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4, 5, 6, and 7, 1929, three hundred pyramidal tents, complete with all poles, pegs, and other equipment necessary for their erection; nine thousand blankets, olive drab, numbered 4; five thousand pillowcases; five thousand canvas cots; five thousand cotton pillows; five thousand bed sacks; and nine thousand bed sheets: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property, the same to be delivered from the nearest quartermaster depot at such time prior to the holding of said encampment as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the business manager of the said entertainment committee: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War, before delivering such property, shall take from said business manager of the Thirty-ninth Annual Confederate Reunion a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition and the whole without expense to the United States.

Provisos.
No Government expense, etc.

Bond required.

Approved, February 13, 1929.

February 13, 1929.
[S. 1347.]
[Public, No. 728.]

CHAP. 182.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919, as amended.

War minerals contracts.
Review of, in District of Columbia Supreme Court on questions of law.
Vol. 40, p. 1274.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any claimant who has heretofore filed with the Secretary of the Interior within the time and manner provided by existing law a claim under said Acts generally known as the War Minerals Acts (Fortieth Statutes, page 1272, and its amendments) may within one year from the date of the passage and approval hereof petition the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to review the final decision of the Secretary of the Interior upon any question of law which has arisen or which may hereafter arise in the adjustment, liquidation, and payment of his claim under said Acts, but the decision of the Secretary of the Interior on all questions of fact shall be conclusive and not subject to review by any court.

Decisions on questions of fact not subject to review.

Procedure.

SEC. 2. In any proceeding brought under the provisions of section 1 of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall be designated as the defendant or respondent, and upon the filing of the petition the cause shall follow the usual procedure, subject to such rules or orders as the court may make with respect thereto.

Jurisdiction conferred.

SEC. 3. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as a district court of the United States, to hear and determine all such suits and enter all orders, judgments, and decrees therein, subject to the usual right of appeal by either party to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, whose final judgment may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States by petition for certiorari or by appeal as provided by law and the rules of the court.

Appeal allowed.

Adjustment of final decree.

SEC. 4. Upon the final disposition of such proceeding, the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall without delay certify to the Secretary of the Interior the final judgment or decree rendered therein, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed with the final adjustment of said claim in accordance with the law as construed by the court in such judgment or decree.

Approved, February 13, 1929.