

the United States at the time of said registration, then a statement of that fact, including his place of domicile, the name of the author (when the records of the copyright office shall show the same), the title of the work which is registered for which copyright is claimed, the date of the deposit of the copies of such work, the date of publication if the work has been reproduced in copies for sale, or publicly distributed, and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry. In the case of a book, the certificate shall also state the receipt of the affidavit, as provided by section sixteen of this Act, and the date of the completion of the printing, or the date of the publication of the book, as stated in the said affidavit. The register of copyrights shall prepare a printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out in each case as above provided for in the case of all registrations made after this Act goes into effect, and in the case of all previous registrations so far as the copyright office record books shall show such facts, which certificate, sealed with the seal of the copyright office, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be given to any person making application for the same. Said certificate shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. In addition to such certificate the register of copyrights shall furnish, upon request, without additional fee, a receipt for the copies of the work deposited to complete the registration."

Approved, March 2, 1913.

Affidavit.
Vol. 36, p. 1079.

Legal effect of.

Receipt for deposit-
ed copies.

CHAP. 98.—An Act For the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Baton Rouge Bridge and Terminal Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, its successors and assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March twenty-third, nineteen hundred and six: *Provided,* That said bridge shall be so constructed, maintained, and operated that, in addition to its use for railroad trains and trolley cars, it shall provide for a separate roadway and approaches and continuous use by the public as a highway bridge, to be used for all kinds of highway traffic and travel, for the transit of which reasonable rates of toll may be charged and received, but no rate for passage of a single passenger on a railroad train shall exceed twenty-five cents.

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

Approved, March 2, 1913.

March 2, 1913.
[H. R. 26762.]

[Public, No. 406.]

Mississippi River.
Baton Rouge Bridge
and Terminal Com-
pany may bridge, Ba-
ton Rouge, La.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

Proviso.
Highway traffic.

Toll.

Amendment.

CHAP. 99.—An Act Granting two condemned cannon to the Wallkill Valley Cemetery Association, of Orange County, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to donate to the Wallkill Valley Cemetery Association, of Orange County, New York, two condemned bronze or brass cannon for use in connection with a monument in memory of the men of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, who died in the service of the United States

March 2, 1913.
[H. R. 28463.]

[Public, No. 407.]

Obsolete ordinance.
Donated to Wallkill
Valley Cemetery,
N. Y.

No expense.

during the Civil War. Such donation shall be made subject to the rules and regulations of the War Department, and the Government shall be put to no expense in connection therewith.

Approved, March 2, 1913.

March 8, 1913.
[H. R. 18787.]

[Public, No. 408.]

CHAP. 106.—An Act Relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon a public work of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and of all persons employed in constructing, maintaining, or improving a river or harbor of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

Eight-hour work-day.
Vol. 27, p. 340,
amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections one, two, and three of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia" be amended to read as follows:

Daily service of labor.
Limited to eight hours for laborers and mechanics on public work.
Extended to river and harbor dredging, etc.

"SECTION 1. That the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now, or may hereafter, be employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and of all persons who are now, or may hereafter be, employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics or of such persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic or any such person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall apply or be construed to apply to persons employed in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia while not directly operating dredging or rock excavating machinery or tools, nor to persons engaged in construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable rivers of the United States.

Permitting longer hours unlawful.

Provided.
Not applicable to persons not using dredging tools, etc.

Levee flood protection, etc., excepted.

"VIOLATION OF ACT BY OFFICER OR CONTRACTOR PUNISHABLE.

Penalty for violations.

"SEC. 2. That any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more