

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.]

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

[Public, No. 51.]

Postal service.  
Money orders payable at any money-order office.

*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post office, although drawn on a specified office; and that all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Conflicting laws repealed.

Approved, February 6, 1914.

February 7, 1914.  
[S. 234.]

**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.

[Public, No. 52.]

District of Columbia.  
Houses for prostitution, etc.  
User, etc., of, guilty of a nuisance.

*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.

Premises, etc., declared a nuisance.

Action to perpetually enjoin, etc.

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.

Temporary injunction.  
Procedure.

Effect.

SEC. 3. That the action when brought shall be triable at the first term of court, after due and timely service of the notice has been given, and in such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed, except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his attorney, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed, and the dismissal approved by the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia or the Attorney General of the United States of America in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, it may direct the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to prosecute said action to judgment; and if the action is continued more than one term of court, any citizen of the District of Columbia, or the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment. If the action is brought by a citizen, and the court finds there was no reasonable ground or cause for said action, the costs may be taxed to such citizen.

Trials.

Complaints.  
Application for dismissal.

Prosecution if not dismissed.

Costs.

Trials for violating injunctions.

SEC. 4. That in case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this Act, the court, or, in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court an information, under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may at any stage of the proceedings demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt, under the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the District jail not less than three nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment.

Punishment.

SEC. 5. That if the existence of the nuisance be established in an action as provided in this Act, or in a criminal proceeding, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments, or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale thereof in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection, or place so directed to be closed he shall be punished as for contempt, as provided in the preceding section.

Order of abatement to issue.

Sale of property, etc.

Entry of closed building punished as for contempt.

SEC. 6. That the proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in the preceding section, shall be applied in the payment of the costs of the action and abatement, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the defendant.

Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 7. That if the owner appears and pays all costs of the proceeding and files a bond, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court or, in vacation, by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or, in vacation, the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, order the premises closed under the order of abatement to be delivered to said owner and said order of abatement canceled so far as the same may relate to said property; and if the proceeding be an action in equity and said bond be given and costs therein paid before judgment and order of abatement, the action

Bond for abatement.

Delivery of premises.

Effect of release.	shall be thereby abated as to said building only. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law.
Tax for maintaining.	<b>SEC. 8.</b> That whenever a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, or against any owner or agent of the building kept or used for the purpose prohibited by this Act, there shall be assessed against said building and the ground upon which the same is located and against the person or persons maintaining said nuisance, and the owner or agent of said premises, a tax of \$300. The assessment of said tax shall be made by the assessor of the District of Columbia and shall be made within three months from the date of the granting of the permanent injunction. In case the assessor fails or neglects to make said assessment the same shall be made by the chief of police, and a return of said assessment shall be made to the collector of taxes. Said tax shall be a perpetual lien upon all property, both personal and real, used for the purpose of maintaining said nuisance, and the payment of said tax shall not relieve the person or building from any other penalties provided by law. The provisions of the law relating to the collection and distribution of taxes upon personal and real property shall govern in the collection and distribution of the tax herein prescribed in so far as the same are applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.
Assessment.	
Lien established.	
Collection.	
Immunity to witnesses.	<b>SEC. 9.</b> The United States district attorney or other attorney representing the prosecution for violation of this statute, with the approval of the court, may grant immunity to any witness called to testify in behalf of the prosecution.

Approved, February 7, 1914.

February 7, 1914. [S. 4094.] [Public, No. 53.]	<b>CHAP. 17.</b> —An Act Authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River at or near Vancouver, Washington.
Columbia River. Multnomah County, Oreg. and Clarke County, Wash., may bridge, at Vancouver, Wash.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the county of Multnomah, in the State of Oregon, the county of Clarke, in the State of Washington, or the said counties of Multnomah and Clarke, acting jointly, be, and they or either of them are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Vancouver, Washington, 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.
Vol. 34, p. 84.	
Amendment.	<b>SEC. 2.</b> That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.
	Approved, February 7, 1914.

February 10, 1914. [H. R. 10084.] [Public, No. 54.]	<b>CHAP. 18.</b> —An Act To authorize the changing of the names of the steamships Buckman and Watson.
Steamships "Buckman" and "Watson." Changes of names authorized.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed, upon the application of the owner, the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company, of Portland, Maine, to change the name of the steamship Buckman, official number three thousand nine hundred and four, and to change the name of the steamship Watson, official number eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.
	Approved, February 10, 1914.