

associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully injure or destroy, or shall attempt to so injure or destroy, any war material, war premises, or war utilities, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both. (Apr. 20, 1918, c. 59, § 2, 40 Stat. 531.)

103. Making or causing war material to be made in defective manner.—When the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully make or cause to be made in a defective manner, or attempt to make or cause to be made in a defective manner, any war material, as herein defined, or any tool, implement, machine, utensil, or receptacle used or employed in making, producing, manufacturing, or repairing any such war material, as herein defined, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than thirty years, or both. (Apr. 20, 1918, c. 59, § 3, 40 Stat. 531.)

Chapter 7.—INTERFERENCE WITH HOMING PIGEONS OWNED BY UNITED STATES.

Sec.

111. Prohibited acts.

112. Possession of pigeons as evidence of violation of law.

113. Punishment.

Section 111. Prohibited acts.—It is hereby declared to be unlawful to knowingly entrap, capture, shoot, kill, possess, or in any way detain an Antwerp, or homing pigeon, commonly called carrier pigeon, which is owned by the United States or bears a band owned and issued by the United States having thereon the letters "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." and a serial number. (Apr. 19, 1918, c. 58, § 1, 40 Stat. 533.)

112. Possession of pigeons as evidence of violation of law.—The possession or detention of any pigeon described in section 111 of this title by any person or persons in any loft, house, cage, building, or structure in the ownership or under the control of such person or persons without giving immediate notice by registered mail to the nearest military or naval authorities, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this chapter. (Apr. 19, 1918, c. 58, § 2, 40 Stat. 533.)

113. Punishment.—Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Apr. 19, 1918, c. 58, § 3, 40 Stat. 533.)

Chapter 8.—EXPLOSIVES; MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE, USE, AND POSSESSION REGULATED.

Sec.

121. Manufacture, and so forth, detrimental to public safety in time of war.

122. "Explosive" defined.

123. "Ingredients" defined.

124. "Person" defined.

125. Application of prohibitory provisions; manufacture for, sale to, or possession by military or naval service.

126. Unauthorized possession of explosives or ingredients.

127. Transportation.

128. License required to manufacture explosives.

129. Information to be furnished by licensee or applicant; trade secrets.

130. Record of sales or other disposal.

131. Licensees authorized.

132. Persons qualified to obtain licenses; revocation and reissuance.

133. Applications for licenses; State licensing officers; fees; records and removal; revocation of licenses granted by State officers.

Sec.

134. Cancellation of licenses for violation of law.

135. Inspectors of explosives; additional employees.

136. False representations as to license; refusal to exhibit license to officer.

137. Disclosure by inspectors, and so forth, of information obtained in course of official duties.

138. Placards on premises used for manufacture or storage of explosives.

139. Exclusion of public from places of manufacture or storage; discharge of firearms, etc., at, on or near premises.

140. Rules and regulations for enforcing law.

141. Penalties for violations of law.

142. Investigation of explosions and fires.

143. Agencies available for enforcement of law.

144. Platinum, iridium, and palladium.

Section 121. Manufacture, and so forth, detrimental to public safety in time of war.—When the United States is at war it shall be unlawful to manufacture, distribute, store, use, or possess powder, explosives, blasting supplies, or ingredients thereof, in such manner as to be detrimental to the public safety, except as in this chapter provided. (Oct. 6, 1917, c. 83, § 1, 40 Stat. 385.)

122. "Explosive" defined.—The words "explosive" and "explosives" when used herein shall mean gunpowders, powders used for blasting, all forms of high explosives, blasting materials, fuses, detonators, and other detonating agents, smokeless powders, and any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of, or any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or of destroying life or limb, but shall not include small arms or shotgun cartridges. (Oct. 6, 1917, c. 83, § 2, 40 Stat. 385.)

123. "Ingredients" defined.—The word "ingredients" when used herein shall mean the materials and substances capable by combination of producing one or more of the explosives mentioned in section 1 hereof. (Oct. 6, 1917, c. 83, § 3, 40 Stat. 385.)

124. "Person" defined.—The word "person," when used herein, shall include States, Territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and other dependences of the United States, and municipal subdivisions thereof, individual citizens, firms, associations, societies, and corporations of the United States and of other countries at peace with the United States. (Oct. 6, 1917, c. 83, § 4, 40 Stat. 386.)

125. Application of prohibitory provisions; manufacture for, sale to, or possession by military or naval service.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the manufacture, under the authority of the Government, of explosives for, their sale to or their possession by, the military or naval service of the United States of America. (Oct. 6, 1917, c. 83 § 2, 40 Stat. 385.)

126. Unauthorized possession of explosives or ingredients.—From and after November 15, 1917, no person shall have in his possession or purchase, accept, receive, sell, give, barter or otherwise dispose of or procure explosives, or ingredients, except as provided in this chapter: *Provided*, That the purchase or possession of said ingredients when purchased or held in small quantities and not used or intended to be used in the manufacture of explosives are not subject to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided further*, That the superintendent, foreman, or other duly authorized employee, at a mine, quarry, or other work, may, when licensed so to do, sell or issue, to any workman under him, such an amount of explosives, or ingredients, as may be required by that workman in the performance of his duties, and the workman may purchase or accept the explosives, or ingredients, so sold or issued, but the person so selling or issuing same shall see that any unused explosives, or