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June 25, 1910.
[S. 1874.]
[Public, No. 314.]

CHAP. 432.—An Act Granting leaves of absence to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two.

Irrigation act.
Homesteaders under, allowed leave until water turned on.
Vol. 32, p. 388.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all qualified entrymen who have heretofore made bona fide entry upon lands proposed to be irrigated under the provisions of the Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, known as the national irrigation Act, may, upon application and a showing that they have made substantial improvements, and that water is not available for the irrigation of their said lands, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, obtain leave of absence from their entries, until water for irrigation is turned into the main irrigation canals from which the land is to be irrigated:

Proviso.
Required residence not lessened.

Provided, That the period of actual absence under this Act shall not be deducted from the full time of residence required by law.

Approved, June 25, 1910.

June 25, 1910.
[S. 1942.]
[Public, No. 315.]

CHAP. 433.—An Act For the establishment of a probation system for the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Probation officers authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia in general term may appoint one probation officer, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as occasion may require; and that the police court of the District of Columbia may appoint one chief probation officer, at a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and one assistant probation officer, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as occasion may require. All such probation officers and assistants shall be appointed for a term of two years and may be removed by the respective courts appointing them. All such volunteer probation officers shall serve without compensation, and shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by said courts.

Appointment.

Volunteer assistants.

Defendant may be placed upon probation in certain offenses.

SEC. 2. That said supreme court shall have power in any case, except those involving treason, homicide, rape, arson, kidnaping, or a second conviction of a felony, after conviction or after a plea of guilty of a felony or misdemeanor and after the imposition of a sentence thereon but before commitment, and the said police court shall have like power, after a conviction or a plea of guilty in any case of misdemeanor, to place the defendant upon probation, provided that it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the ends of justice and the best interests of the public as well as of the defendant would be subserved thereby, and may suspend the imposition or execution of the sentence, as the case may be, for such time and upon such terms as it may deem best and place the defendant in charge of a probation officer. The probationer shall be provided by the clerk of the court with a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation at the time when he is placed thereon. He shall observe the rules prescribed for his conduct by the court and report to the probation officer as directed. No person shall be put on probation except with his or her consent.

Under probation officer.

Investigation of cases.

SEC. 3. That the probation officers shall carefully investigate all cases referred to them by the court, and make recommendations to the court to enable it to decide whether the defendant ought to be placed under probation, and shall report to the court, from time to time as may be required by it, touching all cases in their care, to the end that the court may be at all times fully informed of the circumstances and conduct of probationers.