

or not, for tuition of Indian pupils in State public schools during the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, and to expend for such purpose out of balances remaining from the appropriations for support of Indian day and industrial schools for such fiscal years, not to exceed a total of \$30,000, without regard to the limitations heretofore placed by law upon the use of such appropriations for tuition of Indian pupils in public schools.

Approved, June 7, 1924.

CHAP. 299.—An Act To authorize an exchange of lands with the State of Washington.

June 7, 1924.
[H. R. 5318.]
[Public, No. 221.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon delivery to the Secretary of the Interior by the State of Washington of its properly executed conveyance to the United States of America in fee simple of the following lands in that State: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, all in section 16, township 20 north, range 1 east, Willamette Meridian, containing three hundred and sixty acres, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue in exchange therefor a patent to the State of Washington to the following lands in that State: The north half of the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, all in section 25, township 22 north, range 10 west, Willamette Meridian.

McNeil Island penitentiary, Wash.
Exchange of lands with Washington.
To United States.

To Washington.

SEC. 2. That the lands first described shall as soon as title thereto is vested in the United States be under the care and control of the Attorney General of the United States, to be administered by him as a part of the Federal penitentiary on McNeil Island.

Lands received added to penitentiary.

Approved, June 7 1924.

CHAP. 300.—An Act Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.

June 7, 1924.
[H. R. 5325.]
[Public, No. 222.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or statutes of limitation, to hear, examine, and adjudicate and render judgment in any and all legal and equitable claims arising under or growing out of any treaty or agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations or Tribes, or either of them, or arising under or growing out of any Act of Congress in relation to Indian affairs which said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or Tribes may have against the United States, which claims have not heretofore been determined and adjudicated on their merits by the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
Undetermined claims of, against United States, to be adjudicated by Court of Claims.

Time of filing.

SEC. 2. Any and all claims against the United States within the purview of this Act shall be forever barred unless suit be instituted or petition filed as herein provided in the Court of Claims within five years from the date of approval of this Act. The claim or claims of each of said Indian nations shall be presented separately or jointly by petition in the Court of Claims, and such

Jointly, or separately, presented.

Verification.	action shall make the petitioner party plaintiff or plaintiffs and the United States party defendant. The petition shall be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed to prosecute such claim or claims under contract approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and said contract with such Indian tribe shall be executed in behalf of the tribe by the governor or principal chief thereof, or, if there be no governor or principal chief, by a committee chosen by the tribe under the direction and approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior: <i>Provided, however,</i> That the attorney or attorneys employed as herein provided may be assisted by the regular tribal attorney or attorneys employed under existing law under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with such additional reasonable and necessary expenses for said tribal attorneys to be approved and paid from the funds of the respective tribes under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as may be required for the proper conduct of such litigation. Official letters, papers, documents, and records, or certified copies thereof, may be used in evidence, and the departments of the Government shall give access to the attorney or attorneys of the above-named Indian nations to such treaties, papers, correspondence, or records as may be needed by the attorney or attorneys of said Indian nations.
<i>Proviso.</i> Additional attorneys, etc., allowed.	
Evidence admitted.	
Counter claims admitted.	Sec. 3. In said suit the court shall also hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate any claims which the United States may have against said Indian nations, but any payment which may have been made by the United States upon any claim against the United States shall not operate as an estoppel, but may be pleaded as an offset in such suit.
Appeal to Supreme Court.	Sec. 4. That from the decision of the Court of Claims in any suit prosecuted under the authority of this Act, an appeal may be taken by either party as in other cases to the Supreme Court of the United States.
Attorneys' fees, etc., by decree of court.	Sec. 5. That upon the final determination of any suit instituted under this Act, the Court of Claims shall decree such amount or amounts as it may find reasonable to be paid any attorney or attorneys, other than the regular tribal attorney or attorneys employed under existing law, employed by said Indian nations for the services and expenses of said attorneys rendered or incurred subsequent to the date of approval of such contract: <i>Provided,</i> That in no case shall the aggregate amounts decreed by said Court of Claims for services and expenses be in excess of the amount or amounts stipulated in the contract of employment, or in excess of a sum equal to 10 per centum of the amount of recovery against the United States.
<i>Proviso.</i> Limitation.	Sec. 6. The Court of Claims shall have full authority by proper orders and process to bring in and make parties to such suit any or all persons deemed by it necessary or proper to the final determination of the matters in controversy.
Issue of orders and process.	Sec. 7. A copy of the petition shall, in such case, be served upon the Attorney General of the United States, and he, or some attorney from the Department of Justice to be designated by him, is hereby directed to appear and defend the interests of the United States in such case.
Appearance of Attorney General directed.	

Approved, June 7, 1924.

June 7, 1924.
[H. R. 7988.]
[Public, No. 223.]

CHAP. 301.—An Act Granting public lands to the city of Golden, Colorado, to secure a supply of water for municipal and domestic purposes.

Public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of securing an adequate supply of water for domestic and municipal