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the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said James F. Rowell a fee patent for the lands allotted to him under the provisions of this Act.

Approved, January 29, 1925.

January 29, 1925.
[S. 1656.]
[Public, No. 346.]

CHAP. 110.—An Act Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the La Plata River compact.

La Plata River.
Consent of Congress to compact of Colorado and New Mexico for use of waters of.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to the compact signed by the commissioners of the States of Colorado and New Mexico at the city of Santa Fe, on the 27th day of November, 1922, and approved by the Legislature of the State of Colorado by an act entitled "An act to approve the La Plata River compact," April 13, 1923, and by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico by an act entitled "An act ratifying and approving the La Plata compact," approved February 7, 1923, which compact is as follows:

La Plata River compact.

"The State of Colorado and the State of New Mexico, desiring to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the La Plata River and to remove all causes of present and future controversy between them with respect thereto, and being moved by considerations of interstate comity, pursuant to Acts of their respective legislatures, have resolved to conclude a compact for these purposes and have named as their commissioners Delph E. Carpenter, for the State of Colorado, and Stephen B. Davis, junior, for the State of New Mexico, who have agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"The State of Colorado, at its own expense, shall establish and maintain two permanent stream-gauging stations upon the La Plata River for the purpose of measuring and recording its flow, which shall be known as the Hesperus station and the interstate station, respectively.

"The Hesperus station shall be located at some convenient place near the village of Hesperus, Colorado. Suitable devices for ascertaining and recording the volume of all diversions from the river above Hesperus station shall be established and maintained (without expense to the State of New Mexico), and whenever in this compact reference is made to the flow of the river at Hesperus station it shall be construed to include the amount of the concurrent diversions above said station.

"The interstate station shall be located at some convenient place within one mile of and above or below the interstate line. Suitable devices for ascertaining and recording the volume of water diverted by the Enterprise and Pioneer Canals, now serving approximately equal areas in both States, shall be established and maintained (without expense to the State of New Mexico), and whenever in this compact reference is made to the flow of the river at the interstate station it shall be construed to include one-half the volume of the concurrent diversions by such canals, and also the volume of any other water which may hereafter be diverted from said river in Colorado for use in New Mexico.

"Each of said stations shall be equipped with suitable devices for recording the flow of water in said river at all times between the 15th day of February and the 1st day of December of each year. The State engineers of the signatory States shall make provision for cooperative gauging at two stations, for the details of the operation, exchange of records and data, and publication of the facts.

"ARTICLE II.

"The waters of the La Plata River are hereby equitably apportioned between the signatory States, including the citizens thereof, as follows: La Plata River compact—Continued.

"1. At all times between the 1st day of December and the 15th day of the succeeding February each State shall have the unrestricted right to the use of all water which may flow within its boundaries.

"2. By reason of the usual annual rise and fall, the flow of said river between the 15th day of February and the 1st day of December of each year shall be apportioned between the States in the following manner:

"(a) Each State shall have the unrestricted right to use all the waters within its boundaries on each day when the mean daily flow at the interstate station is one hundred cubic feet per second, or more.

"(b) On all other days the State of Colorado shall deliver at the interstate station a quantity of water equivalent to one-half of the mean flow at the Hesperus station for the preceding day, but not to exceed one hundred cubic feet per second.

"3. Whenever the flow of the river is so low that in the judgment of the State engineers of the States the greatest beneficial use of its waters may be secured by distributing all of its waters successively to the lands in each State in alternating periods, in lieu of delivery of water as provided in the second paragraph of this article, the use of the waters may be so rotated between the two States in such manner, for such periods, and to continue for such time as the State engineers may jointly determine.

"4. The State of New Mexico shall not at any time be entitled to receive nor shall the State of Colorado be required to deliver any water not then necessary for beneficial use in the State of New Mexico.

"5. A substantial delivery of water under the terms of this article shall be deemed a compliance with its provisions and minor and compensating irregularities in flow or delivery shall be disregarded.

"ARTICLE III.

"The State engineers of the States, by agreements from time to time, may formulate rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this compact, which, when signed and promulgated by them, shall be binding until amended by agreement between them or until terminated by written notice from one to the other.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Whenever any official of either State is designated to perform any duty under this contract, such designation shall be interpreted to include the State official or officials upon whom the duties now performed by such official may hereafter devolve.

"ARTICLE V.

"The physical and other conditions peculiar to the La Plata River and the territory drained and served thereby constitute the basis for this compact, and neither of the signatory States concedes the establishment of any general principle or precedent by the concluding of this compact.

"ARTICLE VI.

La Plata River compact—Continued.

"This compact may be modified or terminated at any time by mutual consent of the signatory States, and upon such termination all rights then established hereunder shall continue unimpaired.

"ARTICLE VII.

"This compact shall become operative when approved by the legislature of each of the signatory States and by the Congress of the United States. Notice of approval by the legislatures shall be given by the governor of each State to the governor of the other State, and the President of the United States is requested to give notice to the governors of the signatory States of approval by the Congress of the United States.

"In witness whereof, the commissioners have signed this compact in duplicate originals, one of which shall be deposited with the secretary of state of each of the signatory States.

"Done at the city of Santa Fe, in the State of New Mexico, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two."

"DELPH E. CARPENTER.
"STEPHEN B. DAVIS, Junior."

Approved, January 29, 1925.

January 30, 1925.
[H. R. 25.]
[Public, No. 347.]

CHAP. 114.—An Act Providing for a per capita payment of $50 to each enrolled member of the Chippewa Tribe of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

Chippewa Indians, Minn.
Per capita payment to, from principal fund.
Vol. 25, p. 645.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, 642), entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of $50 to each enrolled member of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe:

Provisos.
Acceptance by Tribe.

Provided, That before any payment is made hereunder the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, ratify the provisions of this Act and accept same: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the Indians as authorized herein shall not be subject to any lien or claim of attorneys or other parties.

Not subject to any lien, etc.

Approved, January 30, 1925.

January 30, 1925.
[S. 387.]
[Public, No. 348.]

CHAP. 115.—An Act To prescribe th emethod of capital punishment in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Electrocution to be mode of capital punishment in.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the mode of capital punishment in the District of Columbia shall be by the process commonly known as electrocution. The punishment of death shall be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current shall be continued until such convict is dead.