

Proviso.
Removal of build-
ings.

Payment to Indians.

Reversion for non-
user.

grounds; thence north three hundred feet to place of beginning, excepting eighty-nine one-thousandths acre as shown on plat "Reserved cemetery," containing ten and seven hundred forty-seven one-thousandths acres: *Provided, however,* That there is hereby reserved from said grant any buildings that may be on the property, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such buildings to be removed at the expense of the said Rural High School District Numbered One, of Nez Perce County, Idaho: *Provided further,* That the said Rural High School District shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior for the credit of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians in full compensation in the amount of \$1.25 per acre: *Provided further,* That in the event the said Rural High School District Numbered One, Nez Perce County, Idaho, shall cease to use the lands herein granted for the purpose of experimental agricultural demonstrations, then, and in that event, the lands shall revert to the United States for the use and benefit of the Nez Perce Indians.

Approved, April 15, 1920.

April 15, 1920.
[H. R. 11175.]
[Public, No. 179.]

CHAP. 144.—An Act For the public sale of customhouse building and site at Kennebunkport, Maine.

Kennebunkport, Me.
Customhouse, etc.,
at, to be sold.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to sell at public sale the present customhouse building and site at Kennebunkport, Maine, after proper advertisement, and at such time and upon such terms as he may deem for the best interests of the United States, to execute and deliver to the purchaser the usual quit-claim deed therefor, and to deposit the proceeds derived from such sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt.

Approved, April 15, 1920.

April 16, 1920.
[H. R. 10207.]
[Public, No. 180.]

CHAP. 146.—An Act Providing for service of process in causes removed from a State or other court to a United States court.

United States courts.
Completion of service
of process in cases
removed to, from State
courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, in all cases removed from any State court to any United States court for trial in which any one or more of the defendants has not been served with process or in which the same has not been perfected prior to such removal, or in which the process served upon the defendant or defendants, or any of them, proves to be defective, such process may be completed by the United States court through its officers, or new process as to defendants upon whom process has not been completed may be issued out of such United States court, or service may be perfected in such court in the same manner as in cases which are originally filed in such United States court: *Provided,* Nothing in this Act shall be construed to deprive any defendant upon whom process is so served after removal, of his right to move to remand the cause to the State court, the same as if process had been served upon him prior to such removal.

Approved, April 16, 1920.

April 17, 1920.
[H. J. Res. 222.]
[Pub. Res., No. 38.]

CHAP. 150.—Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to dispose of surplus dental outfits.

Army dental out-
fits.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of

War is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public or private sale, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, all dental outfits in excess of the needs of the Government, preferentially to persons who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or the American Red Cross of the United States during the recent war and who are at the time of such sale licensed to practice dentistry; but not more than one set of dental supplies shall be sold at private sale to any one person.

Approved, April 17, 1920.

CHAP. 153.—An Act To amend the Act entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901," and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, constituting the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, amended as follows:

By striking out section 20 and inserting in lieu thereof:

"**SEC. 20. FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER.**—Whenever any person shall forcibly enter and detain any real property, or shall unlawfully, but without force, enter and unlawfully and forcibly detain the same; or whenever any tenant shall unlawfully detain possession of the property leased to him, after his tenancy therein has expired; or any mortgagor or grantor in a mortgage or deed of trust to secure a debt shall unlawfully detain the possession of the real property conveyed, after a sale thereof under such deed of trust or a foreclosure of the mortgage, or any person claiming under such mortgage or grantor, after the date of the mortgage or deed of trust, shall so detain the same; or a judgment debtor or any person claiming under him, since the date of the judgment, shall so detain possession of real property, after a sale thereof under an execution issued on such judgment, it shall be lawful for the municipal court, on complaint under oath, verified by the person aggrieved by said unlawful detention or by his agent or attorney, having knowledge of the facts, to issue a summons to the party complained of to appear and show cause why judgment should not be given against him for the restitution of the possession."

By striking out section 35 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"**SEC. 35.** In case the property shall appear to belong to the claimant or to be exempt from such process, judgment shall be entered against the plaintiff for costs, and the property levied upon shall be released. If the property shall not appear to belong to the claimant or to be exempt, as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered against said claimant or the defendant, as the case may be, for costs, including additional costs occasioned by the delay in the execution of the writ. An appeal may be taken from the judgment as in other cases."

By striking out section 65 and inserting in lieu thereof:

"**SEC. 65.** The general term of said court shall be open at all times for the transaction of business; and said court, by orders passed in general term, may regulate the periods of holding the special terms, fix the number of said terms, and alter the same from time to time, as public convenience may require; may direct as many terms of any of the special terms to be held at the same time as the public business may make necessary; may assign the several justices from time to time to the respective special terms; may establish written rules

Sale of surplus, authorized.

Restriction.

April 19, 1920.
[H. R. 6025.]
[Public, No. 181.]

District of Columbia Code Amendments.
Vol. 31, pp. 1189-1438.
Vol. 32, pp. 520-546.

Municipal court.
Forcible entry and detainer.
Illegal acts specified.
Vol. 31, p. 1193, amended.

Authority of court.

Personal property levied upon.
Judgment for claimant of.
Vol. 31, p. 1194; Vol. 32, p. 521, amended.
Against claimant.

Appeal.

Supreme court.
General term powers, etc.
Vol. 31, p. 1200, Vol. 32, p. 522, amended.