

vision of this section shall be fined not more than \$500. (R. S. § 3708; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 177, 35 Stat. 1122.)

293. (Criminal Code, section 178.) Issuing notes less than \$1.—No person shall make, issue, circulate, or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than \$1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. (R. S. § 3583; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 178, 35 Stat. 1122.)

Chapter 8.—OFFENSES AGAINST POSTAL SERVICE.

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Section 301. (Criminal Code, section 231.) Definition.—The words "postal service," wherever used in this chapter, shall be held and deemed to include the "Post Office Department." (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 231, 35 Stat. 1134.)

302. (Criminal Code, section 179.) Conducting post office without authority.—Whoever, without authority from the Postmaster General, shall set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post office, shall be fined not more than \$500. (R. S. § 3829; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 179, 35 Stat. 1123.)

303. (Criminal Code, section 180.) Illegal carrying of mail by officials.—Whoever, being concerned in carrying the mail, shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall be fined not more than \$50, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. (R. S. § 3981; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 180, 35 Stat. 1123.)

304. (Criminal Code, section 181.) Conveying mail by private express; delivery to post office allowed.—Whoever shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods over any post route which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town, or place, to any other city, town, or place, between which the mail is regularly carried, or whoever shall aid or assist therein shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any person from receiving and delivering to the nearest post office, postal car, or other authorized depository for mail matter, any mail matter properly stamped. (R. S. § 3982; Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 1, 20 Stat. 356; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 181, 35 Stat. 1123.)

305. (Criminal Code, section 182.) Transporting persons unlawfully conveying mail.—Whoever, being the owner, driver, conductor, master or other person having charge of any stage-coach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, shall knowingly convey or knowingly permit the conveyance of any person acting or employed as a private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, and actually in possession of the same for the purpose of conveying them, contrary to law, shall be fined not more than \$150. (R. S. § 3983; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 182, 35 Stat. 1124.)

306. (Criminal Code, section 183.) Sending letters by private express.—Whoever shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent thereof, or deposit or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being so transmitted, any letter or packet, shall be fined not more than \$50. (R. S. § 3984; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 183, 35 Stat. 1124.)

307. (Criminal Code, section 184.) Carrying letters out of the mail over post routes.—Whoever, being the owner, driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of any stage-coach, railway car, steamboat, or conveyance of any kind which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post route, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, and which shall carry, otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets, except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, to the current business of the carrier, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stage-coach, railway car, or other vehicle, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be fined not more than \$50. (R. S. § 3985; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 184, 35 Stat. 1124.)

308. (Criminal Code, section 185.) Carrying letters out of the mail on vessels.—Whoever shall carry any letter or packet on board any vessel which carries the mail, otherwise than in such mail, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be fined not more than \$50, or imprisoned not more than one month, or both. (R. S. § 3986; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 185, 35 Stat. 1124.)

309. (Criminal Code, section 186.) When conveyance by private persons is lawful.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters or packets by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only. (R. S. § 3992; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 186, 35 Stat. 1124.)

310. (Criminal Code, section 187.) Wearing carrier's uniform without authority.—Whoever, not being connected with the letter-carrier branch of the Postal Service, shall wear the uniform or badge which may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, to be worn by letter carriers, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. (R. S. § 3867; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 187, 35 Stat. 1124.)

311. (Criminal Code, section 188.) Vehicles claiming to be mail carriers.—It shall be unlawful to paint, print, or in any manner to place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any car, stagecoach, vehicle, or other conveyance, not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "United States Mail" or any words, letters, or characters of like import; or to give notice, by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any car, stagecoach, vehicle, or other conveyance, is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used; and every person who shall violate, and every owner, receiver, lessee, or managing operator thereof, who shall cause, suffer, or permit the violation of any provision of this section, shall be liable, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (R. S. § 3979; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 188, 35 Stat. 1124.)

312. (Criminal Code, section 189.) Injuring mail bags.—Whoever shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mail bag, pouch, or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or shall draw or break any staple or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail, or to render the same insecure, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (R. S. § 5476; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 189, 35 Stat. 1124.)

313. (Criminal Code, section 190.) Stealing post-office property.—Whoever shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail bag or other property in use by or belonging to the Post Office Department, or shall appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or shall convey away any such property to the hindrance or detriment of the public service, shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (R. S. § 5475; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 190, 35 Stat. 1124.)

314. (Criminal Code, section 191.) Stealing or forging mail locks or keys.—Whoever shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretense, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretense, any key suited to any lock adopted by the Post Office Department and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof, or any key to any lock box, lock drawer, or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail matter; or whoever shall knowingly and unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited, any such key, or shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; or whoever, being

engaged as a contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail lock or key, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by the department, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department, to receive the same, unless the person receiving it is the contractor for furnishing the same or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent of such manufacturer, shall be fined not more than \$500 and imprisoned not more than ten years. (R. S. § 5477; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 191, 35 Stat. 1125.)

315. (Criminal Code, section 192.) Breaking into and entering post office.—Whoever shall forcibly break into or attempt to break into any post office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post office, with intent to commit in such post office, or building, or part thereof, so used, any larceny or other depredation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (R. S. § 5478; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 192, 35 Stat. 1125.)

316. (Criminal Code, section 193.) Unlawfully entering post-office car.—Whoever, by violence, shall enter a post-office car, or any apartment in any car, steamboat, or vessel, assigned to the use of the mail service, or shall willfully or maliciously assault or interfere with any postal clerk in the discharge of his duties in connection with such car, steamboat, vessel, or apartment thereof, or shall willfully aid or assist therein, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (Mar. 3, 1903, c. 1009, § 5, 32 Stat. 1176; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 193, 35 Stat. 1125.)

317. (Criminal Code, section 194, amended.) Stealing, secreting, or embezzling mail matter.—Whoever shall steal, take, or abstract, or by fraud or deception obtain, from or out of any mail, post office or station thereof, or other authorized depository for mail matter, or from a letter or mail carrier, any letter, postal card, package, bag, or mail, or shall abstract or remove from any such letter, package, bag, or mail, any article or thing contained therein, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, package, bag, or mail, or any article or thing contained therein; or whoever shall steal, take, or abstract, or by fraud or deception obtain any letter, postal card, package, bag, or mail, which has been left for collection upon or adjacent to a collection box or other authorized depository of mail matter; or whoever shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing, or shall unlawfully have in his possession, any letter, postal card, package, bag, or mail, or any article or thing contained therein, which has been so stolen, taken, embezzled, or abstracted, as herein described, knowing the same to have been so stolen, taken, embezzled, or abstracted; or whoever shall take any letter, postal card, or package out of any post office or station thereof, or out of any authorized depository for mail matter, or from any letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post office or station thereof, or other authorized depository, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall open, secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (R. S. §§ 3892, 5469, 5470; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 194, 35 Stat. 1125; Feb. 25, 1925, c. 318, 43 Stat. 977.)

318. (Criminal Code, section 195.) Postmaster or employee detaining, destroying, or embezzling mail matter.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any department of the Postal Service, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, postal card, package, bag or mail intrusted to him or which shall come into his possession, and which was in-

tended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any carrier, messenger, agent, or other person employed in any department of the Postal Service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post office or station thereof established by authority of the Postmaster General; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, package, bag, or mail; or shall steal, abstract, or remove from any such letter, package, bag, or mail, any article or thing contained therein, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (R. S. §§ 3890, 3891, 5467; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 195, 35 Stat. 1125.)

319. (Criminal Code, section 196.) Detaining or destroying newspapers.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any department of the Postal Service, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed; or whoever shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him, and he not being authorized to open or receive the same; or whoever shall take or steal any mail or package of newspapers from any post office or from any person having custody thereof, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 5471; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 196, 35 Stat. 1126.)

320. (Criminal Code, section 197.) Assaulting mail custodian and robbing mail; wounding custodian.—Whoever shall assault any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any mail matter, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such mail matter or any part thereof, or shall rob any such person of such mail or any part thereof, shall, for a first offense, be imprisoned not more than ten years; and if in effecting or attempting to effect such robbery, he shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon, or for a subsequent offense, shall be imprisoned twenty-five years. (R. S. §§ 5472, 5473; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 197, 35 Stat. 1126.)

321. (Criminal Code, section 198, amended.) Injury to letter boxes.—Whoever shall willfully or maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy any letter box or other receptacle intended or used for the receipt or delivery of mail on any mail route, or shall break open the same, or shall willfully or maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any mail deposited therein, or shall willfully take or steal such mail from or out of such letter box or other receptacle, or shall willfully aid or assist in any of the aforementioned offenses, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than three years. (R. S. §§ 3869, 5466; Apr. 21, 1902, c. 563, § 1, 32 Stat. 113; Mar. 3, 1903, c. 1009, § 3, 32 Stat. 1175; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 198, 35 Stat. 1126; May 18, 1916, c. 126, § 10, 39 Stat. 162; July 28, 1916, c. 261, § 1, 39 Stat. 418.)

322. (Criminal Code, section 199.) Deserting the mail.—Whoever, having taken charge of any mail, shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post office at the termination of the route, or to some known mail carrier, messenger, agent, or other employee in the Postal Service authorized to receive the same, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 5474; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 199, 35 Stat. 1126.)

323. (Criminal Code, section 200.) Delivery of letters by master of vessel.—The master or other person having charge or control of any steamboat or other vessel passing between ports or places in the United States, arriving at any such port or place where there is a post office, shall deliver to the postmaster or at the post office, within three hours after his arrival, if in the daytime, and if at night, within two hours

after the next sunrise, all letters and packages brought by him or within his power or control and not relating to the cargo, addressed to or destined for such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster two cents for each letter or package so delivered, unless the same is carried under a contract for carrying the mail; and for every failure so to deliver such letters or packages, the master or other person having charge or control of such steamboat or other vessel, shall be fined not more than \$150. (R. S. § 3977; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 200, 35 Stat. 1126.)

324. (Criminal Code, section 201.) Obstructing the mail.—Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier, or car, steamboat, or other conveyance or vessel carrying the same, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. (R. S. § 3995; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 201, 35 Stat. 1127.)

325. (Criminal Code, section 202.) Ferryman delaying mail.—Whoever, being a ferryman, shall delay the passage of the mail by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry, shall be fined not more than \$100. (R. S. § 3996; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 202, 35 Stat. 1127.)

326. (Criminal Code, section 203.) Letters carried in foreign vessel to be deposited in post office; failure.—All letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any part of the United States by any foreign vessel, except such sealed letters relating to such vessel or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owners or consignees of the vessel, shall be subject to postage charge, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere, provided they are conveyed by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from such country by any vessel of the United States; and such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign vessels, except such sealed letters relating to the vessel or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owners or consignees, shall be delivered into the United States post office by the master or other person having charge or control of such vessel when arriving, and be taken from the United States post office when departing, and the postage justly chargeable by law paid thereon; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying such letters or other mailable matter, or any letters or other mailable matter, intended to be conveyed in any vessel of such foreign country, over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall be fined not more than \$1,000. (R. S. § 4016; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 203, 35 Stat. 1127.)

327. (Criminal Code, section 204.) Vessels to deliver letters at post office before entry; oath; failure.—No vessel arriving within a port or collection district of the United States shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters on board are delivered to the nearest post office, and the master or other person having charge or control thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration before the collector or other proper customs officer:

I, A. B., master ———, of the ———, arriving from ———, and now lying in the port of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief delivered to the post office at ——— every letter and every bag, packet, or parcel of letters which was on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control.

And any master or other person having charge or control of such vessel who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters shall be fined not more than \$100. (R. S. § 3988; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 204, 35 Stat. 1127.)

328. (Criminal Code, section 205.) Using canceled stamps.—Whoever shall use or attempt to use in payment of

postage, any canceled postage stamp, whether the same has been used or not; or shall remove, attempt to remove, or assist in removing, the canceling or defacing marks from any postage stamp, or the superscription from any stamped envelope, or postal card, that has once been used in payment of postage, with the intent to use the same for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall knowingly have in possession any such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, with intent to use the same, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, or use or attempt to use the same in payment of postage; or who ever unlawfully and willfully shall remove from any mail matter any stamp attached thereto in payment of postage; or shall knowingly use or cause to be used in payment of postage, any postage stamp, postal card, or stamped envelope, issued in pursuance of law, which has already been used for a like purpose; shall, if he be a person employed in the Postal Service, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and if he be a person not employed in the Postal Service, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. §§ 3922-3925; Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 28, 20 Stat. 362; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 205, 35 Stat. 1127.)

329. (Criminal Code, section 206.) False returns to increase compensation.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the Postal Service, shall make, or assist in making, or cause to be made, a false return, statement, or account to any officer of the United States, or shall make, assist in making, or cause to be made, a false entry in any record, book, or account, required by law or the rules or regulations of the Post Office Department to be kept in respect of the business or operations of any post office or other branch of the Postal Service, for the purpose of fraudulently increasing his compensation or the compensation of the postmaster or any employee in a post office; or whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any post office or station thereof, shall induce, or attempt to induce, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of his office, any person to deposit mail matter in, or forward in any manner for mailing at, the office where such postmaster or other person is employed, knowing such matter to be properly mailable at another post office, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 17, 1878, c. 259, § 1, 20 Stat. 141; Aug. 4, 1886, c. 901, § 3, 24 Stat. 221; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 206, 35 Stat. 1128.)

330. (Criminal Code, section 207.) Collecting unlawful postage.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person authorized to receive the postage of mail matter, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage or gratuity or reward other than is provided by law for the postage of such mail matter, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. (R. S. § 3899; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 207, 35 Stat. 1128.)

331. (Criminal Code, section 208.) Unlawful pledging or sale of stamps; inducing purchases to increase pay.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the Postal Service, and being intrusted with the sale or custody of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, shall use or dispose of them in the payment of debts, or in the purchase of merchandise or other salable articles, or pledge or hypothecate the same, or sell or dispose of them except for cash; or sell or dispose of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces; or sell or dispose of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the Post Office Department for like quantities; or sell or dispose of, or cause to be sold or disposed of, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal

cards at any point or place outside of the delivery of the office where such postmaster or other person is employed; or induce or attempt to induce, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of such postmaster, or the emoluments or compensation of any other person employed in such post office or any station thereof, or the allowances or facilities provided therefor, any person to purchase at such post office or any station thereof, or from any employee of such post office, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards; or sell or dispose of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, otherwise than as provided by law or the regulations of the Post Office Department, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 3920; June 17, 1878, c. 259, § 1, 20 Stat. 141; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 208, 35 Stat. 1128.)

332. (Criminal Code, section 209.) Failing to account for postage due.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person engaged in the Postal Service, shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver, without having previously affixed and canceled the special stamp provided by law, or shall fail to affix such stamp, shall be fined not more than \$50. (Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 27, 20 Stat. 362; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 209, 35 Stat. 1128.)

333. (Criminal Code, section 210.) Issuing unpaid-for money orders.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the Postal Service, shall issue a money order without having previously received the money therefor, shall be fined not more than \$500. (R. S. § 4030; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 210, 35 Stat. 1129.)

334. (Criminal Code, section 211, amended.) Mailing obscene matter.—Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious, and every filthy, book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; and every article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing which is advertised or described in a manner calculated to lead another to use or apply it for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose; and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or from whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, or where or by whom any act or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means conception may be prevented or abortion produced, whether sealed or unsealed; and every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and every paper, writing, advertisement, or representation that any article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing may, or can, be used or applied for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose; and every description calculated to induce or incite a person to so use or apply any such article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing, is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, or shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. The term "indecent" within the intentment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination. (R. S. § 3893; July 12, 1876, c. 186,

§ 1, 19 Stat. 90; Sept. 26, 1888, c. 1039, § 2, 25 Stat. 496; May 27, 1908, c. 206, 35 Stat. 416; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 211, 35 Stat. 1129; Mar. 4, 1911, c. 241, § 2, 36 Stat. 1339.)

335. (Criminal Code, section 212.) Mailing libelous and indecent matter on wrappers or envelopes.—All matter otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any post office nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, or shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 18, 1888, c. 394, § 2, 25 Stat. 187; Sept. 26, 1888, c. 1039, § 1, 25 Stat. 496; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 212, 35 Stat. 1129.)

336. (Criminal Code, section 213.) Lottery, or gift enterprise circulars not mailable; place of trial.—No letter, package, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance; and no lottery ticket or part thereof, or paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance; and no check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order, for the purchase of any ticket or part thereof, or of any share or chance in any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme; and no newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than five years. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed. (R. S. § 3894; July 12, 1876, c. 186, § 2, 19 Stat. 90; Sept. 19, 1890, c. 908, § 1, 26 Stat. 465; Mar. 2, 1895, c. 191, 28 Stat. 963; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 213, 35 Stat. 1129.)

337. (Criminal Code, section 214.) Official acting as lottery agent.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in the Postal Service, shall act as agent for any lottery office, or under color of purchase or otherwise, vend lottery tickets, or shall knowingly send by mail or deliver any letter, package,

postal card, circular, or pamphlet advertising any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any ticket, certificate, or instrument representing any chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any list of the prizes awarded by means of any such scheme, shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 3851; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 214, 35 Stat. 1130.)

338. (Criminal Code, section 215.) Using mails to promote frauds; counterfeit money.—Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, bank note, paper money, or any obligation or security of the United States, or of any State, Territory, municipality, company, corporation, or person, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, or any scheme or artifice to obtain money by or through correspondence, by what is commonly called the "sawdust swindle," or "counterfeit-money fraud," or by dealing or pretending to deal in what is commonly called "green articles," "green coin," "green goods," "bills," "paper goods," "spurious Treasury notes," "United States goods," "green cigars," or any other names or terms intended to be understood as relating to such counterfeit or spurious articles, shall, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, place, or cause to be placed, any letter, postal card, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement, whether addressed to any person residing within or outside the United States, in any post office, or station thereof, or street or other letter box of the United States, or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, or shall take or receive any such therefrom, whether mailed within or without the United States, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such letter, postal card, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (R. S. § 5480; Mar. 2, 1889, c. 393, § 1, 25 Stat. 873; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 215, 35 Stat. 1130.)

339. (Criminal Code, section 216.) Using fraudulent fictitious address.—Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on, in any manner, by means of the post office establishment of the United States, any scheme or device mentioned in the section last preceding or any other unlawful business whatsoever, shall use or assume, or request to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, or shall take or receive from any post office of the United States, or station thereof, or any other authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be punished as provided in section 338 of this title. (Mar. 2, 1889, c. 393, § 2, 25 Stat. 873; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 216, 35 Stat. 1131.)

340. (Criminal Code, section 217, amended.) Poisons or explosives not mailable; packing permitted; intoxicating liquors; mailing; injurious intent.—All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or

explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, from the manufacturer thereof or dealer therein to licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, druggists, and veterinarians, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 217, 35 Stat. 1131; May 25, 1920, c. 196, 41 Stat. 620.)

341. Use of mails for advertisements of intoxicating liquors in prohibition States.—No letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory or the District of Columbia at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively. If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery, according to direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and

directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of States in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors. (Mar. 3, 1917, c. 162, § 5, 39 Stat. 1069; Mar. 4, 1917, c. 192, 39 Stat. 1202; Feb. 24, 1919, c. 18, § 1407, 40 Stat. 1151.)

342. Same; ethyl alcohol for governmental purposes; wine for sacramental purposes.—Section 341 of this title shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for governmental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the Postmaster General shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this section and section 341, nor shall said sections be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion, or by officers of regularly established churches, for ordering wines for sacramental uses, or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes only. (Oct. 3, 1917, c. 63, § 1110, 40 Stat. 329.)

343. Certain letters or writings nonmailable; opening letters.—Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of sections 25, 27, 31 to 33, inclusive, 288, 381, 502, 611 to 633, inclusive, of this title, sections 213, 221 to 223, inclusive, 231 to 235, inclusive, and 238 to 245, inclusive, of Title 22, and sections 31 to 42 and 191 to 194 of Title 50 is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier; but no person other than an employee of the Dead Letter Office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, shall be authorized to open any letter not addressed to himself. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XII, § 1, 40 Stat. 230.)

344. Letters or writings advocating treason declared nonmailable.—Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, is hereby declared to be nonmailable. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XII, § 2, 40 Stat. 230.)

345. Using or attempting to use mails for transmission of matter declared nonmailable by title; jurisdiction of offense.—Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by sections 343 and 344 of this title to be nonmailable, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of said sections may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XII, § 3, 40 Stat. 230.)

Cross reference: Jurisdiction of offenses under this section, see section 574 of this title.

346. United States defined.—The term "United States," as used in sections 343 to 345 of this title, includes the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XIII, § 1, 40 Stat. 231.)

347. (Criminal Code, section 218.) Counterfeiting money orders.—Whoever, with intent to defraud, shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved, or printed, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing, any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money order issued by the Post Office Department, or by any postmaster or agent thereof; or whoever

shall forge or counterfeit the signature of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, chief clerk, or clerk, upon or to any money order, or postal note, or blank therefor provided or issued by or under the direction of the Post Office Department of the United States, or of any foreign country, and payable in the United States, or any material signature or indorsement thereon, or any material signature to any receipt or certificate of identification thereon; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered in any material respect, or knowingly aid or assist in falsely so altering any such money order or postal note; or shall, with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish any such forged or altered money order or postal note, knowing any material signature or indorsement thereon to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or any material alteration therein to have been falsely made; or shall issue any money order or postal note without having previously received or paid the full amount of money payable therefor, with the purpose of fraudulently obtaining or receiving, or fraudulently enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, any sum of money whatever; or shall, with intent to defraud the United States, or any person, transmit or present to, or cause or procure to be transmitted or presented to, any officer or employee, or at any office of the Government of the United States, any money order or postal note, knowing the same to contain any forged or counterfeited signature to the same, or to any material indorsement, receipt, or certificate thereon, or material alteration therein unlawfully made, or to have been unlawfully issued without previous payment of the amount required to be paid upon such issue, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (R. S. § 5463; Jan. 3, 1887, c. 13, § 2, 24 Stat. 355; June 18, 1888, c. 394, § 2, 25 Stat. 187; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 218, 35 Stat. 1131.)

348. (Criminal Code, section 219.) Counterfeiting postage stamps.—Whoever shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor; or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; or shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the watermark of any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; or shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, of the kind authorized and provided by the Post Office Department, without the special authority and direction of said department; or shall, after such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card has been printed, with intent to defraud, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument in writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department, to receive it, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (R. S. § 5464; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 219, 35 Stat. 1132.)

349. (Criminal Code, section 220.) Counterfeiting foreign stamps.—Whoever shall forge, or counterfeit, or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of any foreign government, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

The words "foreign government," as used in this section shall be deemed to include any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, which government, faction, or body of insurgents may or may not have been recognized by the United States as a government. (R. S. § 5465; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 220, 35 Stat. 1132; June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title VIII, § 4, 40 Stat. 226.)

350. Printing and publishing of illustrations in black and white of foreign postage or revenue stamps from defaced plates and illustrations in black and white of portions of United States stamps allowed.—Nothing in sections 275, 286, and 349 of this title, shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing or publishing of illustrations in black and white of foreign postage or revenue stamps from plates so defaced as to indicate that the illustrations are not adapted or intended for use as stamps, or to prevent or forbid the making of necessary plates therefor for use in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals, or albums, or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in such stamps, books, journals, or albums. Nothing in said sections shall be construed to forbid or prevent similar illustrations, in black and white only, in philatelic or historical articles, books, journals, albums, or the circulars of legitimate publishers or dealers in such stamps, books, journals, albums, or circulars, of such portion of the border of a stamp of the United States as may be necessary to show minor differences in the stamp so illustrated, but all such illustrations shall be at least four times as large as the portion of the original United States stamp so illustrated. (Mar. 3, 1923, c. 218, 42 Stat. 1437.)

351. (Criminal Code, section 221.) Inclosing higher in lower class matter.—Matter of the second, third, or fourth class containing any writing or printing in addition to the original matter, other than as authorized by law, shall not be admitted to the mails, nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the Postmaster General such postage shall be remitted. Whoever shall knowingly conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail, at a less rate than would be charged for such higher class matter, shall be fined not more than \$100. (R. S. § 3387; Jan. 20, 1888, c. 2, § 2, 25 Stat. 2; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 221, 35 Stat. 1132.)

352. (Criminal Code, section 222.) Illegally approving bond.—Whoever, being a postmaster, shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract, before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly, or without the exercise of due diligence, approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster; and shall also be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 3947; June 23, 1874, c. 456, § 12, 18 Stat. 235; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 222, 35 Stat. 1133.)

353. (Criminal Code, section 223.) Submitting false evidence as to second-class matter.—Whoever shall knowingly submit or cause to be submitted to any postmaster or to the Post Office Department or any officer of the Postal Service, any false evidence relative to any publication for the purpose of securing the admission thereof at the second-class rate, for transportation in the mails, shall be fined not more than \$500. (Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 13, 20 Stat. 359; June 18, 1888, c. 394, § 1, 25 Stat. 187; Mar. 2, 1905, c. 1304, 33 Stat. 823; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 223, 35 Stat. 1133.)

354. (Criminal Code, section 224.) Inducing or prosecuting false claims for losses.—Whoever shall make, allege, or present, or cause to be made, alleged, or presented, or assist, aid, or abet in making, alleging, or presenting, any claim or application for indemnity for the loss of any registered letter, parcel, package, or other article or matter, or the contents thereof, knowing such claim or application to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or whoever for the purpose of obtaining or aiding

to obtain the payment or approval of any such claim or application, shall make or use, or cause to be made or used, any false statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition; or whoever shall knowingly and willfully misrepresent, or misstate, or, for the purpose aforesaid shall knowingly and willfully conceal any material fact or circumstance in respect of any such claim or application for indemnity, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 224, 35 Stat. 1133.)

355. (Criminal Code, section 225.) Misappropriating postal funds; prima facie evidence; deposits permitted.—Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in or connected with any branch of the Postal Service, shall loan, use, pledge, hypothecate, or convert to his own use, or shall deposit in any bank, or exchange for other funds or property, except as authorized by law, any money or property coming into his hands or under his control in any manner whatever, in the execution or under control of his office, employment, or service, whether the same shall be the money or property of the United States or not; or shall fail or refuse to remit to or deposit in the Treasury of the United States or in a designated depository, or to account for or turn over to the proper officer or agent, any such money or property, when required so to do by law or the regulations of the Post Office Department, or upon demand or order of the Postmaster General, either directly or through a duly authorized officer or agent, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and every such person, as well as every other person advising or knowingly participating therein, shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount or value of the money or property embezzled, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. Any failure to produce or to pay over any such money or property, when required so to do as above provided, shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement, it shall be prima facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the account books of the General Accounting Office. But nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such bank, or through United States disbursing officers, or otherwise, when instructed or required so to do by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of remitting surplus funds from one post office to another. (R. S. §§ 4046, 4053; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 225, 35 Stat. 1133; June 10, 1921, c. 18, § 304, 42 Stat. 24.)

356. (Criminal Code, section 226.) Employees interested in mail contracts.—Whoever, being a person employed in the Postal Service, shall become interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor in any business before the department, shall be immediately dismissed from office, and shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 412; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 226, 35 Stat. 1134.)

357. (Criminal Code, section 227.) Fraudulent use of official envelopes.—Whoever shall make use of any official envelope, label, or indorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail, shall be fined not more than \$300. (Mar. 3, 1877, c. 103, § 5, 19 Stat. 335; Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 29, 20 Stat. 362; July 5, 1884, c. 234, § 3, 23 Stat. 158; July 2, 1886, c. 611, 24 Stat. 122; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 227, 35 Stat. 1134.)

358. (Criminal Code, section 228.) Fraudulently increasing weight of mail.—Whoever shall place or cause to be placed

any matter in the mails during the regular weighing period, for the purpose of increasing the weight of the mail, with intent to cause an increase in the compensation of the railroad mail carrier over whose route such mail may pass, shall be fined not more than \$20,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 13, 1898, c. 446, § 1, 30 Stat. 442; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 228, 35 Stat. 1134.)

359. (Criminal Code, section 229.) Offenses against foreign mail in transit; indictments.—Every foreign mail, shall, while being transported across the territory of the United States under authority of law, be taken and deemed to be a mail of the United States so far as to make any violation thereof, or depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offense of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the mail was a mail of the United States; and in any indictment or information for any such offense, the mail, or any part thereof, may be alleged to be, and on the trial of any such indictment or information it shall be deemed and held to be, a mail or part of a mail of the United States. (R. S. § 4013; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 229, 35 Stat. 1134.)

360. (Criminal Code, section 230.) Omission to take oath.—Every person employed in the Postal Service shall be subject to all penalties and forfeitures for the violation of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath of office or not. (R. S. § 3832; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 230, 35 Stat. 1134.)

Chapter 9.—OFFENSES AGAINST FOREIGN AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Sec.

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