

CHAP. 180.—An Act Authorizing extensions of time for the payment of purchase money due under certain homestead entries and Government land purchases within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota.

May 24, 1924.
[H. R. 4494.]
[Public, No. 133.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any homestead entryman or purchaser of Government lands within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota who is unable to make payment of purchase money due under his entry or contract of purchase as required by existing law or regulations, on application duly verified showing that he is unable to make payment as required, shall be granted an extension to the 1925 anniversary of the date of his entry or contract of purchase upon payment of interest in advance at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the amounts due from the maturity thereof to the said anniversary; and if at the expiration of the extended period the entryman or purchaser is still unable to make the payment he may, upon the same terms and conditions, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be granted such further extensions of time, not exceeding a period of three years, as the facts warrant.

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak. Entryman, etc., on, allowed extension for purchase payments.

Application as to inability.

Further extension permitted.

Approved, May 24, 1924.

CHAP. 181.—An Act Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Creek Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.

May 24, 1924.
[H. R. 7913.]
[Public, No. 134.]

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 Creek Indian Nation or Tribe, or arising under or growing out of any Act of Congress in relation to Indian affairs, which said Creek Nation or Tribe 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: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to confer jurisdiction upon the court to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate any balance claimed to be due on the so-called Loyal Creek claim, or any amount claimed to be due to equalize allotments among members of the Creek Tribe.

Creek Indians. Claims of, against United States to be adjudicated by Court of Claims.

Proviso. Exclusion of Loyal Creek and allotment claims.

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, and such suit shall make the Creek Nation party plaintiff 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 with the Creeks approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and said contract shall be executed in their behalf by a committee chosen by them under the direction and approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. 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 said Indian nation to such treaties, papers, correspondence, or records as may be needed by the attorney or attorneys of said Indian nation.

Time for filing.

Procedure.

Evidence admitted.

- Counterclaims.** 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 nation, 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 court decree.** 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 the attorney or attorneys so employed by said Indian nation for the services and expenses of said attorneys rendered or incurred prior or subsequent to the date of approval of this Act: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate amounts decreed by said Court of Claims for fees 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.
- Process. 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, May 24, 1924.

May 24, 1924.
[H. R. 6357.]
[Public, No. 135.]

CHAP. 182.—An Act For the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Foreign Service, Diplomatic and Consular Service to be known as.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States shall be known as the Foreign Service of the United States.

Official designation of officers.

SEC. 2. That the official designation "Foreign Service officer" as employed throughout this Act shall be deemed to denote permanent officers in the Foreign Service below the grade of minister, all of whom are subject to promotion on merit, and who may be assigned to duty in either the diplomatic or the consular branch of the Foreign Service at the discretion of the President.

Officers graded and classified.

SEC. 3. That the officers in the Foreign Service shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto, but not exceeding in number for each class a proportion to the total number of officers in the service represented in the following percentage limitations: Ambassadors and ministers as now or hereafter provided; Foreign Service officers as follows: Class 1, 6 per centum, \$9,000; class 2, 7 per centum, \$8,000; class 3, 8 per centum, \$7,000; class 4, 9 per centum, \$6,000; class 5, 10 per centum, \$5,000; class 6, 14 per centum, \$4,500; class 7, \$4,000; class 8, \$3,500; class 9, \$3,000; unclassified, \$3,000 to \$1,500: *Provided*, That as many Foreign Service officers above class 6 as may be required for the purpose of inspection may be detailed by the Secretary of State for that purpose.

Percentage of allotments and salaries.

Process. Details for inspection.

Appointments, diplomatic, consular, or both.

SEC. 4. That Foreign Service officers may be appointed as secretaries in the Diplomatic Service or as consular officers or both: