldier under a clothing allowance or otherwise, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Approved, May 30, 1908.

May 30, 1908.
[H. R. 21844.]

[Public, No. 176.]

CHAP. 236.—An Act Granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

Government employees.
Compensation to certain, for injuries sustained during employment.
Character of work specified.

Time limit.

Proviso.
Restriction.

Compensation to widow, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when, on or after August first, nineteen hundred and eight, any person employed by the United States as an artisan or laborer in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, or navy-yards, or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work or in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same, or in hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, is injured in the course of such employment, such employee shall be entitled to receive for one year thereafter, unless such employee, in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be sooner able to resume work, the same pay as if he continued to be employed, such payment to be made under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe: *Provided,* That no compensation shall be paid under this Act where the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee injured, nor unless said injury shall continue for more than fifteen days. All questions of negligence or misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 2. That if any artisan or laborer so employed shall die during the said year by reason of such injury received in the course of such employ-