

Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided, however*, That until the same shall be leased any Indian being the head of a family and having rights on the said reservation may take coal from any of the lands within the same for his own domestic use: *And provided further*, That at the expiration of fifty years from the date of approval of this Act the coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits upon or beneath the surface of said allotted or granted lands shall become the property of the individual allottee or his heirs, but the right is reserved to Congress to extend the period within which such reserved tribal rights shall expire.

SEC. 7. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, being nonirrigable and not occupied or heretofore selected for allotment by any Indian except such lands in lieu of which the State has heretofore received indemnity under existing laws, are hereby granted to the State of Montana for school purposes: *Provided, however*, That for any lands thereof lost to the State by allotment, withdrawal, or otherwise under the provisions of this Act, the State may through its proper officers select as indemnity other unoccupied unreserved nonmineral and nonirrigable lands within such reservation, not exceeding two sections in any one township: *Provided further*, That all such selections by the State must be completed within one year after the approval of this Act, and be made with the view to preventing any final conflict between the claims of the State and the allotments and withdrawals provided for herein: *And provided further*, That the United States shall pay to the Indians of the reservation the sum of \$5 an acre for the lands thus granted to the State: *And provided further*, That all the children, being descendants of Indians entitled to rights on said reservation, shall be permitted to attend the public schools of said State on the same condition as the children of white citizens of said State.

SEC. 8. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$170,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for the lands granted to the State of Montana; and there is hereby appropriated the further sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be required, to be immediately available, to be used in paying the expenses of making the roll, classifications, and allotments hereunder, and such further allotment surveys as are necessary, and in defraying the expenses of the survey, appraisalment, and sales of the town sites provided for, the said \$50,000 to be reimbursable from the proceeds of the town-site sales or from other tribal funds available or that may become available for such purpose.

Approved, March 3, 1921.

CHAP. 136.—Joint Resolution Declaring that certain Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the duration or date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency, meaning thereby the war between the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, in any Acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the duration or the date of the termination of such war or of such present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency,

Provisos.
Coal for domestic use.

Mineral deposits to become property of individual allottees after 50 years.

Montana.
School sections granted to.

Provisos.
Lieu lands for allotment.

Completion of selections.

Price for lands.

Admission of Indian pupils to public schools.

Appropriation for lands granted to Montana.

Appropriation for expenses of making roll, allotting, etc.

Repayment from town-site sales, etc.

March 3, 1921,
[H. J. Res. 382.]
[Pub. Res., No. 64.]

War with Germany.
Termination of, construed as affecting legislation contingent upon existence of, etc.

Date when resolution becomes effective to govern.

notwithstanding any provision in any Act of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of such termination. And any Act of Congress, or any provision of any such Act, that by its terms is in force only during the existence of a state of war, or during such state of war and a limited period of time thereafter, shall be construed and administered as if such war between the Governments and people aforesaid terminated on the date when this resolution becomes effective, any provision of such law to the contrary notwithstanding; excepting, however, from the operation and effect of this resolution the following Acts and proclamations, to wit: Title 2 of the Act entitled "The Food Control and District of Columbia Rents Act," approved October 22, 1919 (Forty-first Statutes, page 297), the Act known as the Trading with the Enemy Act, approved October 6, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 411), and all amendments thereto, and the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Liberty Bond Acts, the Supplement to the Second Liberty Bond Act, and the Victory Liberty Loan Act; titles 1 and 3 of the War Finance Corporation Act (Fortieth Statutes, page 506) as amended by the Act approved March 3, 1919 (Fortieth Statutes, page 1313), and Public Resolution Numbered 55, Sixty-sixth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution directing the War Finance Corporation to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, and for other purposes," passed January 4, 1921; also the proclamations issued under the authority conferred by the Acts herein excepted from the effect and operation of this resolution: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as effective to terminate the military status of any person now in desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, nor to terminate the liability to prosecution and punishment under the selective service law, approved May 18, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 76), of any person who failed to comply with the provisions of said Act, or of Acts amendatory thereof: *Provided further,* That the Act entitled "An Act to amend section 3, title 1, of the Act entitled 'An Act to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 217), and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes, page 553), be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that said section 3 of said Act approved June 15, 1917, is hereby revived and restored with the same force and effect as originally enacted.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense heretofore committed in violation of any Act hereby repealed or which may be committed while it remains in force as herein provided.

Approved, March 3, 1921.

Legislation excepted.
District of Columbia Rents.
Ante, p. 297.

Trading with the Enemy.
Vol. 40, p. 411.
Liberty bond Acts, etc.
Vol. 40, pp. 35, 288, 503, 844, 965, 1309.
War Finance Corporation.
Vol. 40, pp. 506, 1313.
Ante, p. 1084.

Proclamations issued thereunder. is-
Provisos.
Status of deserters unchanged.

Violators of selective service law.
Vol. 40, p. 76.

Amendment to Espionage Act.
Punishing obstructions to sale of bonds, to enlistments, etc., repealed.
Vol. 40, p. 553, repealed.

Former provision revived.
Vol. 40, p. 219.

No exemption from prosecution for prior violations.

March 3, 1921.
[S. J. Res. 251.]
[Pub. Res., No. 65.]

Preamble.
Fourteenth Census.

CHAP. 137.—Joint Resolution To authorize payment to members of the Army and Navy who were employed as enumerators during the Fourteenth Decennial Census to take the census of persons in the Army and Navy.

Whereas it appears that in making an enumeration of persons in the Army and Navy for the Fourteenth Decennial Census, in the judgment of the Director of the Census it was impracticable to do otherwise than, with the official sanction of the Army and Navy, employ officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy as enumerators, and that such officers and enlisted men were duly employed to make the enumeration and were promised