

Time allowed for suits against agent of the President, after award of Commission.

Vol. 41, p. 462. amended.

Reparation for damages by violations of interstate commerce laws.

Claims to be filed against agent of the President.

Time limit.

Extended for overcharges.

Jurisdiction of Commission.

amended by striking out the period at the end thereof, substituting a semicolon, and adding the following:

“except that actions to enforce awards made by the commission under the provisions of subdivision (c) against the agent so designated by the President may be brought within one year after the date of the commission’s award.”

SEC. 2. That subdivision (c) of said section 206 be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

“(c) Complaints praying for reparation on account of damage claimed to have been caused by reason of the collection or enforcement by or through the President during the period of Federal control of rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices (including those applicable to interstate, foreign, or intrastate traffic) which were unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly or unreasonably prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, may be filed with the commission within one year, or, if so claimed in respect of overcharges above the legal tariff charge, within two years and six months, after the termination of Federal control, against the agent designated by the President, under subdivision (a), naming in the petition the railroad or system of transportation against which such complaint would have been brought if such railroad or system had not been under Federal control at the time the matter complained of took place. The commission is hereby given jurisdiction to hear and decide such complaints in the manner provided in the Interstate Commerce Act, and all notices and orders in such proceedings shall be served upon the agent designated by the President under subdivision (a).”

Approved, February 24, 1922.

February 25, 1922.

[H. R. 9386.]

[Public, No. 150.]

CHAP. 72.—An Act To grant the consent of Congress to the Whiteville Lumber Company to construct a bridge across the Waccamaw River at or near Pireway Ferry, County of Columbus, North Carolina.

Waccamaw River. Whiteville Lumber Company may bridge, Pireway Ferry, N. C.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

*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 Whiteville Lumber Company, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Waccamaw River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Pireway Ferry in the County of Columbus, State of North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,” approved March 23, 1906.

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

Approved February 25, 1922.

February 25, 1922.

[H. R. 10009.]

[Public, No. 151.]

CHAP. 73.—An Act To authorize the State of Alabama through its highway department to construct and maintain a bridge across the Tombigbee River at or near Moscow Landing, in the State of Alabama.

Tombigbee River. Alabama may bridge, Moscow Landing, Ala. Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of Alabama through its highway department be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto across the Tombigbee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near Moscow Landing, about fourteen miles south of the city of Demopolis, in the 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 23, 1906.