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# PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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1939

# PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 17, 1913.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at twelve o'clock, noon, on the seventh day of April, 1913, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

Preamble.

Now, Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the City of Washington on the seventh day of April, 1913, at twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

Extra session of Congress to convene April 7, 1913.

Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America the seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 19, 1913.

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain forest lands to the Kaibab National Forest, within the State of Arizona, and by eliminating therefrom certain other lands;

Kaibab National Forest, Ariz.  
Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11-34), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Area modified.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not affected.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.

Vol. 36, p. 847.

Vol. 37, p. 497.

The lands herein eliminated from the Kaibab National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 19, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Beaverhead National  
Forest, Mont.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS that portion of the Beaverhead National Forest which is within the State of Idaho should be transferred to the Salmon National Forest, also within the State of Idaho, in connection with certain other readjustments that should occur in the boundary lines of the Challis, Lemhi, and Sawtooth National Forests, all within the State of Idaho;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Beaverhead National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Challis, Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests are, hereby, changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the other above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this, the Beaverhead proclamation, and the said other above-mentioned proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by any of the other above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest in either of the above-mentioned States, nor to release any land from this, the Beaverhead National Forest, nor from any of the said above-mentioned National Forests, except those areas shown as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of the Challis, Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth proclamations.

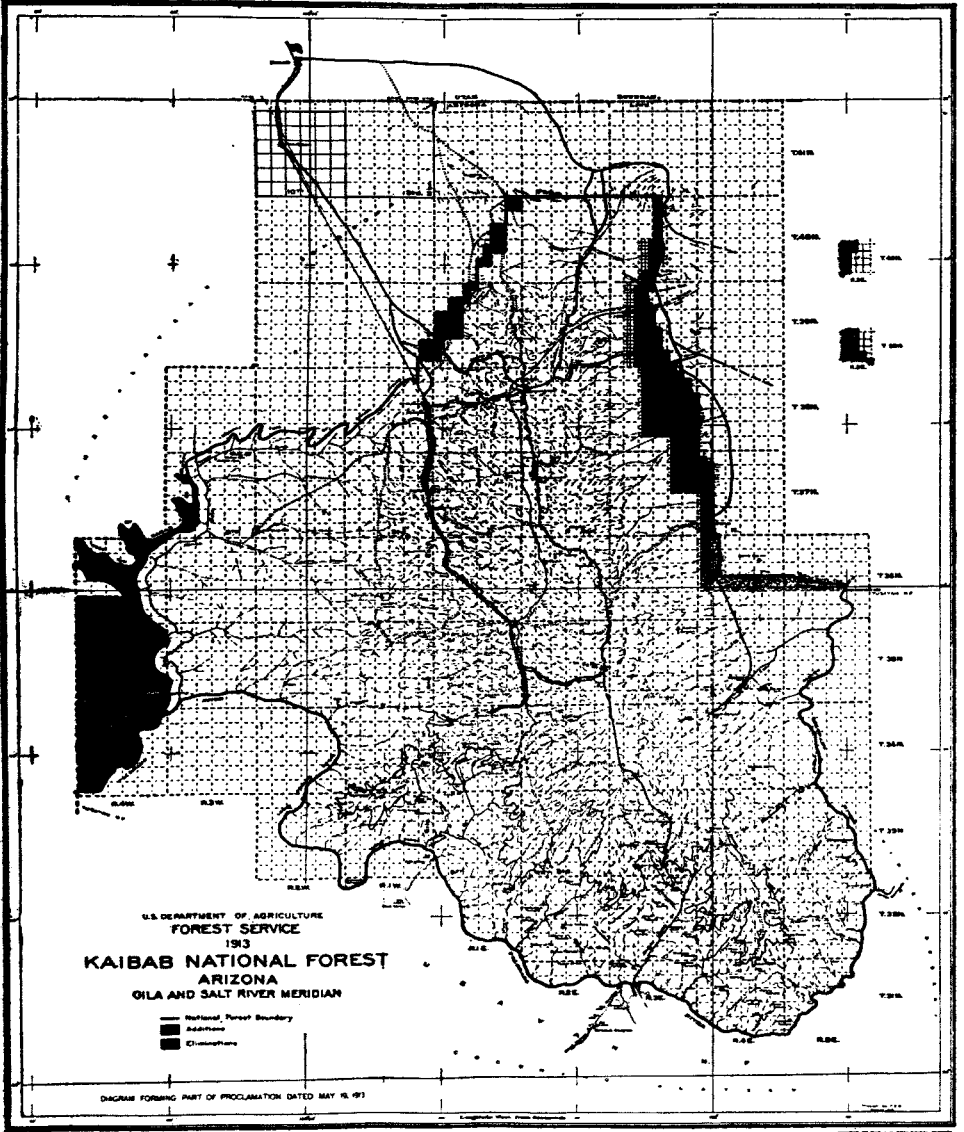
Post, pp. 1943-1946.

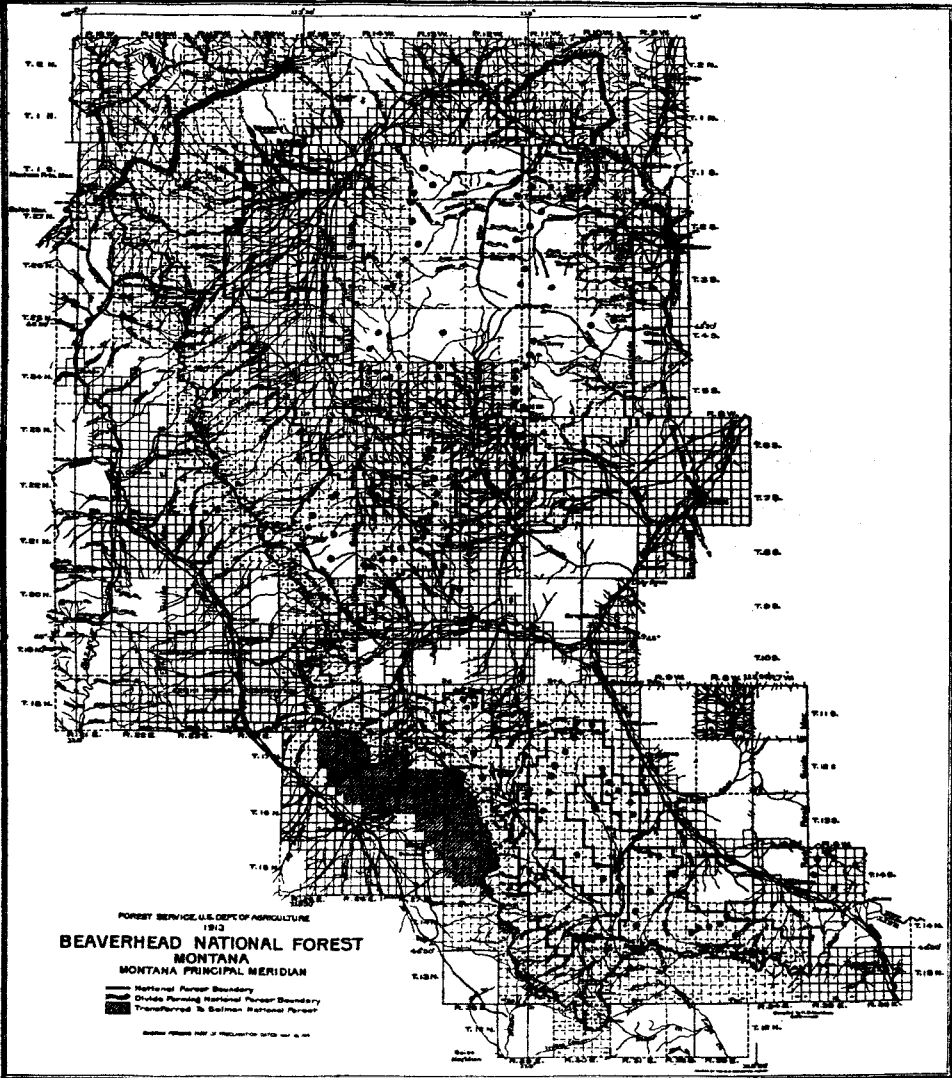
Area affected.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.

Vol. 36, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Beaverhead National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), for classification, and will, when

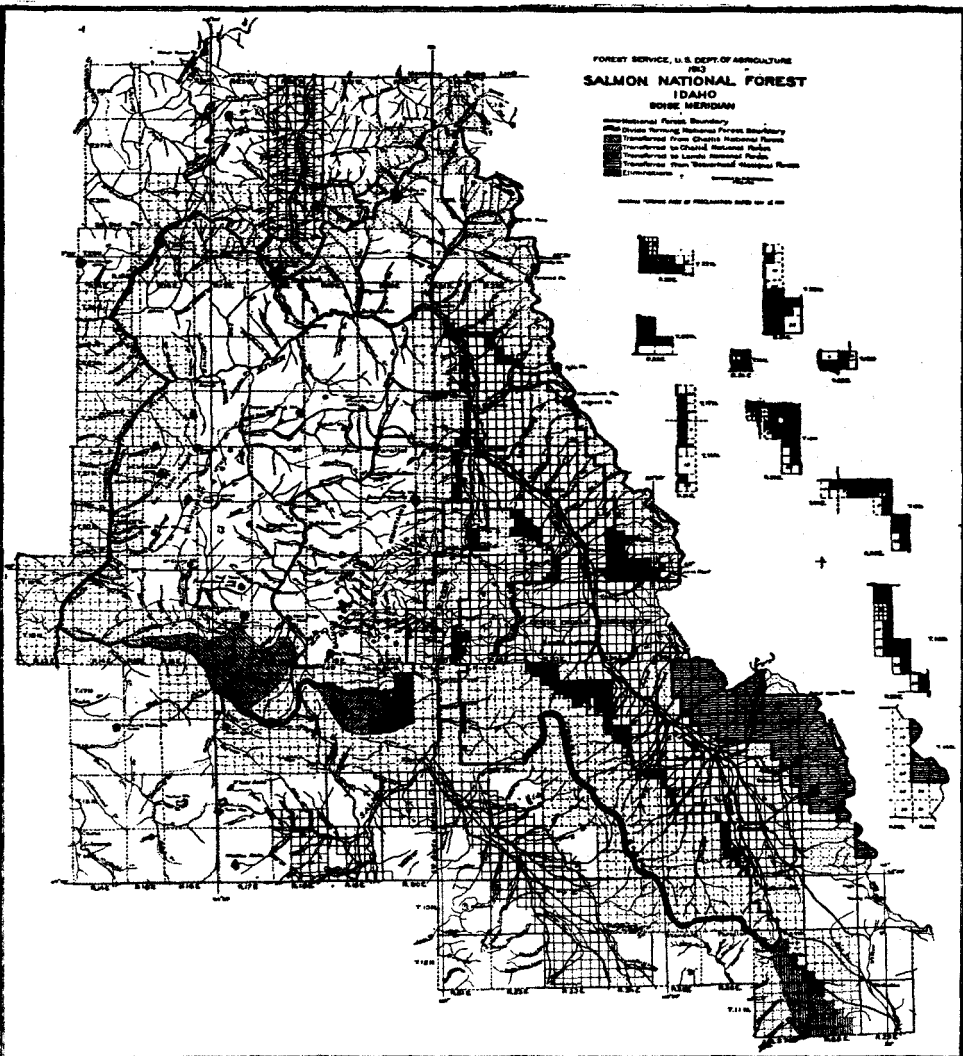




FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1963  
**SALMON NATIONAL FOREST**  
IDAHO  
BOISE, MERCHANT

- International Forest Boundary
- State-Private National Forest Boundary
- Transferred from United National Forests
- Transferred to United National Forests
- Transferred to Lands Interest Public
- Transferred from Territorial National Forests
- Conventions

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles



compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 223.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 19, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that portions of the Salmon River, Bitter Root, and Lemhi National Forests should be known as the Salmon National Forest; and

Salmon National Forest, Idaho. Preamble.

WHEREAS certain readjustments are necessary in the inter-forest boundaries of the Salmon, Challis, Lemhi, and Sawtooth National Forests, within the State of Idaho, and of the Beaverhead National Forest within the States of Idaho and Montana; and certain lands should be eliminated from the said Salmon, Challis, Lemhi, and Sawtooth National Forests;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Salmon National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Beaverhead, Challis, Lemhi, and Sawtooth National Forests are hereby changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the other above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this, the Salmon proclamation, and the other said above-mentioned proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by any of the other above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, in either of the above-mentioned States, nor to release any land from this, the Salmon National Forest, nor from any of the said above-mentioned National Forests, except those areas shown as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of this, the Salmon, and of the Challis, Lemhi, and Sawtooth proclamations.

Area modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Ante, p. 1942.  
Post, pp. 1945, 1946.

Area affected.

The lands herein eliminated from the Salmon National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), for classification, and will, when com-

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

patible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

*Agricultural lands.*  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any land heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 19, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

*Challis National Forest, Idaho.*  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that portions of the Salmon River and the Sawtooth National Forests, within the State of Idaho, should be known as the Challis National Forest; and

WHEREAS certain readjustments are necessary in the inter-forest boundaries of the Challis, Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests, within the State of Idaho, and the Beaverhead National Forest, within the States of Idaho and Montana; and certain lands should be eliminated from the said Challis, Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests;

*Area diminished.*  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Challis National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Beaverhead, Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests are, hereby, changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this, the Challis proclamation, and the said other above-mentioned proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by any of the other above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest in either of the above mentioned States, nor to release any land from this, the Challis National Forest, nor from any of the said above-mentioned National Forests, except those areas shown as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of this, the Challis, and of the Lemhi, Salmon, and Sawtooth proclamations.

*Ante*, pp. 1942, 1943.

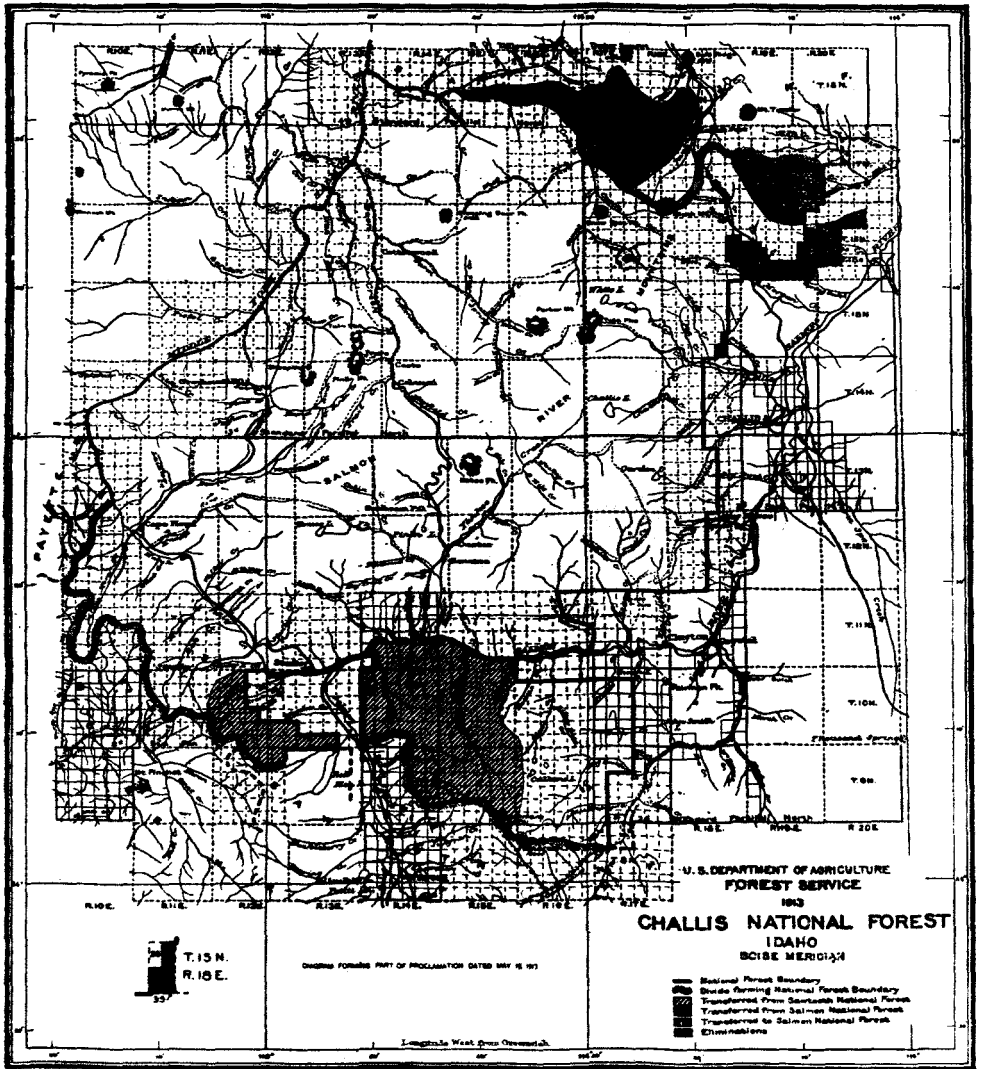
*Post*, pp. 1945, 1946.

*Area affected.*

*Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.*  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Challis National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), for classification, and will, when



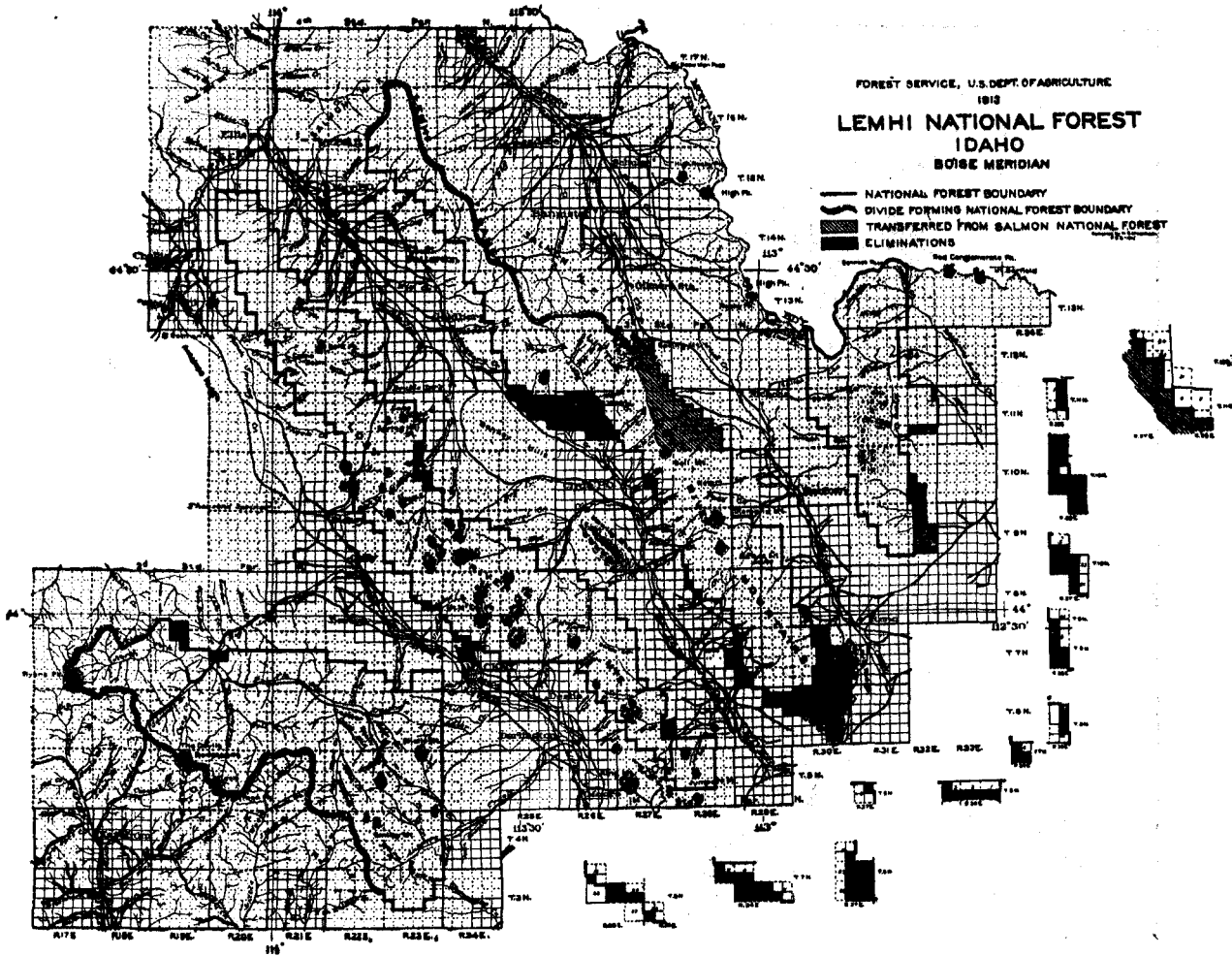


FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
1913

# LEMHI NATIONAL FOREST IDAHO

BOISE MERIDIAN

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ▨ TRANSFERRED FROM SALMON NATIONAL FOREST
- ELIMINATIONS



compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 19, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain readjustments are necessary in the inter-forest boundaries of the Lemhi, Challis, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests, within the State of Idaho, and the Beaverhead National Forest, within the States of Idaho and Montana; and certain lands should be eliminated from the said Lemhi, Challis, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests;

Lemhi National Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Lemhi National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Beaverhead, Challis, Salmon, and Sawtooth National Forests are hereby changed as shown on the diagrams forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the other above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this, the Lemhi proclamation, and the said other above-mentioned proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by any of the other above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, in either of the above-mentioned States, nor to release any land from this, the Lemhi National Forest, nor from any of the said above-mentioned National Forests, except those areas shown as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of this, the Lemhi, and of the Challis, Salmon, and Sawtooth proclamations.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

*Ante*, pp. 1942-1944.  
*Post*, p. 1946.

Area affected.

The lands herein eliminated from the Lemhi National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), for classification, and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 19, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Sawtooth National  
Forest, Idaho.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eight, directed that a portion of the Sawtooth National Forest, within the State of Idaho, should be known as the Sawtooth National Forest; and

WHEREAS certain readjustments are necessary in the inter-forest boundaries of the Sawtooth, Challis, Lemhi, and Salmon National Forests, within the State of Idaho, and the Beaverhead National Forest, within the States of Idaho and Montana; and certain lands should be eliminated from the said Sawtooth, Challis, Lemhi, and Salmon National Forests;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

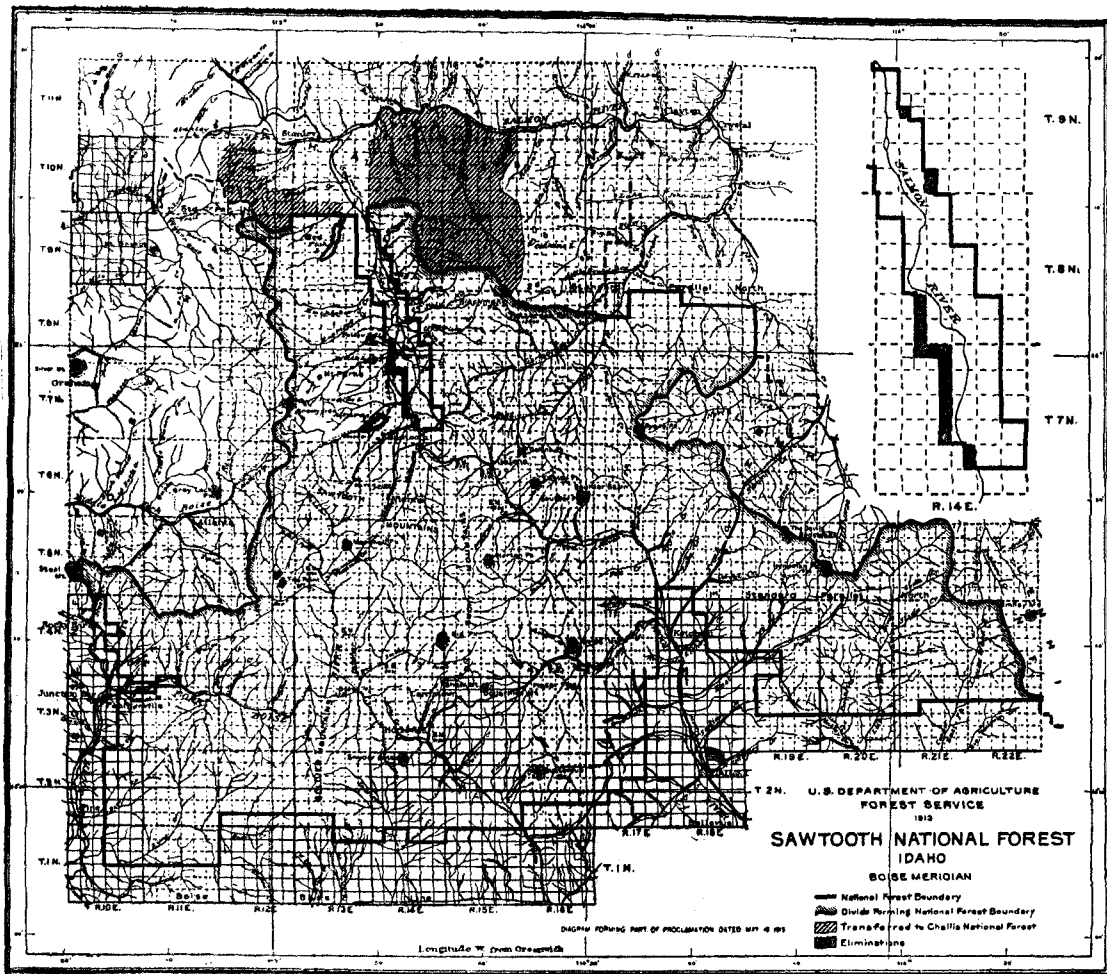
Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Sawtooth National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Beaverhead, Challis, Lemhi, and Salmon National Forests are, hereby, changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the other above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this, the Sawtooth proclamation, and the said other above-mentioned proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by any of the other above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest in either of the above-mentioned States, nor to release any land from this, the Sawtooth National Forest, nor from any of the said above-mentioned National Forests except those areas shown as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of this, the Sawtooth, and of the Challis, Lemhi, and Salmon proclamations.

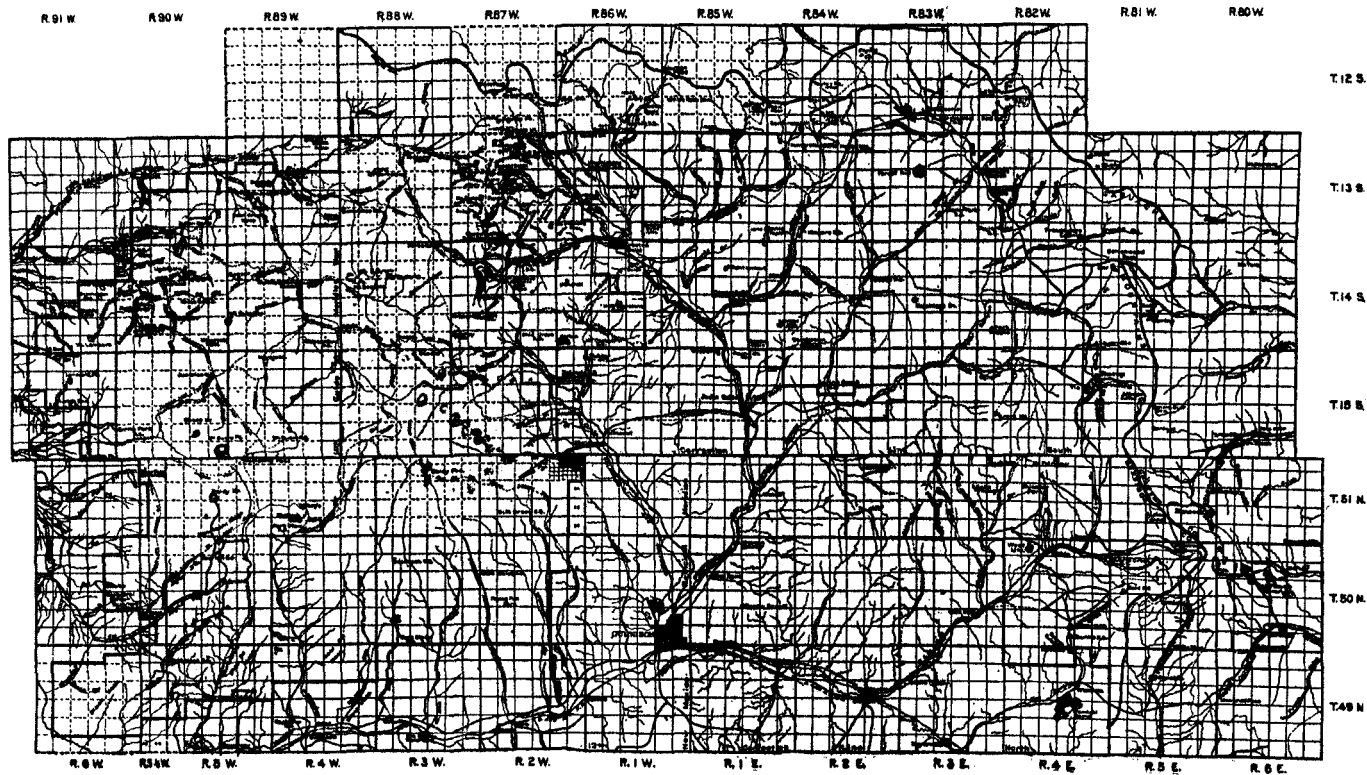
Ante, pp. 1942-1945.

Area affected.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.

The lands herein eliminated from the Sawtooth National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), for classification, and will, when compatible with public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
 FOREST SERVICE,  
**GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST**  
 COLORADO.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
 NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
 NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
 ELIMINATION

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED MAY 27, 1913



This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
[SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 27, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating from the Gunnison National Forest certain lands within the State of Colorado;

Gunnison National Forest, Colo. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11-34), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Gunnison National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

The lands herein eliminated from the Gunnison National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.  
Vol. 37, p. 497.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminated, nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
[SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 27, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Angeles National  
Forest, Cal.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating certain lands within the State of California from the Angeles National Forest;

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11-34), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.

Vol. 36, p. 847.  
Vol. 37, p. 497.

The lands herein eliminated from the Angeles National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one-hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 31, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

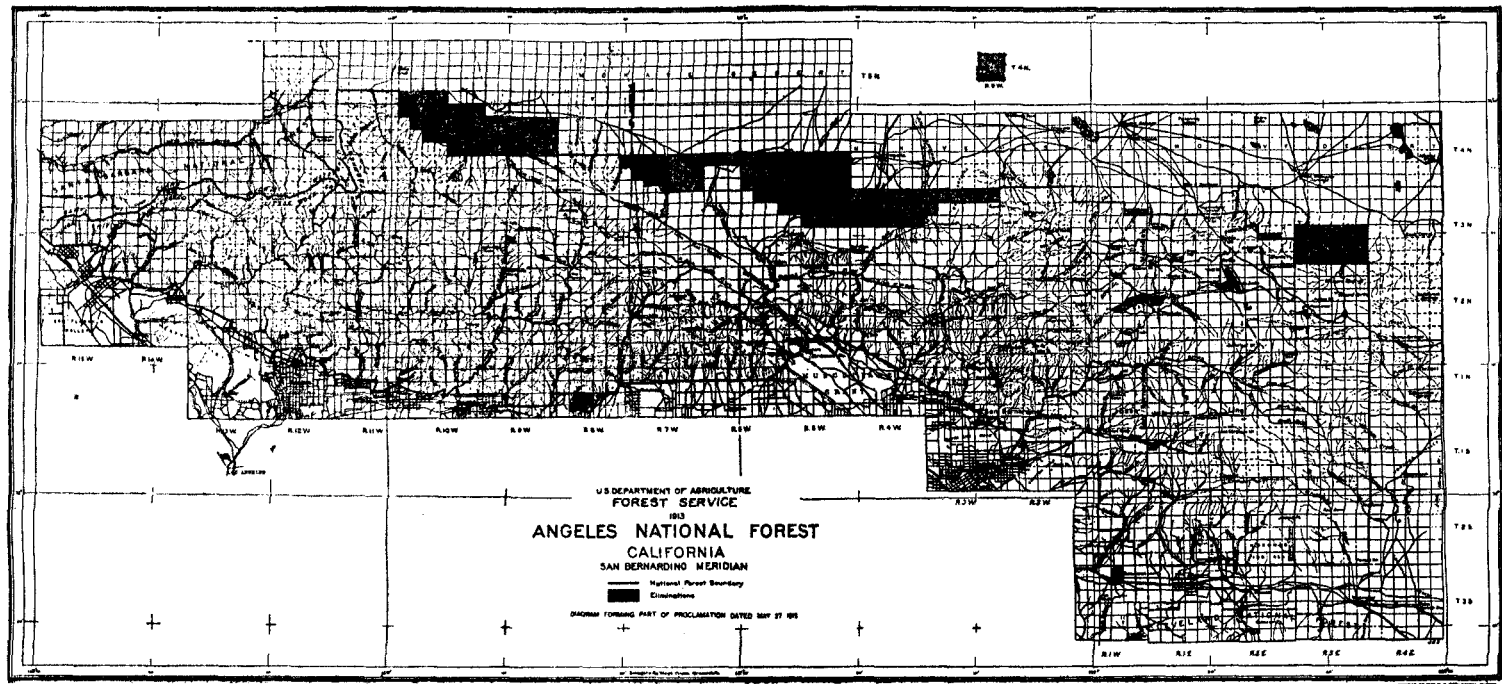
## A PROCLAMATION.

Fur seals and sea  
otter protection.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 37, p. 1542.

WHEREAS, by the first article of the Convention between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for the preservation and protection of the fur seals and sea otter which frequent the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, concluded at Washington July seventh, nineteen hundred and eleven, it is provided as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties mutually and reciprocally agree that their citizens and subjects respectively, and all persons subject to their laws and treaties, and their vessels, shall be prohibited, while this Convention remains in force, from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude and including the Seas of Bering, Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan, and that every such person and vessel offending against such prohibition may be seized, except within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the





other Powers, and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of any of the Parties to this Convention, to be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of their own nation at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere as may be mutually agreed upon; and that the authorities of the nation to which such person or vessel belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offense, so far as they are under the control of any of the Parties to this Convention, shall also be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the proper authorities having jurisdiction to try the offense."

And, WHEREAS, by an Act entitled "An Act to give effect to the Convention between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for the preservation and protection of the fur seals and sea otter which frequent the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, concluded at Washington July seventh, nineteen hundred and eleven," approved August 24, 1912, it is provided that the President of the United States shall determine by proclamation when the other parties to said Convention, by appropriate legislation or otherwise, shall have authorized the naval or other officers of the United States, duly commissioned and instructed by the President to that end to arrest, detain, and deliver to the proper officers of such parties, vessels and subjects under their jurisdiction, offending against said Convention or any statute or regulation made by those Governments to enforce said Convention; and that his determination shall be conclusive upon the question.

Vol. 37, p. 490.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by the said Act approved August 24, 1912, do hereby declare that satisfactory information has been received by me that the Governments of Great Britain, Japan, and Russia have authorized the naval or other officers of the United States to arrest, detain, and deliver to the proper officers of such Governments, respectively, all persons and vessels subject to their jurisdiction, offending against said Convention, or against any statute or regulation made by those Governments to enforce its provisions; and I do further declare that from and after the date of this Proclamation any person or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States offending or being about to offend against the prohibitions of said Convention, or of said Act, or of the regulations made thereunder, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of any of the parties to the said Convention other than the United States, except within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the other of said parties, on condition, however, that such person or vessel so seized and detained shall be delivered as soon as practicable at the nearest point to the place of seizure, with the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offenses so far as they are under the control of such party, to the proper official of the United States, whose courts alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offense and impose the penalties for the same.

Authorizing seizures on high seas of offenders, etc., by officials of Great Britain, Japan, and Russia.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen,  
 [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
 W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

June 27, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Manti National For-  
est, Utah.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain forest lands within the State of Utah, to the Manti National Forest, and by eliminating therefrom certain other lands: and

Area modified.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by including in the Fishlake National Forest, within the State of Utah, a portion of the area heretofore embraced in the Manti National Forest, also within the State of Utah;

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095) entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11-34), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Manti National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Fishlake National Forest, are hereby changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation for the said Fishlake National Forest, which I have also signed this same day; and that the said Manti and the said Fishlake proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by the above-mentioned Fishlake proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, in the said above-mentioned State, nor to release any land from this, the said Manti, nor from the said Fishlake National Forest, except those areas shown as additions and eliminations on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagram forming a part of the said Fishlake proclamation.

Post, p. 1951.

Area affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not af-  
fected.

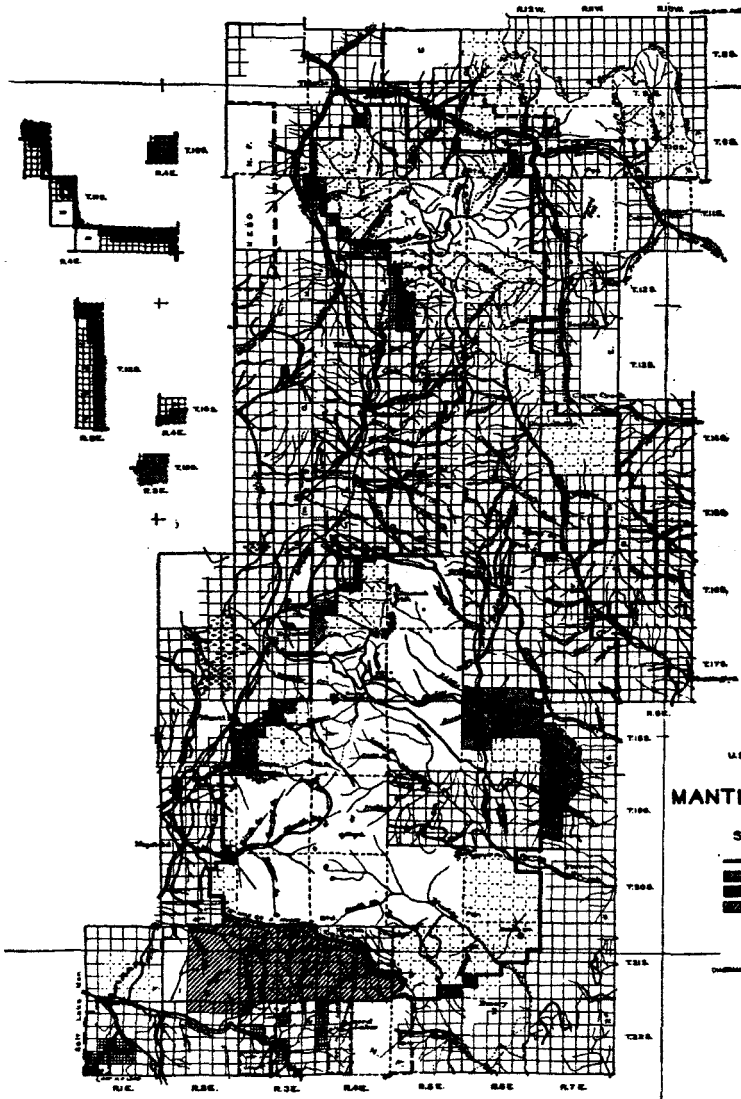
Eliminations with  
drawn for classification  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 547.  
Vol. 37, p. 407.

The lands herein eliminated from the Manti National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

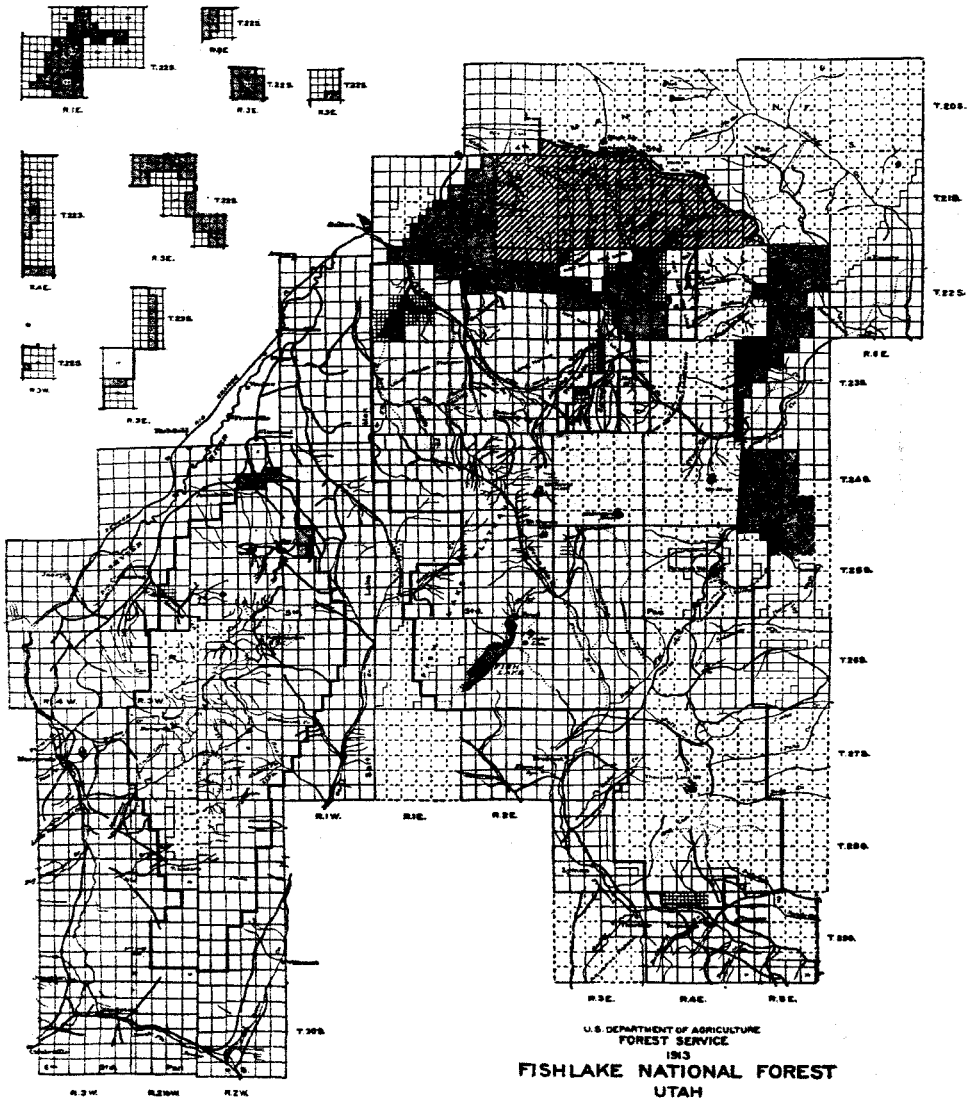
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 1913  
**MANTI NATIONAL FOREST**  
 UTAH  
 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

- National Forest Boundary
- Additions
- ▨ Changes
- ▩ Transferred to National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED APRIL 27, 1913



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 1913  
**FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST**  
 UTAH  
 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

- National Forest Boundary
- ▨ Adirons
- Closures
- ▩ Transferred from Bunk National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 27, 1913

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of June,  
 in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
 [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States  
 the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 27, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain forest lands within the State of Utah, to the Fishlake National Forest, and by eliminating therefrom certain other lands, also within the State of Utah; and

Fishlake National Forest, Utah. Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Fishlake National Forest, within the State of Utah, a portion of the area heretofore embraced in the Manti National Forest, also within the State of Utah;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11-34), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of this, the Fishlake National Forest, and the boundaries of the above-mentioned Manti National Forest, are hereby changed as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation for the said Manti National Forest, which I have also signed this same day; and that the said Fishlake and the said Manti proclamations are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation nor by the above-mentioned Manti proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest, in the said above-mentioned State, nor to release any land from this, the said Fishlake, nor from the said Manti National Forest, except those areas shown as additions and eliminations on the diagram forming a part hereof, and on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation for the said Manti National Forest.

Area modified. Vol. 26, p. 1108.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Ante, p. 1950.

Area affected.

Prior rights not affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

The lands herein eliminated from the Fishlake National Forest are hereby withdrawn under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates

Eliminations withdrawn for classification, etc. Vol. 36, p. 847. Vol. 37, p. 497.

as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
[SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

July 25, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Fort Peck Indian  
Reservation, Mont.  
Unallotted agricul-  
tural, etc., lands in,  
opened to entry.  
Vol. 35, p. 561.

I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress approved May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), do hereby prescribe, proclaim and make known that all the nonmineral, unallotted, unreserved lands within the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, which have been classified under said Act of Congress into agricultural lands, grazing lands, and arid lands, which are not designated for irrigation by the Government, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and desert land laws of the United States and of said Act of Congress, and be opened to settlement and entry, and be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner, and not otherwise:

Registration of appli-  
cations.

1. All persons qualified to make a homestead or desert land entry for said lands may, on and after September 1, 1913, and prior to and including September 20, 1913, but not thereafter, present to James W. Witten, Superintendent of the opening, in person, or to some person designated by him, at the cities of either Glasgow, Great Falls, Havre, or Miles City, Montana, sealed envelopes containing their applications for registration, but no envelope must contain more than one application; and no person can present more than one application in his own behalf and one as agent for a soldier or sailor, or for the widow or minor orphan child of a soldier or sailor, as hereinafter provided.

Requirements.

2. Each application for registration must show the applicant's name, postoffice address, age, height and weight, and be sworn to by him at either Glasgow, Havre, Great Falls or Miles City, Montana, before some Notary Public designated by the Superintendent, and not otherwise.

Applications from  
soldiers and sailors.

3. Persons who were honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may make their applications for registration either in person or through their duly appointed agents, but no person can act as agent for more than one such applicant, and all applications presented by agents must be signed and sworn to by them at one of the places named and in the

same manner in which other applicants are required to swear to and present their applications.

4. Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 23, 1913, at the said City of Glasgow, and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sundays excepted, as long as may be necessary, there shall be impartially taken and selected indiscriminately from the whole number of envelopes so presented such number thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Proclamation, and the applications for registration contained in the envelopes so selected shall, when correct in form and execution, be numbered serially in the order in which they are selected, beginning with number one, and the numbers thus assigned shall fix and control the order in which the persons named therein may make entry after the lands shall become subject to entry.

Drawings.

5. A list of the successful applicants, showing the number assigned to each of them, will be conspicuously posted and furnished to the press for publication as a matter of news, and a proper notice will be promptly mailed to each person to whom a number is assigned.

Notice of successful applicants.

6. Beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., on May 1, 1914, and continuing thereafter on such dates as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, persons holding numbers assigned to them under this Proclamation will be permitted to designate and enter the tracts they desire as follows:

Presentation of applications to enter.

When a person's name is called, he must at once select the tract he desires to enter and will be allowed ten days following date of selection to complete entry at the proper local land office. During that period of ten days, he must file his homestead or desert land application at the proper local land office, accompanying the same with one-fifth of the appraised value of the tract selected, and, if a homestead application, the usual filing fees and commissions. To save expense incident to an additional trip to the land and to return to the local land office, he may, following his selection, execute his application for the tract selected within the proper land district and file same in the proper local land office, where it will be held awaiting the necessary payments. In that event, the payment must be made within the ten days following the date of selection. Payments can be made only in cash or by certified checks on national and state banks and trust companies, which can be cashed without cost to the Government, or by postoffice money orders, made payable to the receiver of the proper local land office. These payments may be made in person, through the mails or any other means or agency desired, but the applicant assumes all responsibility in the matter. He must see that the payments reach the local office within the ten days allowed, and where failure occurs in any instance where the application has been filed in the local land office without payment, as herein provided for, the application will stand rejected without further action on the part of the local officers. In case of declaratory statements, allowable under this opening, the same course may be pursued, except that the filing fees must be paid within the ten days following date of selection, the party having six months after filing within which to complete entry. Soldiers or sailors or their widows or minor orphan children, making homestead entry of these lands must make payments of fees and commissions and purchase money as is required of other entrymen. The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money may be paid in five equal installments, at the end of one, two, three, four, and five years after the date of entry, unless the entry is sooner commuted, or unless final proof is sooner made, under a desert land entry. If commutation or final desert land proof is made, all the unpaid installments must be paid at that time. If any entryman fails to make any payment when it becomes due, all his former payments will be forfeited and his entry will be canceled. No person can select more than one tract or present

Selections, etc.

Payments.

Declaratory statements.

Payments.

Restriction.



more than one application to enter or file more than one declaratory statement in his own behalf.

Forfeiture.

7. If any person fails to designate the tract he desires to enter on the date assigned to him for that purpose, or if, having made such designation he fails to perfect it by making entry or filing and payments as above provided, or if he presents more than one application for registration or presents an application in any other than his true name, he will forfeit his right to make entry or filing under this Proclamation.

Occupancy.

8. None of the lands opened under this Proclamation shall become subject to settlement and entry prior to 9 o'clock a. m., on June 30, 1914, except in the manner prescribed herein; and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement prior to that hour on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this Proclamation.

Undisposed of lands.

At 9 o'clock a. m., on June 30, 1914, all of the lands opened under this Proclamation which have not been entered or filed upon in the manner herein provided will become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead and desert land laws and the said Act of Congress.

Regulations.

9. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this Proclamation and the said Act of Congress into full force and effect.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the

[SEAL.]

one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

September 17, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain Forest lands, in the State of New Mexico, to the Jemez National Forest, and by eliminating therefrom certain lands, also within the State of New Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the Jemez National Forest is hereby enlarged to include the areas indicated as additions on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and that there shall be eliminated from the said Jemez National Forest, to take effect on December first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the areas indicated as eliminations on said diagram.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long

Jemez National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble.

Area modified. Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Prior rights not affected.

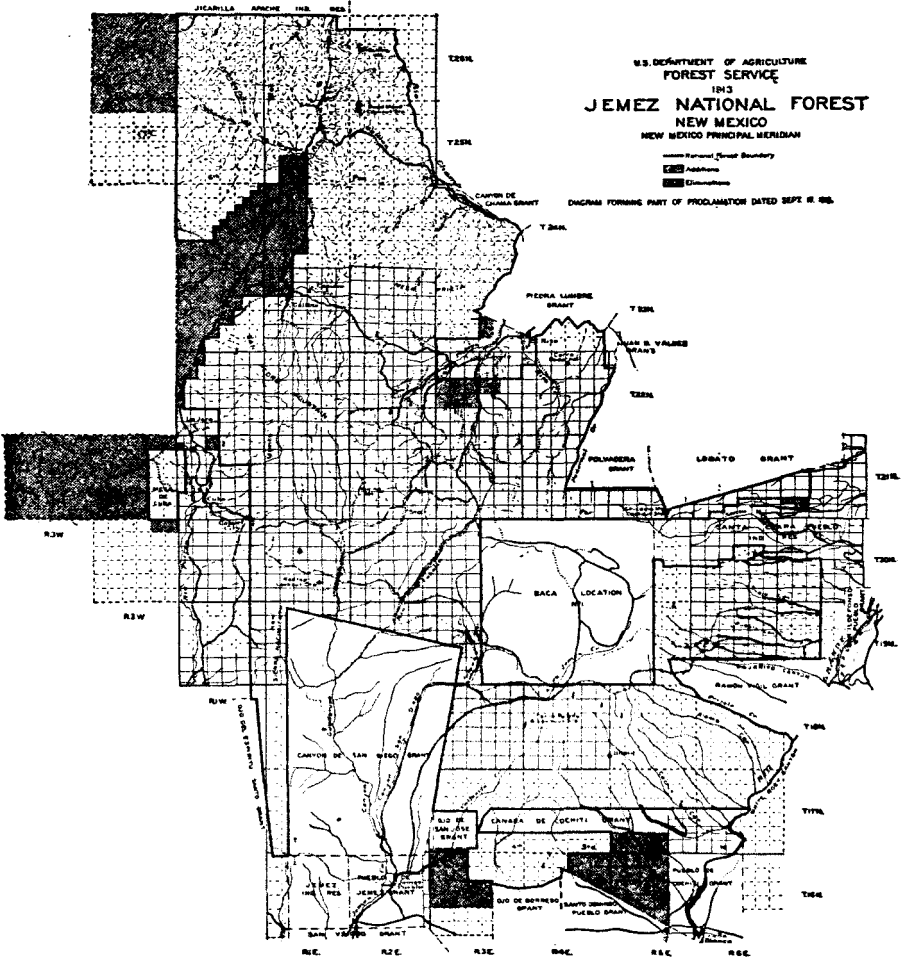
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 IN 13  
**JEMEZ NATIONAL FOREST**  
 NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

--- National Forest Boundary

▨ Addition

▨ Deduction

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED SEPT 6, 1906.



Scale 1:62,500  
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

The lands to be eliminated from the Jemez National Forest on December first, in accordance with this proclamation, are to be held as, and are hereby declared to be, withdrawn on said date under the Act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the Act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), for classification, and will, when compatible with the public interests, be restored to settlement and entry under the laws applicable thereto on such dates as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and after such notice as he may deem advisable.

Eliminations with-  
drawn for classification,  
etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 847.  
Vol. 37, p. 497.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminations and additions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, certain lands in the State of Nebraska were excluded from the Nebraska National Forest and directed to be restored to the public domain on or subsequent to October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen;

Nebraska National  
Forest, Nebr.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 37, p. 1771.

Whereas section twenty-two hundred and eighty-six, United States Revised Statutes, grants the right to counties to preempt not exceeding one quarter section of lands for the establishment of seats of justice, and directs that such seats be fixed previously to the sale of the adjoining lands;

R. S. sec. 2286, p. 412.

Whereas the Board of County Commissioners of Arthur County, Nebraska has applied for the southwest quarter of section thirty-four, township nineteen, range thirty-eight, for the seat of justice for Arthur County, Nebraska;

Now, therefore, I Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Thirtieth Statutes at Large, pages eleven to thirty-four), and section twenty-two hundred and eighty-six, United States Revised Statutes, do hereby modify the proclamation of March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, as follows: The southwest quarter of section thirty-four, township nineteen, range thirty-eight, Nebraska, is hereby excluded from the Nebraska National Forest, to take effect as of the date hereof, and designated and set apart as subject to the application of

Portion excluded  
from, for seat of justice,  
Arthur County, Nebr.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.  
R. S. sec. 2286, p. 412

Vol. 37, p. 1771.

the proper authorities of the County of Arthur, State of Nebraska, for a seat of justice for said Arthur County, under the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and eighty-six, Revised Statutes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred  
[SEAL.] and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

September 24, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Lower Brule Indian  
Reservation, S. Dak.  
Preamble,  
Vol. 34, p. 124.  
Vol. 35, p. 2150.

WHEREAS the lands described in the Act of Congress approved April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six (thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, one twenty-four), were, by Proclamation of the President issued August twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven, and in the manner therein provided, restored to settlement, entry and disposition under the general provisions of the homestead laws and of the Act of April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, on October twenty-first, nineteen hundred and seven, and have been subject to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the Act of April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, since December twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven; and

WHEREAS a portion of said lands remain undisposed of; and

WHEREAS, in my judgment, no more of said lands can be disposed of at the appraised value thereof, and under the provisions of said Act of April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, I now deem it to the best interest of all concerned to sell said undisposed of lands in the manner hereinafter directed:

Undisposed of ceded  
lands to be sold at auc-  
tion.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do, in the exercise of the authority conferred on me by said Act of Congress, prescribe and proclaim that all of said lands now remaining undisposed of shall be offered for sale to the highest bidders for cash at not less than one dollar per acre, at public outcry, at the City of Pierre, in the State of South Dakota, under the supervision of James W. Witten, Superintendent of the Opening and Sale of Indian Reservations, beginning at ten o'clock A. M., on Monday, November third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sundays excepted, as long as may be necessary to the offering of all of said lands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as he may deem necessary to carry this proclamation into effect, and to cause patents to issue to the purchasers at said sale of said lands upon the full payment by such purchasers of the price thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 30, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President on March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, made and issued a Proclamation providing that certain lands indicated upon a diagram thereto attached and forming a part thereof shall be excluded from the Nebraska National Forest within the State of Nebraska, to take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen; and

Nebraska National Forest, Nebr. Preamble. Vol. 37, p. 1771.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by revoking said Proclamation and excluding the lands thereby affected in a manner authorized by the Act approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen;

*Ante*, p. 113.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do proclaim and make known that the said Proclamation of March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby revoked and annulled and declared to be of no effect, and that in virtue of the authority in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram attached to and forming a part of said Proclamation of March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall be excluded from the Nebraska National Forest to take effect October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen;

Lands excluded from, on October 1, 1913.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that for the period of ninety days from and including October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the public lands not otherwise withdrawn or reserved, and to which there is now no valid, subsisting right, to be excluded from the Nebraska National Forest by this Proclamation, shall, during such period and in the manner hereinafter provided, be disposed of to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead laws as amended by the Act of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four (33 Stat., 547), and Acts amendatory thereof, and pursuant to the authority conferred on me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands shall, from and including October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and until and including December twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, be entered, settled upon and occupied in the following manner and not otherwise:

Excluded lands to be opened to settlement.

1. All persons qualified to make homestead entry for said lands under said Act of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four, and Acts amendatory thereof, may, on and after October thirteen, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and prior to and including October twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, but not thereafter, present to James W. Witten, Superintendent of the Opening, in person or to someone designated by him, at any of the cities of North Platte, Broken Bow or Valentine, Nebraska, sealed envelopes containing their applications for registration to enter the lands in the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation in Nebraska, and all such applications shall be treated as and shall have the effect of applications to enter the lands hereby excluded from the Nebraska National Forest, and all persons who apply to enter lands within the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, and who comply with the rules and regulations that have heretofore been adopted, or may hereafter be prescribed, by the Secretary of the Interior for the disposition of the said lands in the

Vol. 33, p. 547.

*Ante*, p. 113.

Date of opening.

Presentation of applications. Fort Niobrara applications included. Vol. 37, p. 651.

former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, and who draw numbers entitling them to make entry of the said lands in the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, may elect to enter the lands to be excluded October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, from the Nebraska National Forest, and they shall, if properly qualified, be entitled to enter such lands in the order in which their applications to enter the lands within the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation shall have been drawn and numbered: Provided, That no such person shall be required to make entry of the lands to be excluded from the Nebraska National Forest, but all those who do so elect and enter such lands under such drawing shall waive their rights to thereafter enter under such drawing the lands in the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, the purpose being to extend the privilege of entry gained by the drawing to either the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation or the Nebraska National Forest exclusion, but to limit the right under the drawing to one right of entry: And Provided Further, That no formal notice of election to enter the Nebraska National Forest lands shall be required and no waiver of right to enter the lands within the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation be exacted, the entry of one effecting a waiver of right to enter the other under the drawing.

*Provisos.*  
Choice of selection.

*Effect.*

*Restrictions.*

2. No envelope shall contain more than one application for registration or any paper other than the application. Proof of naturalization and of military service and other proof required (as in case of second homestead entries) will be exacted before the entry is allowed, but should not accompany the application for registration, and no person can present more than one application in his own behalf and one as the agent for a soldier or sailor, or for the widow or minor orphan children of a soldier or sailor, as hereinafter provided.

*Requirements.*

3. Each application for registration must be on a blank form prescribed by the Superintendent and show the applicant's name, post office address, age, height and weight, and be sworn to by him at North Platte, Broken Bow or Valentine, Nebraska, before some notary public designated by the Superintendent and not otherwise.

*Applications from*  
*soldiers and sailors.*

4. Persons who were honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may make their applications for registration either in person or through their duly appointed agents, but no person can act as agent for more than one such applicant, and all applications presented by agents must be signed and sworn to by them at one of the places named and in the same manner in which other applicants are required to swear to and present their applications.

*Drawings.*

5. Beginning at ten o'clock, a. m., on October twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, at the said city of North Platte, Nebraska, and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sundays excepted, as long as may be necessary, there shall be impartially taken and selected indiscriminately from the whole number of envelopes so presented such number thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Proclamation, and the applications for registration contained in the envelopes so selected shall, when correct in form and execution, be numbered serially in the order in which they are selected, beginning with number one, and the numbers thus assigned shall fix and control the order in which the persons named therein may make entry after the lands shall become subject to entry.

*Notices of successful*  
*applicants.*

6. A list of the successful applicants showing the number assigned to each of them will be conspicuously posted and furnished to the press for publication as a matter of news and a proper notice will be promptly mailed to each person to whom a number is assigned,

informing him of the place and date he must appear to make his selection in the event he elects to enter the land restored by this Proclamation, and advising him that if he prefers to enter the lands within the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation and fails to appear at the time and place designated to make his selection for the lands to be excluded by this Proclamation from the Nebraska National Forest, a further notice will be given him of his right to enter the lands within the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation on or after April first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

7. Beginning at nine o'clock, a. m., on November seventeenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, at the place to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and continuing thereafter until all the numbers drawn are called as hereinafter provided for, persons holding numbers assigned to them under the drawing for the lands in the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, which shall constitute their right to make entries for the lands to be excluded October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, by this Proclamation from the Nebraska National Forest, will be permitted to designate, in the following manner, the tracts desired:

Drawings.

When a person's name is called he must at once select the tract he desires to enter and will be allowed ten days following date of selection to complete entry at the proper local land office. All entries made under this drawing must, as far as possible, embrace only lands listed as one tract and no applicant will be permitted to omit any unentered part of a listed tract from his application for the purpose of including therein a part of another or different listed tract. An applicant may, if he desires to enter less than six hundred and forty acres, apply for any legal subdivision or subdivisions, compact in form, of a listed tract. Where entries have been made for portions of listed tracts the fractions remaining may be embraced in a single entry, if it conforms to the requirement of the Act of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four. During the said period of ten days the applicant must file his homestead application at the proper local land office, accompanying the same with the proper filing fees and commissions. In case of declaratory statements allowable under this Proclamation the filing fees must be paid within the ten days following date of selection, the party having six months after filing within which to complete entry. Soldiers or sailors, or their widows or minor orphan children, making homestead entry of these lands must make payment of fees and commissions as is required of other entrymen. No person can select more than one tract, or present more than one application to enter, or file more than one declaratory statement in his own behalf.

Selections, etc.

Vol. 33, p. 547.  
Payments.

8. If any person fails to designate the tract he desires to enter on the date assigned to him for that purpose, or if, having made such designation, he fails to perfect it by making entry or filing and payments, as above provided, or if he presents more than one application for registration, or presents an application in any other than his true name, he will forfeit his right to make entry or filing under the drawing fixing the order of entry under this Proclamation.

Forfeiture.

9. Persons having valid, subsisting rights to enter any portion of the lands in that part of the Nebraska National Forest to be excluded October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen under this Proclamation, and those who have preferential rights to make additional entries within such areas under the provisions of the second section of the Act of April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four (33 Stat., 547), may file their applications on or after October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and should make such applications as promptly after such date as they can conveniently do so. Such applications will be received by the Register and Receiver of the proper local land office and at once forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land

Applications for preferential, etc., rights.

Vol. 33, p. 547.

Disposition.

Office with their recommendations. Proper notation shall be made on the records of the local land offices of the receipt of such applications, but no such application shall be placed of record except upon the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. An application to enter by one claiming the right under the drawing provided for in this Proclamation including land previously applied for but prior to the disposition of such prior application will be suspended and the applicant notified of the conflict and that he may, within ten days, enter another and different tract.

Occupancy.

10. None of the lands opened under this Proclamation shall become subject to settlement and entry prior to nine o'clock, a. m., on December thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, except in the manner prescribed herein, and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement prior to that hour on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this Proclamation. At nine o'clock, a. m., on December thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, all of the lands opened under this Proclamation not otherwise withdrawn or reserved and which have not been entered or filed upon in the manner herein provided will become subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the land laws applicable thereto.

Disposal of undisposed of lands.

Regulations.

11. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this Proclamation into full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

October 1, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### A PROCLAMATION.

Protection of migratory birds.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen" (37 Stat., 847), contains provisions as follows:

Provisions in Act of March 4, 1913.  
Vol. 37, p. 847.

All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device



kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of nonmigratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has duly prepared suitable regulations to give effect to the foregoing provisions of said Act and after the preparation of said regulations has caused the same to be made public and has allowed a period of three months in which said regulations might be examined and considered before final adoption and has permitted public hearings thereon;

And, WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has adopted the regulations hereinafter set forth and after final adoption thereof has caused the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by authority in me vested do hereby proclaim and make known the following regulations for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of said Act:

Regulations declared in effect.

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

Definitions.

(a) Anatidæ or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(b) Gruidæ or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidæ or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolæ or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellow legs.

(e) Columbidaæ or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, night-hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

REGULATION 2. CLOSED SEASON AT NIGHT.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

Closed season at night.

**REGULATION 3. CLOSED SEASON ON INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.**

Closed season on insectivorous birds.  
*Post*, p. 2025.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to December 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin January 1 and continue to December 31, both dates inclusive, provided that nothing in this or any other of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia; and provided further that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and South Carolina shall begin November 1 and end August 31 next following, both dates inclusive.

**REGULATION 4. FIVE-YEAR CLOSED SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS.**

Five-year closed season on certain birds.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, and all shorebirds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season shall also continue until September 1, 1918, on wood ducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, California, Oregon, and Washington; on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

**REGULATION 5. CLOSED SEASON ON CERTAIN NAVIGABLE RIVERS.**

Closed season on certain navigable rivers.  
*Post*, p. 2032.

A closed season shall continue between January 1 and December 31, both dates inclusive, of each year, on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to wit: The Mississippi River between Minneapolis, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn.; and the Missouri River between Bismarck, N. Dak., and Nebraska City, Nebr.; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid, from any boat, raft, or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

**REGULATION 6. ZONES.**

Zones established.

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

*Zone No. 1*, the breeding zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40° and the Ohio River and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—25 States.

*Zone No. 2*, the wintering zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40° and the Ohio River and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah—23 States and the District of Columbia.

**REGULATION 7. CONSTRUCTION.**

Closed seasons construed.

For the purposes of regulations 8 and 9, each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first day and to exclude the last day thereof.

REGULATION 8. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 1.

Closed seasons in Zone No. 1 shall be as follows:

*Waterfowl.*—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Closed seasons in  
Zone No. 1.  
Waterfowl.  
Post, p. 2033.

Exceptions: In Massachusetts the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15.

In New York, except Long Island, the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 16.

On Long Island and in Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

In New Jersey the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1; and

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7.

*Rails.*—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Rails.

Exceptions: In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15.

In Connecticut, Michigan, and New York, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 16.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7; and

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

*Woodcock.*—The closed season on woodcock shall be between December 1 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Woodcock.

Exceptions: In Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 10.

In Rhode Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and November 1; and

In Pennsylvania and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 15.

*Shore birds.*—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellow legs shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Shore birds.

Exceptions: In Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15.

In New York, except Long Island, the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 16.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7; and

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

REGULATION 9. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 2.

Closed seasons in Zone No. 2 shall be as follows:

*Waterfowl.*—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between January 16 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Closed seasons in  
Zone No. 2.  
Waterfowl.  
Post, p. 2033.

Exceptions: In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In the District of Columbia, Kansas, New Mexico, and West Virginia the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 1.

In Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 16 and November 20.

In Missouri and Nevada the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15; and

In Arizona and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15.

**Rails.** *Rails.*—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Tennessee and Utah the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 1.

In Missouri the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15.

In Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1; and

In Arizona and California the closed season on coots shall be between February 1 and October 15.

**Woodcock.** *Woodcock.*—The closed season on woodcock shall be between January 1 and November 1, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Delaware and Louisiana the closed season shall be between January 1 and November 15.

In West Virginia the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 1; and

In Georgia the closed season shall be between January 1 and December 1.

**Shore birds.** *Shore birds.*—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be between December 16 and September 1, next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 20.

In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In Tennessee the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

In Arizona and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15; and

In Utah the closed season on snipe shall be between December 16 and October 1, and on plover and yellowlegs shall be until September 1, 1918.

#### REGULATION 10. HEARINGS.

Hearings as to changes. Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever possible hearings will be arranged at central points, and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to submit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 14, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by section 2 of an Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), the President was authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

Cabrillo National Monument, Cal. Preamble.

AND WHEREAS, when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September, 1542, Point Loma was the first land sighted; and The Order of Panama, an organization composed of representative citizens of Southern California, has applied for permission to construct a heroic statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, on Point Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument;

NOW THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby reserve as a site for the said monument, the following described parcel of land situated on Point Loma within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, and do hereby declare and proclaim the same to be a national monument to commemorate the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, on the 28th day of September, 1542, viz:

National Monument, California. Vol. 34, p. 225.

Beginning at a monument 53 ft. from Southeast corner of the Old Lighthouse, Point Loma (true az. 6° 26'): thence, true az. 292° 50', 25 feet; thence, true az. 234° 09', 36 feet; thence, true az. 210° 47', 35 feet; thence, true az. 191° 14', 53 feet; thence, true az. 175° 56', 57 feet; thence, true az. 159° 26', 33 feet; thence, true az. 138° 29', 115 feet; thence true az. 7° 39', 170 feet; thence, true az. 349° 56', 43 feet; thence, true az. 337° 58', 25 feet; thence, true az. 332° 14', 35 feet, to the point of beginning; containing 21,910 square feet, more or less.

Description.

The area above comprises all the parcel of ground within the loop of the Point Loma Boulevard where it encircles the Old Lighthouse, but does not include any of the roadway.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thir-  
[SEAL.] teen, and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

October 23, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION.

The season is at hand in which it has been our long respected custom as a people to turn in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his manifold mercies and blessings to us as a nation. The year that has just passed has been marked in a peculiar degree by manifestations

Thanksgiving Day, 1913. Preamble.

of His gracious and beneficent providence. We have not only had peace throughout our own borders and with the nations of the world but that peace has been brightened by constantly multiplying evidences of genuine friendship, of mutual sympathy and understanding, and of the happy operation of many elevating influences both of ideal and of practice. The nation has been prosperous not only but has proved its capacity to take calm counsel amidst the rapid movement of affairs and deal with its own life in a spirit of candor, righteousness, and comity. We have seen the practical completion of a great work at the Isthmus of Panama which not only exemplifies the nation's abundant resources to accomplish what it will and the distinguished skill and capacity of its public servants but also promises the beginning of a new age, of new contacts, new neighborhoods, new sympathies, new bonds, and new achievements of cooperation and peace. "Righteousness exalteth a nation" and "peace on earth, good will towards men" furnish the only foundations upon which can be built the lasting achievements of the human spirit. The year has brought us the satisfactions of work well done and fresh visions of our duty which will make the work of the future better still.

Thursday, November 27, 1913, appointed as a day of general thanksgiving.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday the twenty-seventh of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

November 12, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Mission Indian Reservation, Cal.  
Preamble.

Whereas, by Executive Order dated August 25, 1877, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E.; T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; and T. 3 S., R. 2 E., of the San Bernardino Meridian, except Sections 16 and 36, and except all tracts the title to which has passed from the United States Government, were withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Mission Indian purposes; and

Whereas, by Executive Order dated March 9, 1881, all the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino Meridian, in California, except any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States were withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes; and

Vol. 26, p. 712.

Whereas, the Commission appointed under the provision of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California" (United States Statutes at Large, Volume 26, page 712), selected for the

Morongo band of Mission Indians certain tracts of land in the foregoing townships, and intentionally omitted certain other tracts reported to be not used or occupied by the said Indians; and

Whereas, the report and recommendations of the said Commission were approved by Executive Order dated December 29, 1891, which order also directed that "all of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations, and until the recommendations of the said Commission shall be fully executed, and by the Proclamation of the President of the United States the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain"; and

Whereas, a patent was issued on December 14, 1908, to the said Morongo Indians for the lands selected for this band by the Commission as aforesaid; and

Whereas, under authority of the Act of March 1, 1907, (United States Statutes at Large, Volume 34, page 1022), additional lands reported to be occupied and used by the Morongo band of Mission Indians have been patented to the said band; and

Vol. 34, p. 1022.

Whereas, filings cannot be made on the lands not patented to the said Indians and reported to be not used or occupied by them until the Executive Orders named herein have been modified; and

Whereas, no good reasons appear of record or are known to exist for retaining any of the lands reserved for the said Morongo band, except the tracts hereinafter described;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that the Executive Orders of August 25, 1877, March 9, 1881, and that part of the Order of December 29, 1891, withdrawing lands for the Morongo band of Mission Indians, are hereby revoked except in so far as they affect the lands patented to the Morongo band, and except also the lands described as follows:

Revocation of orders withdrawing lands for.

Exceptions.

Township 3, Range 1.

S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  and S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 14; Sections 22, 24 and 26; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 34.

Township 3, Range 2.

Lots 5, 6 and 7, SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  and Lots 9, 11 and 12 of Section 20; S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 22; S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 24; N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 28; N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 32.

All south and east of the San Bernardino base and meridian in California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thir-  
[SEAL.] teen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eight.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State.

November 21, 1913.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Rules prescribed for measurement of vessels, Panama Canal.

Vol. 37, p. 562.

I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Act of Congress, approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the "Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal," which are annexed hereto and made a part of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

**RULES FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.**

All vessels to present tonnage document at canal.

ARTICLE I. All vessels, American and foreign, except warships, including vessels of commerce and Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall present a duly authenticated certificate stating the vessel's gross and net tonnage as determined by these rules. Vessels of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships without such certificate shall, before passing through the canal, or before being allowed to clear therefrom, be measured, and shall have their gross and net tonnage determined in accordance with these rules.

All warships, American and foreign, other than transports, colliers, supply and hospital ships, shall present duly authenticated displacement scale and curves stating accurately the tonnage of displacement at each possible mean draft.

Vessels designated as "supply ships" and "colliers."

It is to be understood that "supply ships" shall include Army and Navy ammunition ships, refrigerator ships, distilling ships, repair ships, submarine tenders, and destroyer tenders, as well as Army and Navy vessels used to transport general Army and Navy supplies; and that "colliers" shall include Army and Navy vessels used to transport coal or fuel oil.

**RULES APPLYING TO VESSELS OF COMMERCE, ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS, COLLIERS, SUPPLY SHIPS, AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.**

**GROSS TONNAGE.**

What shall be included in gross tonnage.

ART. II. Gross tonnage as determined by these rules shall express the total capacity of vessels, i. e., the exact cubical contents of all spaces below the upper deck and of all permanently covered and closed-in spaces on or above that deck, excepting such spaces as may be hereinafter permitted as exemptions from measurement. Gross tonnage shall include not only all permanently covered and closed-in spaces which are or may be used for stowing cargo and stores or for providing shelter and other comfort for passengers or crew, but also such spaces as are used, or are intended to be used, in navigating and serving the vessel.

Only such spaces as are specifically mentioned in Article IV, below, shall be exempted from measurement. All other spaces shall be considered as closed-in and shall be included in gross tonnage.

What shall be considered permanently covered and closed-in spaces.

ART. III. By permanently covered and closed-in spaces on or above the upper deck are to be understood all those which are separated off by decks or coverings, or fixed partitions, and which, therefore, represent an increase of capacity that is or may be used for the stowage of cargo, or for the berthing and accommodation of



the passengers, the officers, or the crew. No break in a deck, nor any opening or openings in a deck or the covering of a space or in the partitions or walls of a space, nor the absence of a partition shall prevent a space from being measured and comprised in gross tonnage if the opening or openings in the deck, partition, or side wall can be closed in, or if the absent partition can be put in place, after admeasurement and the spaces thus closed in be thereby better fitted for the transport of goods or passengers.

In the case of a vessel having a "trunk" or "turret", the deck forming the covering of the trunk or turret shall be considered the upper deck, and all spaces below that deck within the trunk or turret shall be considered as covered and closed-in. The space within the turret or trunk shall be measured as are other between-deck spaces.

Spaces considered as "permanently closed-in" and spaces permitted to be exempted from measurement shall be determined solely by the provisions contained in these rules, and not by any definitions or provisions contained in the measurement rules or regulations of any country.

ART. IV. The following spaces shall be exempted from measurement and shall not be included in the gross tonnage, and no other spaces shall be exempted:

Spaces exempted from measurement and gross tonnage.

SECTION 1. Spaces on or above the upper deck not permanently covered or closed-in, or which may not be readily covered or closed-in. In the application of this rule it will be understood that—

(a) Spaces under decks or coverings having no other connection with the body of the ship than the stanchions necessary for their support are not spaces separated off, but are spaces permanently exposed to the weather and the sea and are not to be included in the gross tonnage.

(b) A space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, or other "permanently covered and closed-in" superstructure or erection may be considered as not permanently covered or closed-in, and may consequently be excluded from tonnage, if the space is opposite an end opening which is without a coaming and has no headplates or planks and is not provided with means of closing, and which opening has a breadth equal to or greater than half the breadth of the deck at the line of the opening, and if the space opposite the opening can not be used to shelter other merchandise than cargo or stores that do not require protection from the sea. If the opening is fitted with a coaming, the space within it is to be included in the gross tonnage. This provision shall be so applied as to exempt from measurement only the space between the actual end opening and a line drawn parallel to the line or face of the opening at a distance from the opening equal to one-half the width of the deck at the line of the opening; provided, that any closed-in space between the open face and the line drawn parallel to it shall be measured. The remainder of the space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, or other superstructure or erection shall be considered as available for the accommodation of cargo or stores, of passengers or of the ship's personnel, and shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.)

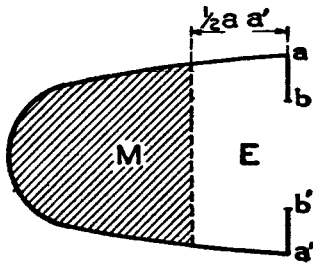
Should the open space within a poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection between the end opening and a parallel line distant from the opening by half the breadth of the deck become, because of any arrangement, of less width than half the breadth of the deck, then only the space between the line of the end opening and a parallel line drawn through the point where the athwartship width of the open space within the poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection becomes equal to, or less than, half the breadth of the deck shall be exempted from measurement. (See Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7.) The remainder of the space within the poop, forecastle, bridge house, superstructure, or erection is to be included in the gross tonnage.

When two erections extending from side to side of the ship are separated by an interval the fore-and-aft length of which is less than the least half breadth of the deck in way of such interval, then whatever be the breadth of the permanent end openings of the erections, the entire erections, less the interval separating them, shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage. (See Fig. 8.)

(c) In a poop, forecastle, side-to-side bridge house, or other "permanently covered and closed-in" superstructure or side-to-side erection the space directly in way of opposite openings, the height of which is at least 3 feet, in the side walls of the ship not provided with means of closing and corresponding to each other in the opposite walls of the ship shall be exempted. (See Figs. 9 and 10.)

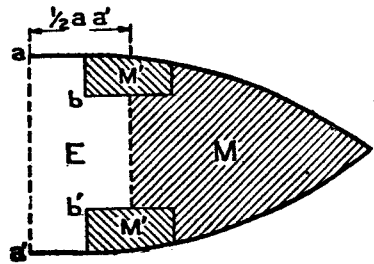
SEC. 2. Spaces in way of opposite side openings at least 3 feet in height not provided with means of closing shall be exempted. In the case of a continuous deck with one or more deck openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) that may be so closed as to permit cargo or stores to be carried in the space under the deck, or under portions thereof, only the spaces under such a deck that are exactly in way of opposite openings at least 3 feet in height in the side walls of the ship not provided with means of closing and corresponding to each other in the opposite walls of the ship shall be exempted; and the remaining spaces under such a deck shall be measured and included in gross tonnage. In case the openings in the side walls of the ship are provided with means of closing, no portion of the space under such a deck shall be exempted. (Fig. 11.)

FIG. 1.—Poop.



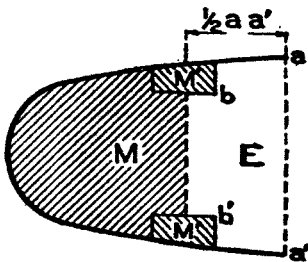
$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E — space exempted.  
 M — space measured.

FIG. 3.—Forecastle.



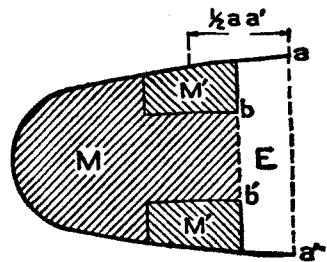
$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E — space exempted.  
 M' — closed-in houses, measured.  
 M — space measured.

FIG. 2.—Poop.



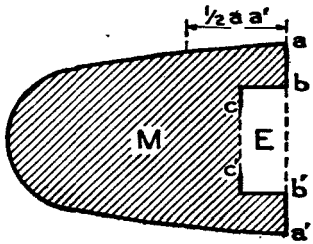
$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E — space exempted.  
 M' — closed-in houses, measured.  
 M — space measured.

FIG. 4.—Poop.



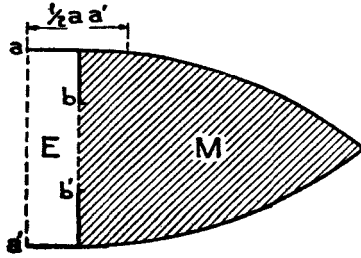
$bb' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E — space exempted.  
 M' — closed houses, measured.  
 M — space measured.

FIG. 5.—Poop.



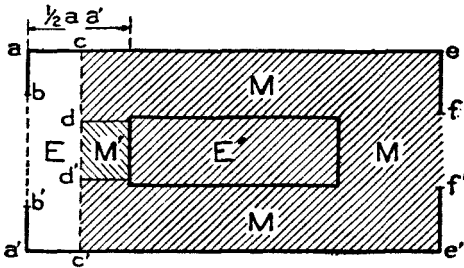
$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $cc' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E = space exempted.  
 M = space measured.

FIG. 6.—Forecastle.



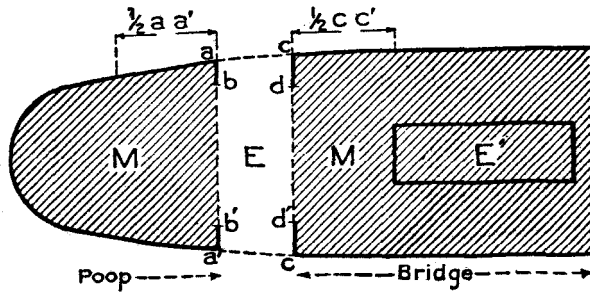
$bb' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 E = space exempted.  
 M = space measured.

FIG. 7.—Bridge.



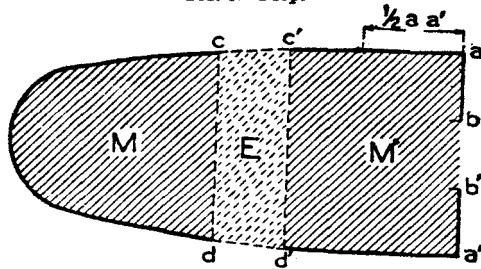
$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $cd < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $c'd' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $ff' < \frac{1}{2} ee'$ .  
 E = space exempted.  
 E' = light and air and funnel space in lowest tier of erections, measured under Art. IV, Sec. 3.  
 M = space measured.  
 M' = closed house, measured.

FIG. 8.—Poop and Bridge with interval less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the least half breadth of the Deck in way of interval.



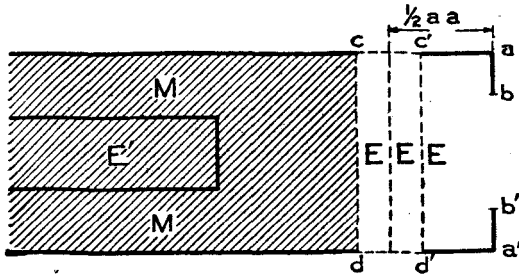
$ac < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $a'c' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $dd' > \frac{1}{2} cc'$ .  
 M—spaces measured.  
 E—space exempted.  
 E'—light and air and funnel space in lowest tier of erections measured under Art. IV, Sec. 3.

FIG. 9.—Poop.



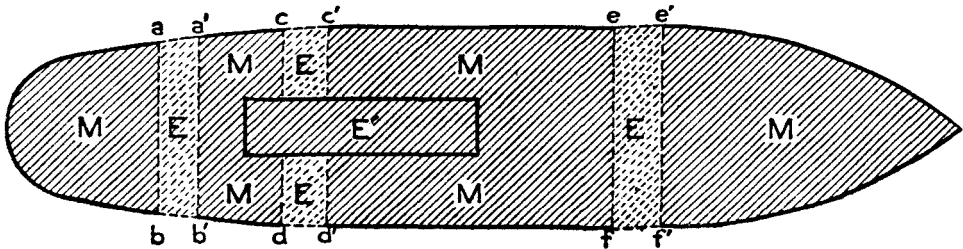
$cc'$  and  $dd'$ —side openings under deck covering.  
 E—space exempted.  
 $bb' < \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 M—spaces measured.

FIG. 10.—Bridge.



$bb' > \frac{1}{2} aa'$ .  
 $cc'$  and  $dd'$ —side openings.  
 E—spaces exempted.  
 M—space measured.  
 E'—light and air and funnel space, in lowest tier of erections,  
 measured under Art IV, Sec. 3.

FIG. 11.—Continuous deck with opposite side openings.



$(aa')$   $(bb')$   $(cc')$   $(dd')$   $(ee')$   $(ff')$ —side openings.  
 E—spaces exempted opposite side openings below continuous deck.  
 M—spaces measured.  
 E'—light and air and funnel space, measured under Art. IV, Sec. 3.

SEC. 3. The spaces framed in round the funnels and the spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine rooms shall be exempted from measurement to the extent that such spaces are above the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck. A deck with one or more deck openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) that may be so closed as to permit cargo or stores to be carried in the space under the deck or portions thereof is to be considered as the upper deck, provided that no space beneath it abreast side openings is exempted under the provisions of section 2. There shall, however, be measured and included within gross tonnage the spaces situated within closed-in side-to-side erections on the upper deck, spaces framed in round the funnels and those required for the admission of light and air to the extent that such light and air and funnel spaces are below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of such side-to-side erections on the upper deck. There shall be exempted from the measurement of any superstructure or erection situated above the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections on the upper deck such portion or portions thereof as are occupied by the spaces framed in round the funnels or by the spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine rooms. Such exempted spaces must not be used for any other than their designated purpose and must be reasonable in extent.

SEC. 4. Space or spaces between the inner and outer plating of the double bottom of a vessel that are so inclosed and that have such openings as to make them usable only for water ballast shall be exempted from measurement; but such spaces within the double bottom as are or may be used for carrying cargo, stores, feed water, coal, or other fuel shall be measured and included in the gross tonnage.

SEC. 5. The cubical contents of hatchways shall be obtained by multiplying the length and breadth together and the product by the mean depth taken from the top of beam to the underside of the hatch. From the aggregate tonnage of the hatchways there shall be deducted one-half of 1 per cent of the vessel's gross tonnage, exclusive of hatchways, and only the remainder shall be added to the gross tonnage of the ship, exclusive of the tonnage of the hatchways.

SEC. 6. Companionways and companion houses shall be exempted when used solely as companionways or companion houses. When used as smoking rooms or for any other purposes than companionways or companion houses, the parts so used shall be measured and included in gross tonnage.

SEC. 7. Domes and skylights shall be exempt from measurement. When there is an opening in the floor of a superstructure immediately below a skylight, the exemption shall include the space between the skylight and the opening in the floor of the superstructure immediately under the skylight. The remainder of the superstructure shall be included in the measurement. The space, in addition to the skylight, that may be exempted by this rule is that indicated by A, B, C, D in the following drawing:

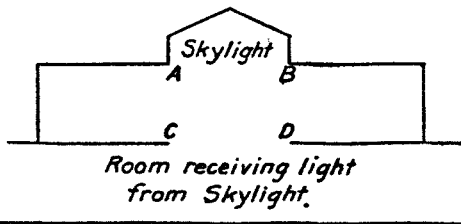


FIG. 12.—Open space under skylight.

Exempted spaces, if used, must be added to gross tonnage.

Spaces available for passengers not to be exempted.

Tonnage upon which charges are payable shall be increased by space occupied by cargo carried upon deck in spaces not permanently covered and closed in.

ART. V. Should a vessel at any time stow cargo of any kind, bunker coal or other fuel, or stores of any description in any portion whatever of any exempted space, except spaces exempted under Art. IV, Sec. 1, Par. (b) and spaces on open decks not permanently covered, or upon decks as defined in Art. IV, Sec. 1, Par. (a), of these rules, the whole of that space shall be measured and added to the gross tonnage, and the space shall not thereafter be exempted from measurement.

ART. VI. Spaces for the use or possible use of passengers shall not be exempted from measurement except as stated in Article IV, section 1, paragraph (a).

In case of Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships as defined in Article I, the term "passengers" shall include all officers, enlisted men, and other persons who are not assigned to duty and who are not duly inscribed on the ship's rolls.

ART. VII. If any ship carries stores, timber, cattle, or other cargo in any space upon an open deck not permanently covered or in spaces exempted under Art. IV, Sec. 1, Pars. (a) and (b) of these rules, all tolls and other charges payable on the vessel's net tonnage shall be payable upon the vessel's net tonnage (as defined below in Articles X and XII) increased by the tonnage of the space occupied (at the time at which the tolls or other charges become payable) by the goods carried upon deck and not permanently covered or closed-in. The deck space occupied by the goods thus carried shall be determined at the time of the application of the vessel for passage through the canal and shall be deemed to be the space limited by the area occupied by the goods and by straight lines inclosing a rectangular space sufficient to include the goods.

The tonnage of the space occupied by the goods shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed below by Article IX, Rule I, for the measurement of poops or other closed-in spaces.

Nothing in this article shall in any manner affect the provisions of Articles II, III, and IV.

ART. VIII. The cubical contents of the spaces included, by these rules, in gross tonnage may, in any country where the Moorsom system of measurement has been adopted, be ascertained under that system as applied in measuring vessels for national registry, provided that system is substantially similar to the Moorsom system of measurement as set forth in Article IX of these rules.

Measurement of the cubical contents of spaces may be by the Moorsom system in each country, or by the Moorsom system as prescribed in these rules. Rules for the measurement of contents of spaces.

ART. IX. In countries that have not adopted the Moorsom system of measuring spaces within vessels, the cubical contents of any of the spaces included in gross tonnage shall be ascertained according to the Moorsom system as set forth in the following rules: Rule I for the measurement of empty vessels; Rule II for laden vessels; Rule III for open vessels.

RULE I.—*For measuring the gross tonnage of empty vessels.*

Rule for the measurement of empty vessels.

SECTION 1. The length for the admeasurement of ships having one or more decks is taken on the tonnage deck, which is—

- (a) The upper deck for vessels having one or two decks.
- (b) The second deck from below for vessels having more than two decks.

Measure the length of the ship in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage deck from the inside of the inner plank (average thickness) at the side of the stem to the inside of the midship stern timber or plank there, as the case may be (average thickness), deducting from this length what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of the deck and what is due to the rake of the stern timber in the thickness of the deck, and also what is due to the rake of the stern timber in one-third of the round of the beam; divide the length so taken into the number of equal parts required by the following table, according to the class in such table to which the ship belongs:

Class 1: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, 50 feet long or under, into 4 equal parts.

Class 2: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 50 feet long and not exceeding 120 feet, into 6 equal parts.

Class 3: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 120 feet long and not exceeding 180 feet, into 8 equal parts.

Class 4: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 180 feet long and not exceeding 225 feet, into 10 equal parts.

Class 5: Ships of which the tonnage deck is, according to the above measurement, above 225 feet long, into 12 equal parts.<sup>1</sup>

In the case of a break or breaks in a double-bottom for water ballast, the length of the vessel is to be taken in parts according to the number of breaks, and each part divided into a number of equal parts according to the class in the above table to which such length belongs.

Sec. 2. Then the hold being first sufficiently cleared to admit of the required depths and breadths being properly taken, find the transverse area of the ship at each point of division of the length or each point of division of the parts of the length, as the case may require, as follows: Measure the depth at each point of division, from a point at a distance of one-third of the round of the beam below the tonnage deck, or, in case of a break, below a line stretched in continuation thereof, to the upper side of the floor timber (upper side of the inner plating of the double bottom) at the inside of the limber strake, after deducting the average thickness of the ceiling which is between the bilge planks and the limber strake, subject, however, to the provisions of these rules, Article IV, section 4, regarding the measurement or exemption of double-bottom spaces. In the case of a ship constructed with a double-bottom for water ballast if the space between the inner and outer plating thereof is not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, feed-water, coal, or other fuel, then the depth shall be taken to be the upper side of the inner plating of the double-bottom, and that upper side shall, for the purposes of measurement, be deemed to represent the floor timber of the vessel. This rule for measuring the depth of the hold applies to double-bottom ships having top of double bottom *not* horizontal.

If the depth at the midship division of the length does not exceed 16 feet, divide each depth into 5 equal parts; then measure the inside horizontal breadth at each of the four points of division, and also at the upper point of the depth, extending each measurement to the average thickness in that part of the ceiling which is between the points of measurement. Number these breadths from above (i. e., numbering the upper breadth 1, and so on down to the fifth breadth); multiply the second and fourth by 4, and the third by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the fifth. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area of the upper part of the section; then find the area between the fifth and lower point of the depth by dividing the depth between such points into four equal parts, and measure the horizontal breadths at the three points of division and also at the

<sup>1</sup> A greater number of divisions is permissible provided there be an even number of divisions.

upper and lower points, and proceed as before, and the sum of two parts shall be deemed to be the transverse area; but if the midship depth exceed 16 feet, divide each depth into 7 equal parts instead of 5, and measure, as before directed, the horizontal breadths at the six points of division, and also at the upper point of the depth; number them from above, as before; multiply the second, fourth, and sixth by 4, and the third and fifth by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first breadth and the seventh. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the products shall be deemed the transverse area of the upper part of the section; then find the lower part of the area as before directed, and add the two parts together, and the sum shall be deemed to be the transverse area.

This section applies to vessels with double bottoms, the tops of which have a rise from the middle line to each side. In vessels in which the top of the double bottom is horizontal, or in which there is no double bottom, the depths are to be divided by 4 or 6 (instead of 5 or 7), according as their midship depths do not or do exceed 16 feet respectively. In such cases no subdivision of the lower part is to be made.

SEC. 3. Number the transverse sections or areas respectively 1, 2, 3, etc., No. 1 being at the extreme limit of the length at the bow, or of each part of the length, and the last number at the extreme limit of the length at the stern or the extreme limit at the after end of each part of the length; then, whether the length be divided according to the table into 4 or 12 parts, as in classes 1 and 5, or any intermediate number, as in classes 2, 3, and 4, multiply the second and every even-numbered area by 4, and the third and every odd-numbered area (except the first and last) by 2; add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last, if they yield anything; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space, or cubical contents of each part if the ship is measured in parts under the tonnage deck. The tonnage of this volume is obtained by dividing it by 100, if the measurements are taken in English feet, and by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters. The multiplier 0.353 may be used instead of the divisor 2.83.

SEC. 4. If the ship has a third deck the tonnage of the space between it and the tonnage deck shall be ascertained as follows: Measure in feet the inside length of the space at the middle of its height from the plank at the side of the stem to the lining on the timbers at the stern, and divide the length into the same number of equal parts into which the length of the tonnage deck is divided, as above directed; measure (also at the middle of its height) the inside breadth of the space at each of the points of division, also the breadth at the stem and the breadth at the stern; number them successively 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing at the stem; multiply the second and all the other even-numbered breadths by 4, and the third and all the other odd-numbered breadths (except the first and last) by 2; to the sum of these products add the first and last breadths; multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths, and the result will give in superficial feet the mean horizontal area of the space; measure the mean height of the space, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space; divide this product by 100 (or by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters) and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the space, and shall be added to the tonnage of the ship ascertained as aforesaid; and if the ship has more than three decks, the tonnage of each space between decks above the tonnage deck shall be severally ascertained in the manner above described, and shall be added to the tonnage of the ship ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. If there be a break, a poop, or any other permanently covered or closed-in space on or above the upper deck (as defined above in Article III) the tonnage of such space shall be ascertained as follows: Measure the internal mean length of the space in feet, and divide it into two equal parts; measure at the middle of its height three inside breadths, namely, one at each end and the other at the middle of the length; then to the sum of the end breadths add four times the middle breadth, and multiply the whole sum by one-third of the common interval between the breadths; the product will give the mean horizontal area of the space; then measure the mean height and multiply by it the mean horizontal area; divide the product by 100 (or by 2.83 if the measurements are taken in meters) and the quotient shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the space.

SEC. 6. In measuring the length, breadth, and height of the general volume of the ship or that of the other spaces, reduce to the mean thickness the parts of the ceiling which exceed the mean thickness. When the ceiling is absent, or when it is not permanently fixed, the length and breadth shall be reckoned from the main frames of the ship, not from the web or belt frames. The same principle is to hold in the case of deck erections, that is, the breadth is to be reckoned from the main framing or stiffeners of the same, when ceiling is not fitted. When the main framing of the ship is curved or carried upward and inboard so as to permit the building of topside tanks or compartments outboard of the main framing, the breadth of the ship shall be reckoned from the outboard framing of such outboard tanks, thus including these tanks in the measurement.



**RULE II.—For measuring the gross tonnage of laden ships.**

SEC. 7. When ships have cargo on board, or when for any other reason their tonnage can not be ascertained by means of Rule I, proceed in the following manner: Rule for the measurement of laden vessels.

Measure the length on the uppermost full-length deck from the outside of the outer plank at the stem to the aft side of the sternpost, deducting therefrom the distance between the aft side of the sternpost and the rabbet of the sternpost at the point where the counterplank crosses it. Measure also the greatest breadth of the ship to the outside of the outer planking or wales at the middle perpendicular. Then, having first marked on the outside of the ship on both sides thereof the height of the uppermost full-length deck at the ship's sides, girth the ship at the middle perpendicular in a direction perpendicular to the keel from the height so marked on the outside of the ship, on the one side, to the height so marked on the other side, by passing a chain under the keel; to half the girth thus taken add half the main breadth; square the sum, multiply the result by the length of the ship taken as aforesaid, then multiply this product by the factor 0.17 in the case of ships built of wood, and by the factor 0.18 in the case of ships built of iron or steel. The product will give approximately the cubical contents of the ship, and the tonnage can be ascertained by dividing by 100 or by 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or in meters.

SEC. 8. If there be a break, a poop, or other permanently covered and closed-in spaces (as defined above in Article III) on or above the uppermost full-length deck, the tonnage of such spaces shall be ascertained by multiplying together the mean inside length, breadth, and depth of such spaces and dividing the product by 100, or 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or meters, and the quotient so obtained shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the spaces, and shall be added to the other tonnage in order to determine the gross tonnage or total capacity of the ship

**RULE III.—For measurement of open vessels.**

SEC. 9. In ascertaining the tonnage of open ships, the upper edge of the upper strake of the shell plating is to form the boundary line of measurement, and the depths shall be taken from an athwartship line, extended from upper edge to upper edge of the said strake at each division of the length. Rule for the measurement of open vessels.

**DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS TONNAGE TO ASCERTAIN THE NET TONNAGE.**

**(A) DEDUCTIONS FOR VESSELS NOT PROPELLED BY ENGINES.**

ART. X. The following spaces (enumerated below in secs. 1 to 10 of this article) shall be deducted from the gross tonnage in order to ascertain the net tonnage of vessels not propelled by engines, and no other spaces shall be deducted. Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, these spaces shall be deducted whether located above or below the upper deck.

The volume or cubical contents of deducted spaces shall be ascertained in the manner specified in Article VIII or Article IX of these rules. The remainder, resulting from deducting from the total space included in gross tonnage the sum of the cubical contents of the spaces whose deduction from gross tonnage is permitted by these rules, shall be the net or register tonnage of vessels not propelled by engines and unrigged craft upon which tolls and other charges based upon tonnage shall be paid by vessels of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I) for passage through the Panama Canal. One hundred cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, shall constitute one gross or net ton.

Spaces for the use, or possible use, of passengers (as defined in Art. VI) shall not be deducted from the gross tonnage, except in so far as their deduction may be specifically provided for in the following sections (1 to 10) of this article of these rules.

Spaces available for the stowage of stores (other than boatswain's stores) or cargo shall not be deducted from gross tonnage. In case of Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, as defined in Article I, the term "stores (other than boatswain's stores) or cargo" shall include, in addition to goods or cargo ordinarily carried as freight on vessels of commerce, the following articles: Definition of stores and cargo carried on Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships.

On transports, food, stores, luggage, accouterments, and equipment for passengers.

On colliers, coal, coaling gear, and fuel oil not for the use of the colliers.

On supply ships, stores, supplies of all kinds, distilling machinery and distilled water (other than feed water stored in double-bottom compartments), machines, tools and material for repair work, mines and mining material, torpedoes, arms, and ammunition.

On hospital ships, food stores for passengers, medical stores, and hospital equipment.

Guns mounted on transports and supply ships, for defense of the ships, and ammunition required for use in such guns shall not be classed as cargo.

SECTION 1. The tonnage of the spaces or compartments occupied by, or appropriated to the use of, the officers and crew of the vessel shall be deducted. The term "officers and crew" shall include the personnel inscribed on the ship's rolls, i. e., Deductions from gross tonnage allowed vessels not propelled by engines.

the ship's officers, engineers, doctors, apothecary, sick attendants, sailors, apprentices, firemen, mechanics, and wireless operators; but shall not include clerks, pursers, stewards, and other members of the personnel provided by the ship for the care of the passengers. The spaces or compartments occupied by the officers and crew shall include their berthing accommodations, spaces provided for medical attention, mess rooms, ward and dressing rooms, bath and wash rooms, water-closets, latrines, lavatories, or privies for their exclusive use, and passageways exclusively serving these spaces.

SEC. 2. On hospital ships the spaces or compartments occupied by doctors, apothecary, and sick attendants duly inscribed on the ship's rolls, shall form part of the deduction under section 1 of this article. Spaces provided for the medical attention of the officers and crew of a hospital ship shall likewise be deducted; but spaces fitted for the transportation, or for the medical attention, of other persons than those duly listed in the ship's rolls shall not be deducted.

SEC. 3. The space occupied by the master's cabin shall be deducted.

SEC. 4. Cook houses, galleys, bakeries, laundries, and rooms for ice machines, when used exclusively to serve the officers and crew, and the condenser space, and distilling rooms, when used exclusively for condensing and distilling the water for the officers and crew, shall be deducted.

SEC. 5. Spaces used for the anchor gear, steering gear, and capstan; the wheel house, the dynamo rooms; the chart room used exclusively for keeping charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation; lookout houses; spaces for keeping electric searchlights and wireless telegraph appliances; and other spaces actually used in the navigation of the ship, shall be deducted. Such spaces upon vessels of commerce as may be devoted to the mounting of guns and to the stowage of ammunition for the guns thus mounted shall be deducted. The deduction of all spaces, other than those devoted to the mounting of guns, enumerated in this section must be reasonable in extent and be subject to the limitations stipulated below in Article XI.

SEC. 6. In case of a ship propelled wholly by sails, any space, not exceeding 2½ per cent of the gross tonnage, used exclusively for storage of sails shall be deducted.

SEC. 7. Spaces used exclusively for boatswain's stores shall be deducted. The deduction is not, however, to exceed 1 per cent of the gross tonnage in ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards, nor more than 75 tons in any ship however large. In vessels from 500 to 1,000 tons gross the limit is fixed at 10 tons and in vessels from 150 to 500 tons at not more than 2 per cent of the gross tonnage. In vessels under 150 tons at not more than 3 tons.

SEC. 8. The space occupied by donkey engine and boiler shall be deducted if the donkey engine and boiler are connected with the main pumps of the ship, or if they are located in a permanently covered or closed-in structure on or above the upper deck.

SEC. 9. Passages and passageways shall be deducted if they serve deducted spaces exclusively for the officers and crew.

SEC. 10. Water-ballast spaces, other than spaces in the vessel's double bottom, shall be deducted if they are adapted only for water ballast, have only ordinary man-holes for access and are not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, or fuel. If used to carry oil or other fuel, these spaces shall be regarded as part of the vessel's fuel space and shall not be subject to separate deduction.

ART. XI. Each of the spaces enumerated in Article X, sections 1 to 10, unless otherwise specifically stated, shall be subject to such conditions and requirements as to marking or designation and use or purpose as are contained in the navigation or registry laws of the several countries, but no space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII of these rules, shall be deducted unless the use to which it is to be exclusively devoted has been appropriately designated by official marking. In no case, however, shall an arbitrary maximum limit be fixed to the aggregate deduction made under Article X.

#### (B) DEDUCTIONS FOR VESSELS PROPELLED BY ENGINES.

ART. XII. The net or register tonnage upon which tolls and other charges based upon tonnage shall be paid by *vessels* of commerce, Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, as defined in Article I, *propelled by engines*, for passage through the Panama Canal, shall be the tonnage remaining after the following deductions have been made from the gross tonnage. One hundred cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic meters, shall constitute 1 gross or net ton. Vessels propelled partly by sails and partly by engines shall be classed as "vessels propelled by engines."

SECTION 1. The spaces specified above in Article X shall be deducted from the space included in gross tonnage to ascertain net tonnage in the case of vessels propelled by engines as in the case of vessels not propelled by engines.

SEC. 2. The space occupied by the engines, boilers, coal bunkers, fuel-oil tanks, double-bottom fuel and feed-water compartments, shaft trunks of vessels with screw propellers, spaces, within a closed-in side-to-side erection, that are framed in around the funnels or that are required for the introduction of light and air to the engine room to the extent that the framed-in spaces around the funnels and the light and air casings are located below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of such erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Article IV, section 3, and are contained in closed-in side-to-side erections, spaces necessary for the proper working of the

The marking and use of exempted spaces shall be according to national laws.

Deductions from gross tonnage allowed vessels propelled by engines.

engines, and spaces occupied by the donkey engine and boiler when situated within the boundary of the engine room or within the light and air casings above the engine room and when used in connection with the main machinery for propelling the vessel. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of the tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question. When any portion of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank for fresh water, the space thus taken up shall not be deducted.

Donkey-engine and boiler spaces, when deducted according to Article XIV below, shall not be made a separate deduction.

The portion of the framed-in spaces around the funnels and of the light and air casings that extend above the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Article IV, section 3, and surrounding the said space or spaces are exempted from measurement and form no part of the space deducted under this section.

SEC. 3. The deductions made for propelling power, including all those provided for in section 2 of this article, shall in no case exceed 50 per cent of the gross tonnage, except in case of tugs employed exclusively as tugs. In other respects the spaces enumerated in section 2 shall, except as otherwise specifically stated, be subject to the requirements as to designation or marking and use or purpose contained in the navigation or registry laws of the several countries.

SEC. 4. The deductions made for propelling power provided for in section 2 of this article shall be made according to the provisions of Article XIII or of Article XIV, as the owner of the vessel may elect.

SEC. 5. Double-bottom compartments that are set aside to be used exclusively for the stowage of feed water for the ship's boilers shall be deducted.

ART. XIII. In ships that do not have fixed bunkers, but transverse bunkers with movable partitions, with or without lateral bunkers, and in ships with fuel tanks or double-bottom fuel compartments which may be used to stow cargo or stores, measure the space occupied by the engine rooms, and add to it for vessels with screw propellers 75 per cent and for vessels with paddle wheels 50 per cent of such space.

By the space occupied by the engine rooms is to be understood that occupied by the engine room itself and the boiler room, together with the spaces strictly required for the working of the engines and boilers, with the addition of the spaces taken up by shaft trunks (in vessels with screw propellers), the spaces which inclose the funnels and the casings necessary for the admission of light and air into the engine room to the extent that such spaces are located below the upper deck or below a deck with openings (usually designated as tonnage openings) which may be so closed as to permit the carriage of cargo or stores under the deck or a portion thereof, and donkey-engine and boiler spaces when the donkey engine and boiler are situated within the boundary of the main engine room or of the light and air casing above it and when they are used in connection with the main machinery for propelling the vessel. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question. When a portion of the space within the boundary of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank or tanks for fuel oil or fresh water, the space considered to be within the engine room shall be reduced by the space taken up by the tank or tanks for fuel oil or fresh water.

The cubical contents of the above-named spaces occupied by the engine room shall be ascertained in the following manner: Measure the mean depth of the space occupied by the engines and boilers from its crown to the ceiling at the limber strake; measure also three, or, if necessary, more than three, breadths of the space at the middle of its depth, taking one of such measurements at each end and another at the middle of the length; take the mean of such breadths; measure also the mean length of the space between the foremost and aftermost bulkheads or limits of its length, excluding such parts, if any, as are not actually occupied by or required for the proper working of the engines and boilers. Multiply together these three dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space below the crown. Then, by multiplying together the length, breadth, and depth, find the cubical contents of the space or spaces, if any, which are framed in for the machinery, for inclosing the funnels, or for the admission of light and air, and which are located between the crown of the engine room and the uppermost deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined in Art. IV, section 3. Add such contents, as well as those of the space occupied by the shaft trunk and by any donkey engine and boiler located within the boundary of the engine room or of the light and air casing above the engine room and used in connection with the main engines for propelling the ship, to the cubical contents of the space below the crown of the engine room; divide the sum by 100 or by 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in feet or meters, and the result shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the engine and boiler room and shall be the tonnage taken as the basis for calculating the deduction for propelling power.

If in any ship in which the space for propelling power is to be measured the engines and boilers are in separate compartments, the contents of each compartment shall be measured separately in like manner, according to the above method; and the sum of the tonnage of the spaces included in the several compartments shall be deemed to be the tonnage of the engine and boiler rooms, and shall be the tonnage taken as the basis for calculating the deduction for propelling power.

Propelling power deduction for vessels with bunkers having movable partitions, or having fuel-oil compartments that may be used to stow cargo or stores.

Propelling power deduction for vessels with fixed bunkers, or having fuel-oil compartments that can not be used to stow cargo or stores.

ART. XIV. When vessels are fitted with fixed coal bunkers or with fuel-oil tanks or double-bottom fuel compartments which can not be used to stow cargo or stores, and when such bunkers, tanks, and fuel compartments have been certified by official marking to be spaces for the vessel's fuel, the deduction for propelling power may either be in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII above, or by deducting the actual tonnage of the spaces enumerated in Art. XII, Sec. 2 as measured in accordance with the following provisions, as the owner of the vessel may elect: Measure the mean length of the engine and boiler room, including the coal bunkers. Ascertain the area of three transverse sections of the ship (as set forth in the rules given in Articles VIII or IX for the calculation of the gross tonnage) to the deck which covers the engine. One of these three sections must pass through the middle of the aforesaid length, and the two others through the two extremities. Add to the sum of the two extreme sections four times the middle one, and multiply the sum thus obtained by the third of the distance between the sections. This product divided by 100 if the measurements are taken in English feet, or by 2.83 if they are taken in meters, gives the tonnage of the space measured. If the engines, boilers, and bunkers are in separate compartments, measure each compartment, as above set forth, and add together the results of the several measurements. The bunkers measured for fuel deductions shall include only those bunkers that are absolutely permanent, from which the coal can be trimmed directly into the engine room or stokehole, and into which access can be obtained only through the ordinary coal chutes on deck and from doors opening into the engine room or stokehole. Thwartship bunkers that can be in any way extended are not to be included in the measurements for deductions. When any portion of the engine or boiler rooms is occupied by a tank for fresh water, the space considered to be within the engine and boiler rooms shall be reduced by the space taken up by the tank for fresh water.

The contents of the shaft trunk shall be measured by ascertaining, and multiplying together, the mean length, breadth, and height. The product divided by 100, or 2.83, according as the measurements are taken in English feet or in meters, gives the tonnage of such space. When the shafts of screw propellers pass through open spaces not inclosed within tunnels, the spaces allowed in lieu of tunnels must be of reasonable dimensions suitable for the vessel in question.

The tonnage of the following spaces below the deck or covering of the first or lowest tier of side-to-side erections, if any, on the upper deck, as defined by Art. IV, section 3, is ascertained by the same method, viz: (a) The spaces framed in around the funnels. (b) The spaces required for the admission of light and air into the engine room. (c) The spaces, if any, necessary for the proper working of the engines. (d) Spaces occupied by the donkey engine and boiler when used in connection with the main engines for propelling the ship and when situated within the boundary of the engine room or of the casing above the engine room. (e) Fuel-oil tanks and double-bottom compartments fitted for the stowage of fuel oil.

No space may be deducted unless included in gross tonnage.

Deducted spaces, if used, must be added to net tonnage.

Officials that may measure vessels and issue certificates.

ART. XV. Under no circumstances shall any space which has not been included in the gross tonnage be deducted from gross tonnage.

The use of the whole or any portion of a deducted space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII, to stow cargo of any kind or stores other than boatswain's stores, or to provide passenger accommodations, shall be evidence that the entire space thus wholly or partially occupied is a part of the actual earning capacity of the ship, and the entire space shall be added to, and become a permanent part of, the net tonnage upon which Panama Canal tolls shall be collected.

ART. XVI. Only such officials as are authorized in the several foreign countries and in the United States to measure vessels and to issue tonnage certificates for purposes of national registry, and such other officials as are authorized by the President of the United States, or by those acting for him, to measure vessels and to issue Panama Canal tonnage certificates, shall have authority to measure vessels for Panama navigation or to issue Panama tonnage certificates.

Tonnage certificates issued under these rules may be corrected by officials at the Panama Canal.

Panama Canal tonnage certificates

ART. XVII. Tonnage certificates presented at the Panama Canal shall be subject to correction by the official or officials authorized by the President of the United States, or by those acting for him, to administer these measurement rules, in so far as may be necessary to make the certificates conform to these rules.

ART. XVIII. The Panama Canal tonnage certificates issued by the measurement authorities of the United States and the several foreign countries shall correspond in substance and form to the sample certificate appended to these rules. Blank certificates in English will be furnished by the Secretary of War or the Governor of the Panama Canal upon request of the measurement authorities of foreign countries. The measurement authorities of any foreign country may also provide themselves with Panama Canal measurement certificates printed in English or in the language of the foreign country, provided such certificates strictly correspond in substance and form to the sample certificate appended to these rules.

**RULES APPLYING TO VESSELS OF WAR, OTHER THAN ARMY AND NAVY TRANSPORTS, COLLIERIES, SUPPLY SHIPS, AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.**

ART. XIX. The toll on warships, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships, shall be based upon their tonnage of actual displacement at the time of their application for passage through the canal. The displacement tonnage of such warships shall be their displacement before the vessels have taken on such coal, fuel oil, stores, or supplies as may be purchased and taken on board after arrival at the canal for transit through the same.

Tolls upon warships shall be levied upon actual displacement upon arrival at canal.

ART. XX. "Warships" in the meaning of Articles XIX to XXIV shall be considered to be all vessels of war, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, as defined in Article I. Warships are vessels of Government ownership that are being employed by their owners for military or naval purposes.

"Warships" defined.

ART. XXI. Every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I) upon applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall, in order to facilitate the ascertainment of its mean draft, be anchored or placed at such station or location as shall be designated by the Governor of the Panama Canal or by the officials authorized to act for him.

For determination of draft, warships to anchor at station designated by governor of Panama Canal.

ART. XXII. The commander of every warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Art. I), applying for passage through the Panama Canal shall exhibit for examination by the Governor of the Panama Canal or by the officials authorized to act for the Governor of the Panama Canal an official document containing the vessel's curve of displacement, its curves for addition to displacement for change of trim, and a scale so arranged that the displacement at any given mean draft is shown. Such document or documents shall be issued and be certified as correct by competent authorities of the Government to which the vessel belongs.

Commander of each warship to exhibit vessel's displacement scale and curves.

ART. XXIII. The actual displacement of warships shall be determined from their official displacement scale and curves, and shall be expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds. Should the displacement scale and curves of a warship show or state the vessel's displacement tonnage in metric tons of 2,204.62 pounds, the tonnage so expressed shall be multiplied by 0.9842 for the purpose of converting the tonnage into tons of 2,240 pounds.

Actual displacement to be determined, and to be expressed in ton of 2,240 pounds.

ART. XXIV. Should any warship, other than Army and Navy transports, colliers, supply ships, and hospital ships (as defined in Article I) apply for passage through the Panama Canal and, for reasons satisfactory to the Governor of the Panama Canal, not have on board the duly certified document or documents specified in Article XXII, the Governor of the Panama Canal, or the officials authorized to act for him, shall then determine the displacement of the vessel, using such reliable data as may be available, or by taking such dimensions of the vessel and using such approximate methods as may be considered necessary and practicable. The displacement tonnage so determined shall be considered to be the displacement of the vessel.

Rule for determining displacement of a warship not supplied with displacement scale and curves.

1982

PROCLAMATIONS, 1913.

# PANAMA CANAL

## TONNAGE CERTIFICATE

FOR THE

Ship \_\_\_\_\_



DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TONNAGE.\*

1. Crew accommodations, viz:

(a) Berthing accommodations and passageways serving them (name them):—Seamen \_\_\_\_\_ tons, firemen \_\_\_\_\_ tons, quartermasters \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(b) Mess rooms, ward and dressing rooms, bath and wash rooms, medical attention rooms, etc., if separate from berthing accommodations \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

2. Officers' accommodations and passageways serving them. (State dimensions and tonnage.)

(a) Berthing accommodations: (Name them): Chief officer \_\_\_\_\_ tons, 2d officer \_\_\_\_\_ tons, chief engineer \_\_\_\_\_ tons, 2d engineer \_\_\_\_\_ tons, 3d engineer \_\_\_\_\_ tons, boatswain \_\_\_\_\_ tons, carpenter \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(b) Mess rooms: Officers \_\_\_\_\_ tons, Engineers \_\_\_\_\_ tons, petty officers \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(c) Bath and wash rooms: Officers \_\_\_\_\_ tons, Engineers \_\_\_\_\_ tons, petty officers \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(d) Doctor's cabin \_\_\_\_\_ tons.  
(e) Master's cabin \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

3. Cookhouses, galleys, bakeries, and condenser spaces for exclusive use of officers, engineers, and crew (state dimensions and tonnage):

\_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

4. Lavatories, water-closets, latrines, privies, and toilets, for exclusive use of officers, engineers, and crew, and passageways serving them (state dimensions and tonnage) viz:

Crew \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons,  
" \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons,  
" \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

5. Closed-in spaces used in working the ship, and passageways serving them (state dimensions and tonnage) viz:

Chart house \_\_\_\_\_ tons; Lookout house \_\_\_\_\_ tons;  
Signal house \_\_\_\_\_ tons; Wheelhouse \_\_\_\_\_ tons;  
Space for steering gear \_\_\_\_\_ tons, space for captain \_\_\_\_\_ tons, donkey engine and boiler room, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons,  
as under Article X, Sec. 8 † \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons, \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

6. Sailroom as limited in Article X, Sec. 6 (dimensions and tonnage) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

7. Boatwain's storerooms (dimensions and tonnage) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

8. Water-ballast spaces other than double-bottom compartments, under conditions provided in Article X, Sec. 10 \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

9. Double-bottom food-water compartments as under Article XII, Sec. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

Total deduction, other than for propelling power \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

PANAMA CANAL NET TONNAGE (without deduction for propelling power) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

FURTHER DEDUCTIONS FOR PROPELLING POWER IN CASE OF VESSELS PROPELLED BY ENGINES:

Either (1) applicable to ships with fixed bunkers or with fuel-oil tanks or double-bottom compartments which can not be used to stow cargo or stores:

(a) Engine room as measured (as defined in Article XIV) { Tonnage below deck \_\_\_\_\_ tons;  
Tonnage between decks \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(b) Fixed coal bunkers or fuel-oil tanks and double-bottom compartments fitted for storage of fuel oil \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

Total deduction for propelling power \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

PANAMA CANAL NET TONNAGE, POWER DEDUCTION BY ACTUAL MEASURE

MENT (Arts. XII and XIV) (Limited except for tugs to 50 per cent of gross tonnage) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

Or (2) Danube rule as defined in Articles XIII and XIII:

(a) Engine room as measured (as defined in Article XIII) { Tonnage below deck \_\_\_\_\_ tons;  
Tonnage between decks \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

(b) In a vessel with screw propellers + 75 per cent of engine room as measured.

(c) In a vessel with paddle wheels + 50 per cent of engine room as measured.

Total deduction for propelling power. (Limited except for tugs to 50 per cent of gross tonnage) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

PANAMA CANAL NET TONNAGE, POWER DEDUCTION BY DANUBE RULE (Arts. XII and XIII) \_\_\_\_\_ tons.

\*No space, other than fuel spaces deducted under Article XIII of the Panama Measurement Rules, shall be deducted unless the use to which it is to be exclusively devoted has been appropriately designated by official marking. †References to articles and sections are to the "Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal."

Table with 3 columns: Tons of 100 cubic feet, Cubic feet or cubic meters, Tons of 100 cubic feet. Contains vertical lines for recording tonnage deductions.



SPACES NOT INCLUDED IN GROSS TONNAGE.

INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN CONCERNING ALL SPACES EXEMPTED FROM MEASUREMENT.

1. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (a)—(Name or otherwise identify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (b)—(Name and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):  
 Poop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Forecastle \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bridge \_\_\_\_\_
3. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 1 (c)—(Name and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):  
 Poop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Forecastle \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bridge \_\_\_\_\_
4. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 2.—(Name the deck and state separately the dimensions and tonnage of the parts exempted):  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 3.—(Name spaces exempted):  
 Spaces framed in round funnels \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spaces framed in round light and air casings \_\_\_\_\_
6. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 4.—(Name or give number of double-bottom compartments exempted):  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 6.—(Name or otherwise identify spaces exempted):  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Exemptions under Article IV, Sec. 7.—(Name or otherwise identify spaces exempted):  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Particulars as to hatchways (Article IV, Sec. 5) need not be stated if fully given on second page of this certificate.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. State any other particulars of exempted spaces:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the \_\_\_\_\_ ship above named has been measured in accordance with the Rules for the Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal, and that the particulars of tonnage contained in this Certificate are correct.

Given under my hand at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ 191

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Official position.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 20, 1913.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is made to appear to me that the United States Military Post known as Fort D. A. Russell, in the county of Laramie, and State of Wyoming, is supplied with water from certain reservoirs provided and maintained by the city of Cheyenne, in said county and State; and

Fort D. A. Russell  
Wyo.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been made further and sufficiently to appear unto me that the welfare and efficiency of the United States military forces there garrisoned will be conserved and promoted by protection of said water supply from contamination or pollution, and, as well, from interference therewith or disturbance thereof by acts committed upon the public lands of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in and conferred upon me by the laws of the United States in that behalf made and provided, do hereby declare and proclaim that all of the lands hereinafter more particularly described and being a whole or portion of the area immediately drained by the streams supplying the above mentioned reservoirs, shall be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale and any and every other manner and form of appropriation or disposition under the public land laws of the United States, and that said lands and all of them are and will be reserved to the United States so long as the continuance of such reservation shall be necessary to provide protection for the water supply of the said Fort D. A. Russell, and until such time as Congress or the President of the United States shall otherwise direct.

Public lands reserved  
for protection of water  
supply.

The lands thus withdrawn and reserved are described as follows:

Description.

The north half of section two; the northwest quarter of section four; lot four and the south half of section six; the north half of section eight; in township thirteen north, range seventy west, Sixth Principal Meridian; the east half of the east half, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, of section two; the south half of section four; the north half of the southeast quarter, and lots one, two, three, four, six and seven, of section six; the east half of the east half, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter, of section eight; the north half of the north half, and the south half of the south half, of section ten; the northwest quarter of section twelve; the west half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, of section fourteen; lot one of section eighteen; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the north half, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the

southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, of section twenty-two; the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the northwest quarter, of section twenty-six; the north half of the north half of section twenty-eight; the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty; in township fourteen north, range seventy west, Sixth Principal Meridian; the north half of the south half, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, of section twenty; the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter, of section twenty-two; the north half, and the southwest quarter, of section twenty-eight; lot one, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, of section thirty; the south half of the north half, and the south half, of section thirty-two; the northeast quarter, the north half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter, of section thirty-four; in township fifteen north, range seventy west, Sixth Principal Meridian; the south half of the north half of section two; in township thirteen north, range seventy-one west, Sixth Principal Meridian; the south half of the north half of section thirty-two; all of section thirty-four; in township fourteen north, range seventy-one west, Sixth Principal Meridian.

Prior rights protected.

I do further declare and direct that the withdrawal hereby made shall be unqualified and absolute, except to the extent that any of the lands herein described may have been heretofore lawfully entered or acquired pursuant to any of the public land laws of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

JOHN B. MOORE,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

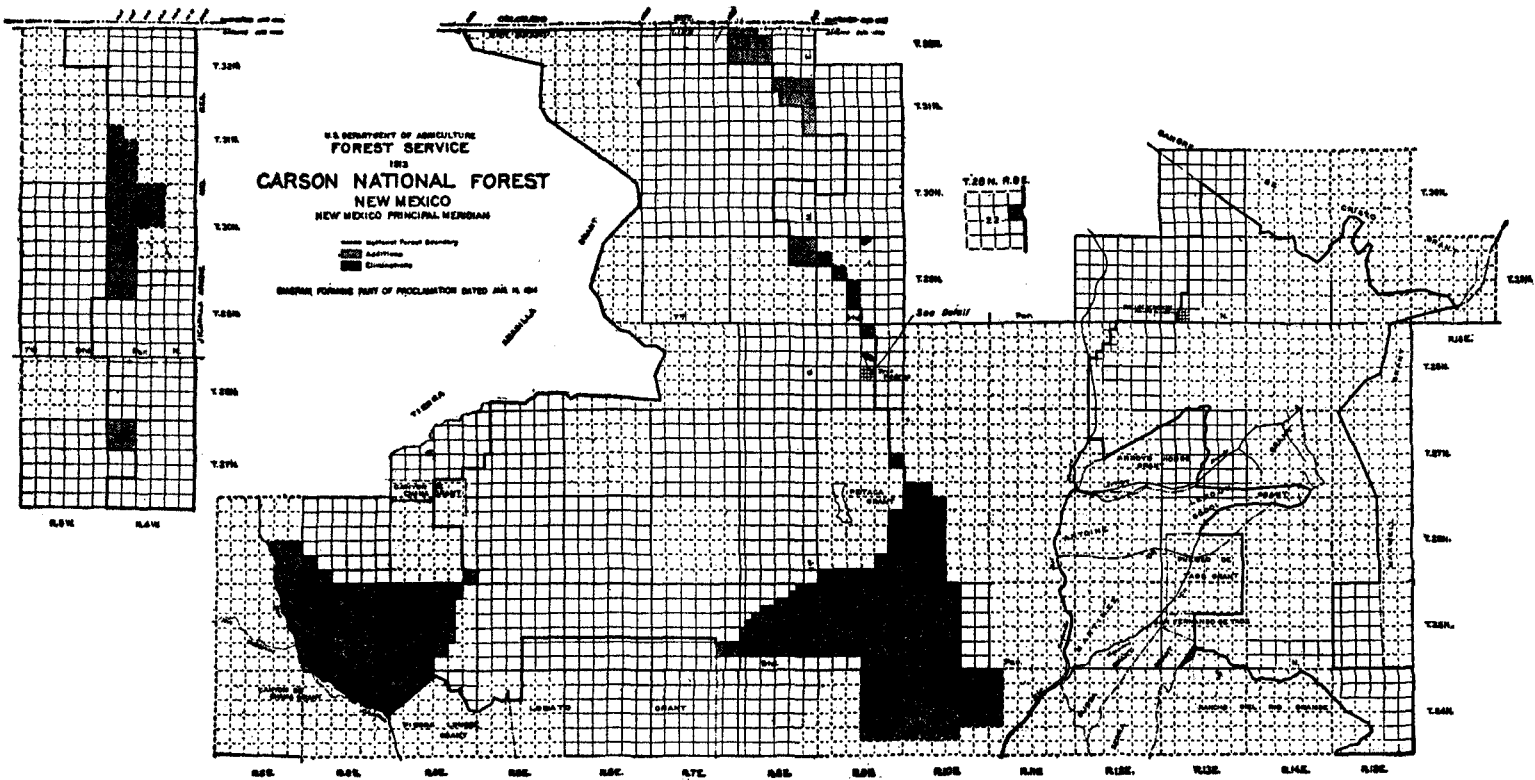
January 14, 1914.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Laupahoehoe Point,  
Hawaii.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 30, p. 750.

WHEREAS, by joint resolution "to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, the cession by the government of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States of America, of all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and the transfer to the United States of the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, was duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and made subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned vested in the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS, it was further provided in said resolution that the existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall



not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition;

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary in the public interests that a certain piece and parcel of land situated at Laupahoehoe Point, on the Island of Hawaii, in the Territory and District of Hawaii, in the United States of America, be immediately reserved for lighthouse purposes;

NOW THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that the said piece and parcel of land situated at Laupahoehoe Point, on the Island of Hawaii, in the Territory and District of Hawaii, be and the same is hereby, subject to such legislative action as the Congress of the United States may take with respect thereto, reserved for lighthouse purposes, to wit:

Lands reserved for lighthouse purposes.

Beginning at a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe at the North corner of grant 884 to John Van Houten and the East corner of grant 885 to Kahawai and Kaheana, which bears 99° 47' true, 130.0 feet from Laupahoehoe Triangulation Station and the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Papaaloo" are 9,335.1 feet North and 4,174.3 feet West, and running by true azimuths:

Description.

1. 337° 05', 335.0 feet along grant 884 to a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, thence

2. 314° 35', 83.5 feet along government land to a  $\Delta$  cut in on rock at sea shore, thence

3. Along high water mark following the sinuosities of the sea shore to a  $\Delta$  cut in on rock; the true azimuth and distance from the point of beginning to said  $\Delta$  cut in on rock being 154° 50', 38.7 feet, thence

4. 334° 50', 38.7 feet along government land to the point of beginning.

Containing an area of 1.35 acres more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four-  
[SEAL.] teen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 14, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, directed that those parts of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation included in the Carson National Forest, New Mexico, by proclamation of March second, nineteen hundred and nine, should be restored to the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation; and

Carson National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 2240.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain Forest lands within the State of New Mexico to the Carson National Forest, and by eliminating therefrom certain lands and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred

*Ante*, p. 113.

and thirteen, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes;"

Area modified.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Carson National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations.

Prior rights not affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that the public lands not otherwise withdrawn or reserved, and to which there is now no valid subsisting right, in the areas hereby excluded from the Carson National Forest be restored to settlement in advance of entry, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands shall be subject to actual settlement only under the provisions of the homestead laws from and including nine o'clock, a. m., standard time, February 16, 1914, until and including March 17, 1914, and thereafter to disposition under the laws applicable thereto.

Act, p. 113.

Date of opening.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored as herein provided and perform any act of settlement thereon from and including the date hereof until nine o'clock, a. m., February 16, 1914, or who are on or are occupying any part of such lands at said hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to reservation and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 233), will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and preference will be given the prior legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement or occupancy: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance with this proclamation. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

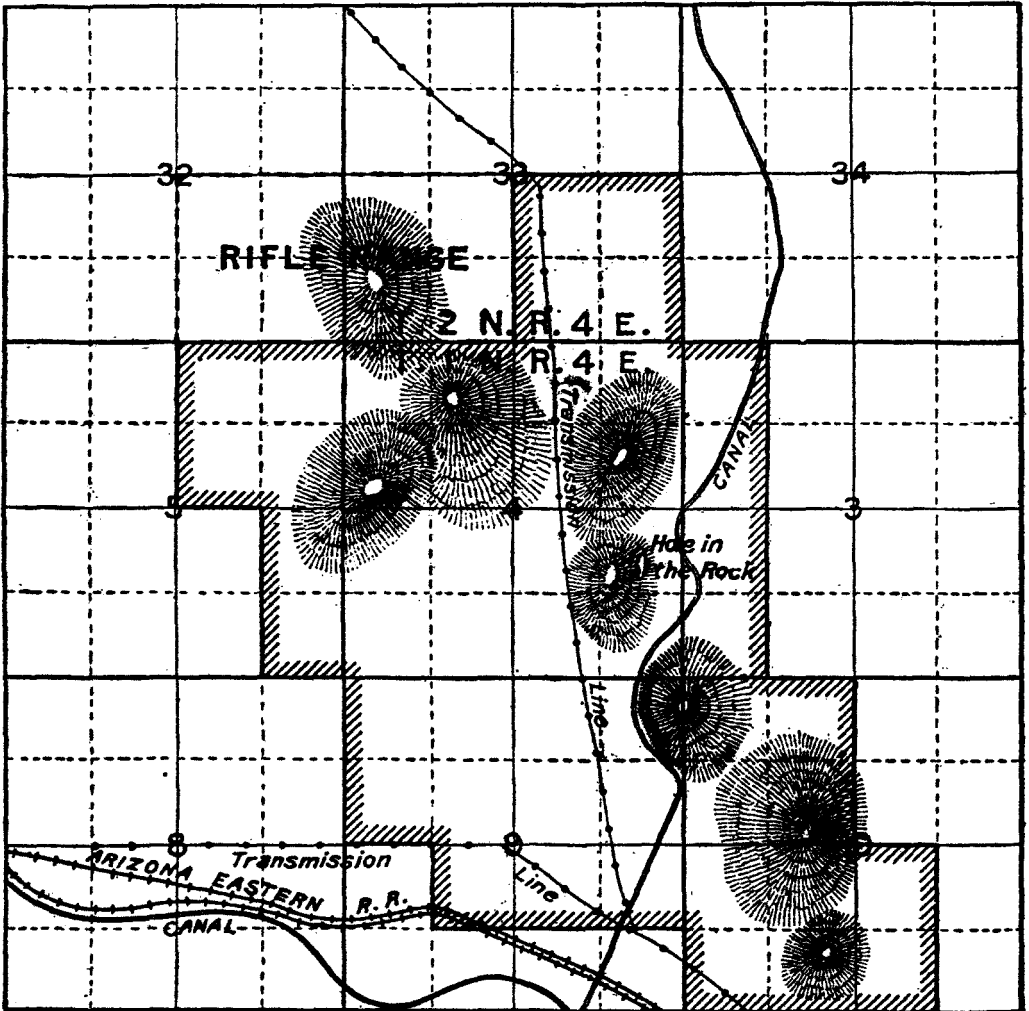
This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the said Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a

# PAPAGO SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT ARIZONA

*Embracing the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 33, T. 2 N. R. 4 E. W $\frac{1}{2}$  of W $\frac{1}{2}$  Sec. 3, All Sec. 4  
NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$  and W $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$  N $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$   
of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 9, T. 1, N. R. 4 E. all East of Gila and Salt River Meridian  
Containing 2,050.43 Acres*



**Boundary of Monument**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**GENERAL LAND OFFICE**  
**Clay Tallman, Commissioner**

National Forest except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminations and additions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

January 31, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in Maricopa County, Arizona, splendid examples of the giant and many other species of cacti and the yucca palm, with many additional forms of characteristic desert flora, grow to great size and perfection and are of great scientific interest, and should, therefore, be preserved, and that on the walls of the rocks among which these forms thrive best, there are numerous prehistoric pictographs of archaeological and ethnological value, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural objects and prehistoric inscriptions as a National Monument, together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

Papago Saguaro National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to prior, valid, adverse claims, and subject also to Reclamation Service use for the transmission of power or for other purpose, and set apart as the Papago Saguaro National Monument, all the tracts of land in the State of Arizona shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township two north; west half of west half of section three; all of section four; northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section five; west half, and west half of southeast quarter of section ten; north half, north half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section nine, township one north, all in range four, east of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona.

National Monument, Arizona.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove or destroy any feature of this Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL.] and fourteen, and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*



February 3, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION.

Mexico.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 37, pp. 630, 1733.

Whereas, by a Proclamation of the President issued on March 14, 1912, under a Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

Whereas, by the Joint Resolution above mentioned it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the President should prescribe:

Prohibition against  
exporting arms, etc.,  
to, revoked.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the Proclamation of March 14, 1912, was based have essentially changed, and as it is desirable to place the United States with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico in the same position as other Powers, the said Proclamation is hereby revoked.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

February 9, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

La Sal National For-  
est, Utah and Colo.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated March sixteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, directed that the La Salle National Forest, in Utah and Colorado, should be known as the La Sal National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain Forest lands within the State of Utah to the La Sal National Forest, and by eliminating therefrom certain lands in the States of Colorado and Utah and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Ante, p. 113.

Area modified.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

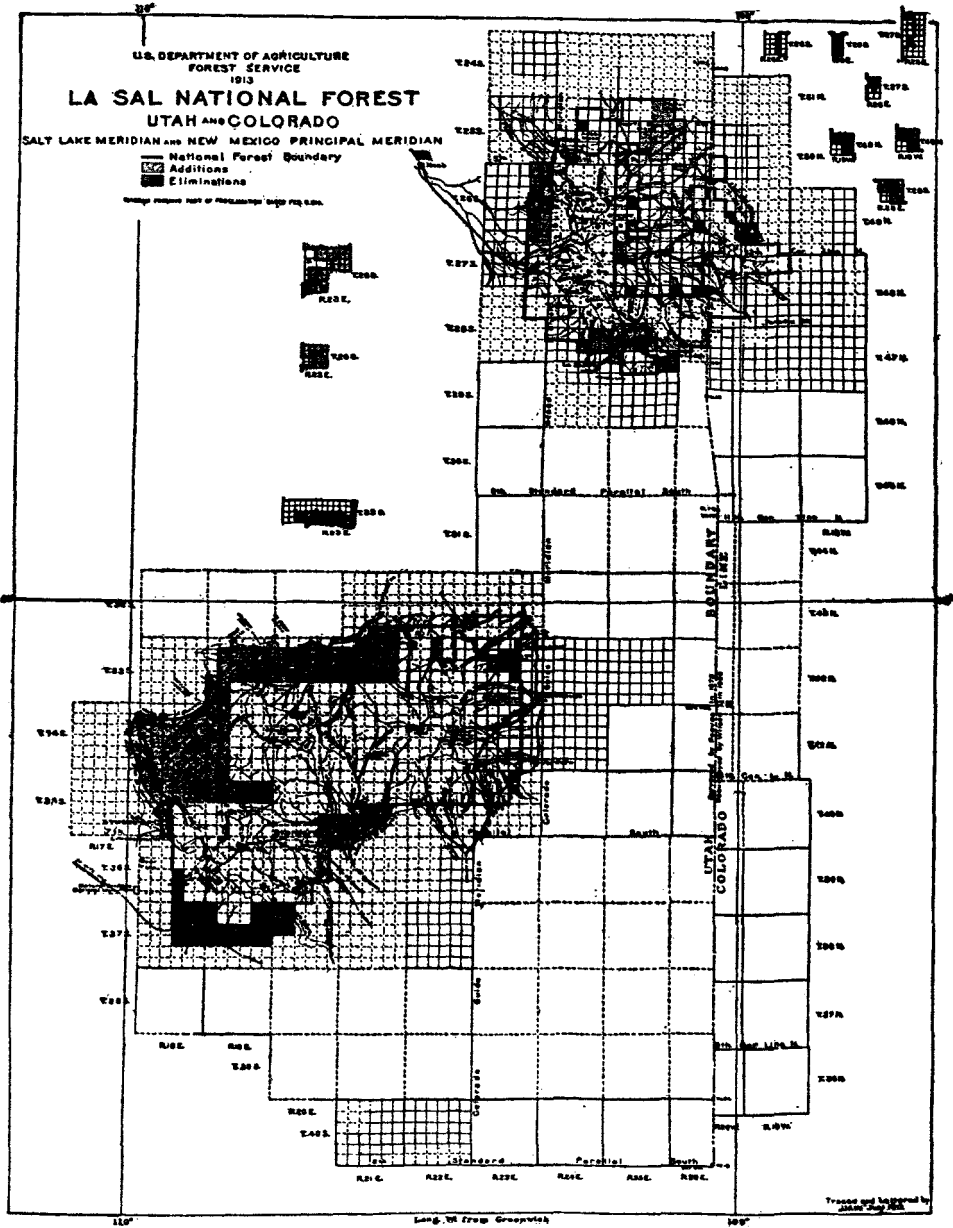
Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the La Sal National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions on the diagram hereto annexed

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
1913  
**LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST**  
UTAH AND COLORADO

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN and NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

National Forest Boundary  
Additions  
Eliminations

Shaded regions part of predecessor maps 1907-1908.



Traced and enlarged by  
J. H. ...

and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights not affected.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that the public lands to which there is now no valid subsisting right in the areas hereby excluded from the La Sal National Forest be restored to settlement in advance of entry, subject to the provisions of existing withdrawals, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands shall be subject to actual settlement only under the provisions of the homestead laws from and including nine o'clock, a. m., standard time, April first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, until and including April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and thereafter to disposition under the laws applicable thereto.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

*Ante*, p. 113.

Persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored as herein provided and perform any act of settlement thereon from and including the date hereof until nine o'clock, a. m., April 1, 1914, or who are on or are occupying any part of such lands at said hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to reservation and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 233), will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and preference will be given the prior legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement or occupancy: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance with this proclamation. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the said Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminations and additions.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

April 28, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Domestic violence in  
Colorado.  
Preamble.

Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence;

And whereas, the Governor of the State of Colorado has represented that domestic violence exists in said State which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and has represented that it is impossible to convene the legislature of the State in time to meet the present emergency;

And whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Warning persons engaged in obstruction of the laws, etc., to disperse.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the thirtieth day of April, instant.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at this city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and fourteen,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

May 4, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Siskiyou National  
Forest, Oreg.  
Preamble.




*Ante*, p. 113.

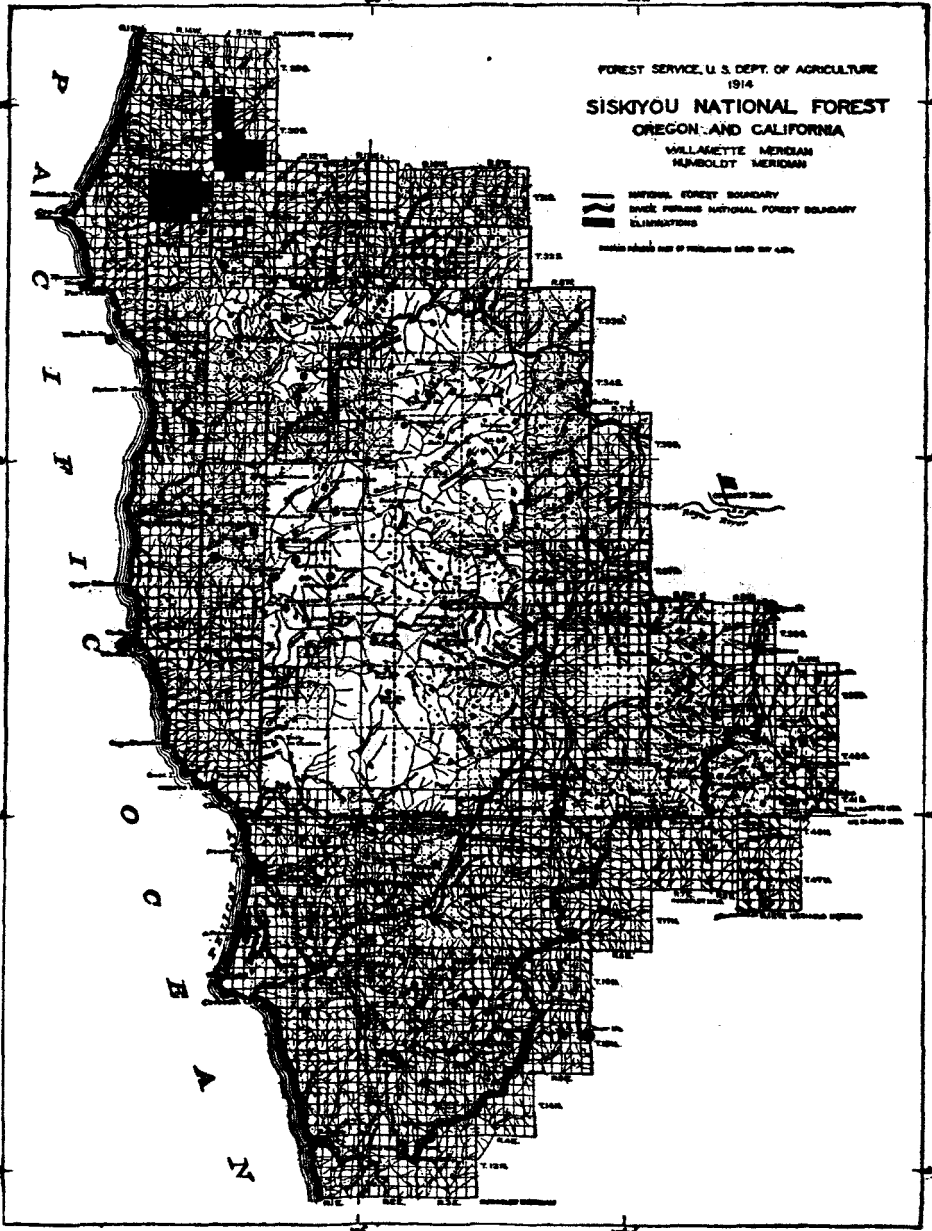
Whereas it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating from the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, certain lands, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

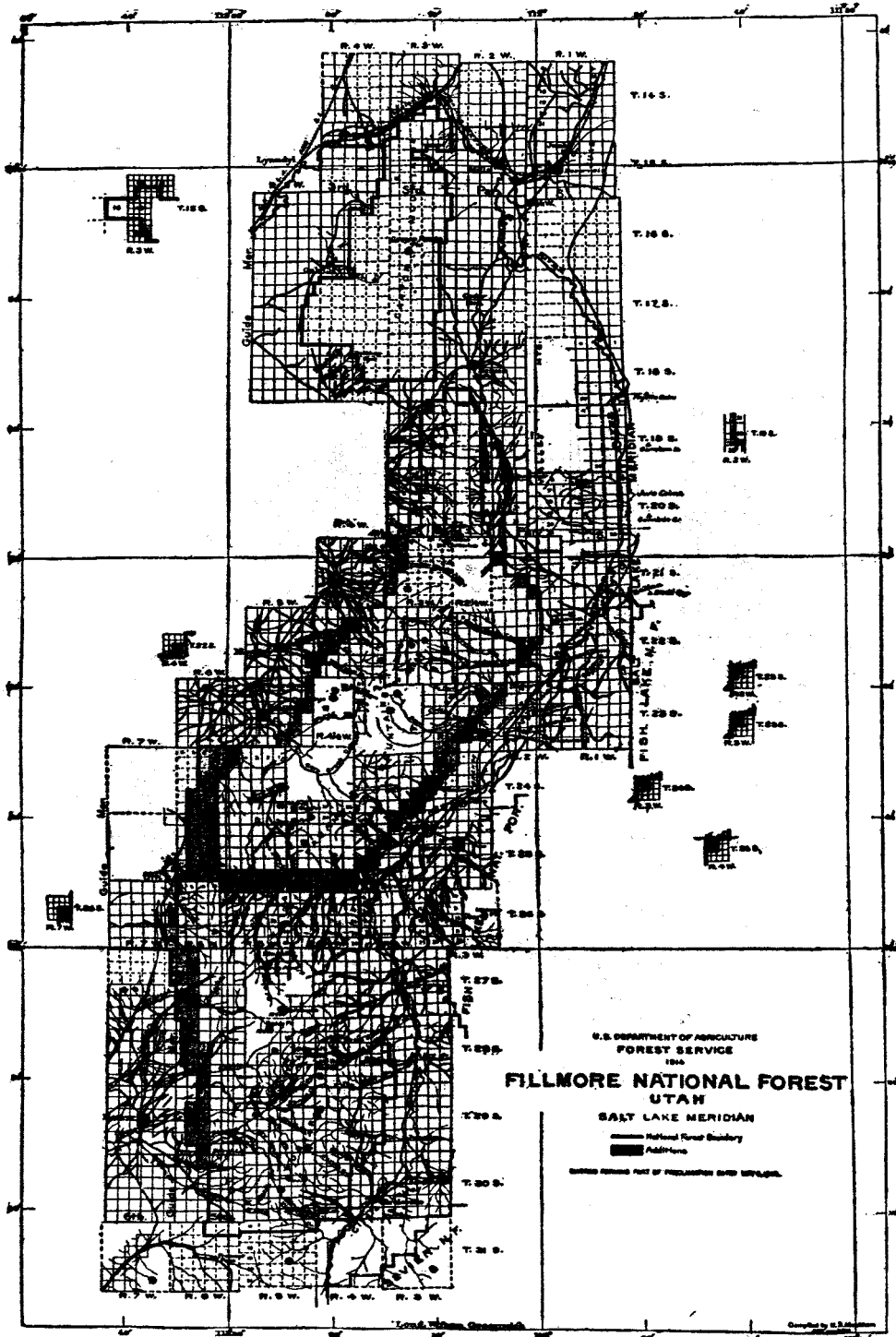
Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
 1914  
**SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST**  
 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA  
 WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN  
 HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN

 NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
 OVER FORMER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY  
 ELEVATIONS  
 (SCALE BASED ON 1:50,000)





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 1944

## FILLMORE NATIONAL FOREST UTAH

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN  
 National Forest Boundary  
 Address

SHADED AREAS PART OF FILLMORE BIRD RESERVE.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that all of such excluded lands subject to disposition should be restored to settlement in advance of entry, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights, shall be open to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead laws for a period of twenty-eight days from and including 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

*Ante*, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored as herein provided and perform any act of settlement thereon from and including the date of this proclamation until 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, or who are on or are occupying any part of such lands at said hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to reservation and since maintained, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and preference will be given the prior legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement or occupancy: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance with this proclamation. Persons having prior settlement rights, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Warning against trespassing prior to settlement.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves".

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land nor to release any land from reservation not heretofore embraced in a National Forest except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminations.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 6, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated September fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, directed that the Scipio Division of the Nebo National Forest, within the State of Utah, should become a part of the Fillmore National Forest, also within the State of Utah; and

Fillmore National Forest, Utah. Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain Forest lands within the State of Utah to the Fillmore National Forest;

Area modified.

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Fillmore National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Prior rights not affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and  
[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

May 9, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION.

Mother's Day.

Preamble.

Ante, p. 770.

Whereas, By a Joint Resolution approved May 8, 1914, "designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and for other purposes", the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country;

And whereas, by the said Joint Resolution it is made the duty of the President to request the observance of the second Sunday in May as provided for in the said Joint Resolution;

Observance of second Sunday in May as Mother's Day requested.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Joint Resolution, do hereby direct the government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings and do invite the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 1916  
**SANTA BARBARA NATIONAL FOREST**  
 CALIFORNIA  
**MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN**  
**SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN**



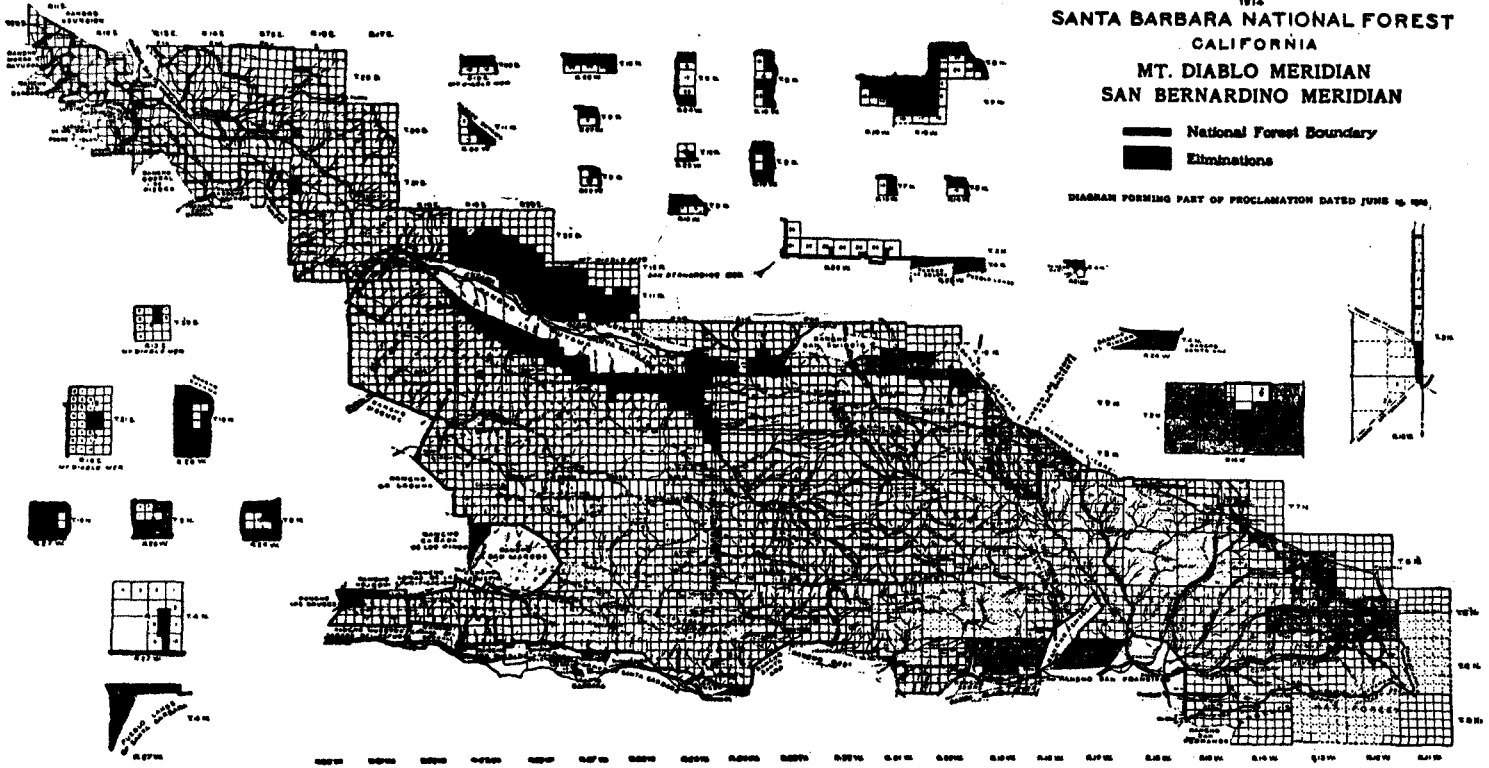
 National Forest Boundary  
 Eliminations

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 16, 1906.



In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States one hundred and thirty-eight.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 15, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by eliminating from the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, certain lands, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Santa Barbara National Forest, Cal. Preamble.

*Act*, p. 113.

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Santa Barbara National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that all of such excluded lands subject to disposition should be restored to settlement in advance of entry, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be open to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead laws for a period of twenty-eight days from and including 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

*Act*, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored as herein provided and perform any act of settlement thereon from and including the date of this proclamation until 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, or who are on or are occupying any part of such lands at said hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to reservation and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and preference will be given the prior legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement or occupancy: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making

Warning against trespassing prior to settlement.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights. settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance with this proclamation. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Area affected.

This proclamation shall not prevent the settlement and entry of any lands heretofore opened to settlement and entry under the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves".

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest nor to release any land except the areas indicated on the diagram as eliminations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four-  
[SEAL.] teen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

July 18, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Porto Rico.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in an Executive Order dated June 29, 1903, reserved for the use of the United States District Court in Porto Rico property described as follows: "In San Juan, so much of the upper floor of No. 3 as lies east of a line drawn 25 feet west of and parallel to the western wall of the present court room, and No. 5 Fortaleza Street except so much of No. 5 as is now occupied by the Weather Bureau officials."

Vol. 36, p. 467.

AND WHEREAS, the President of the United States, under an Act of Congress, approved June 14, 1910, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to convey to The People of Porto Rico certain lands and buildings not needed for purposes of the United States," is authorized to convey to the People of Porto Rico such lands, buildings, and interests therein, adjacent to the City of San Juan as are no longer needed for purposes of the United States,

AND WHEREAS, the properties thus described are no longer needed for purposes of the United States,

Court rooms in San Juan, conveyed to.

NOW THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AUTHORITY IN ME VESTED, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AND MAKE KNOWN that the above described properties are transferred and conveyed to The People of Porto Rico.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of July 1914,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the 139th.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 4, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Servia and between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

War between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and Germany with Russia and France.  
Preamble.

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties; and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Rights of transients.

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

Naval vessels of bel-  
ligerents.  
Restrictions on, in  
territorial waters.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and Germany and Russia, and Germany and France, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the

departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent can not lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

Contraband of war, etc.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril,

Notice.

and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen  
 [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

August 5, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
 A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and Great Britain; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

War between Germany and Great Britain.  
 Preamble.

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1088-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Rights of transients.

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the sixth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.



of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without

Contraband of war, etc.

restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

Notice.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen  
 [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 7, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Russia; and Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

War between Austria-Hungary and Russia.  
 Preamble.

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Rights of transients.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

Naval vessels of belligerents. Restrictions on, in territorial waters.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the eighth

day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Contraband of war, etc.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four-  
[SEAL.] teen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

August 13, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### A PROCLAMATION.

War between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary.  
Preamble.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their terri-

tory and jurisdiction the duty of an imparital neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

(But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Rights of transients

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from

the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

Naval vessels of bel-  
ligerents.  
Restrictions on, in  
territorial waters.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fourteenth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel

is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

Contraband of war, etc.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

Notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 14, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between France and Austria-Hungary; And Whereas the United States is on terms of

War between France and Austria-Hungary. Preamble.



friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purpose of war;

Declaration of neutrality.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Rights of transients.

(But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifteenth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.

detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Contraband of war, etc.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 18, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States is in fact aware of the existence of a state of war between Belgium and Germany; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

War between Belgium and Germany.  
Preamble.

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Rights of transients.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the eighteenth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which

cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

Contraband of war, etc.

sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

August 24, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

War between Japan  
and Germany.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Germany; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Declaration of neu-  
trality.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe pen-

alties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent. Acts forbidden in United States territory.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the twenty-fourth day of August instant, and during the continuance of the Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.



present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to  
be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall

remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

Contraband of war, etc.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

Notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 27, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

War between Japan and Austria-Hungary. Preamble.

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their terri-

tory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purpose of war;

Declaration of neutrality.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Rights of transients.

(But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from

the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the twenty-seventh day of August instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power,

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.

then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Contraband of war, etc.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

August 31, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Protection of migratory birds.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 37, p. 847.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the authority and direction contained in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 847), entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture

for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen", the Department of Agriculture has prepared, has finally adopted, and has caused to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval, the following regulation:

Regulation 3 of the Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds, approved and proclaimed by the President of the United States on October 1, 1913, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:  
Regulation 3. Closed Season on Insectivorous Birds.

Migratory insectivorous birds. *Note*, p. 1962, amended.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout each year, except that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and South Carolina, shall commence November 1 and end August 31, next following, both dates inclusive: Provided, That nothing in this or any other of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

Closed season on insectivorous birds modified.

AND, WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture after the preparation of said regulation has caused the same to be made public and has allowed a period of three months in which said regulation might be examined and considered before final adoption and has permitted public hearings thereon;

NOW, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby approve, proclaim and make known the foregoing regulation.

Regulation approved.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

September 1, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Belgium and Austria-Hungary; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

War between Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Preamble.

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war; Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Rights of transients

(But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the first day of September instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-named vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.



receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Contraband of war, etc.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

September 8, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION

Day of prayer and supplication.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice;

AND WHEREAS in this as in all things it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things;

AND WHEREAS it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United State of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship there to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

Sunday, October 4, 1914, designated as day of prayer and supplication for restoration of peace.

*In Witness Whereof* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

September 28, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Act of Congress directing the disposal of lands within a specified part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, approved April 27, 1904, provides among other things:

Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Preamble. Vol., 33, p. 361.

That when, in the judgment of the President, no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining land subject to the provisions of the homestead law or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all the interests concerned;

AND WHEREAS Proclamations issued on September 9, 1910, and August 9, 1912, under said Act, directed the sale of certain lands, all of which have not been disposed of;

Vol. 36, p. 2742; Vol. 37, p. 1759.

AND WHEREAS, in my judgment, the undisposed of lands affected by said Proclamations can be most advantageously disposed of in the manner hereinafter prescribed;

Now therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all the unsold, unentered, nonmineral, unreserved lands affected by said Act, which are not withdrawn under the Reclamation Act, shall be disposed of in the following manner and not otherwise:

Disposal of unsold, etc., ceded lands.

Area of units and of fractional units.

1. *Units and fractional units.* The lands shall be disposed of in units and fractional units. Prior to May 15, 1915, the contiguous land subject to disposition in the north or south half of any section shall be deemed a unit if it makes as much as 240 acres and a fractional unit if it makes less than that area; and on and after that date such land in any section shall be deemed a unit if it makes as much as 480 acres and a fractional unit if it makes less than that area.

Applications to purchase and for special additional homesteads.

2. *Purchase and special additional homestead.* On and after October 10, 1914, any person owning less than 320 acres acquired under the provisions of the homestead laws may execute an application to purchase, and any person who has a valid homestead entry for less than 320 acres, may execute an application to enter as a special additional homestead, the land in the unit or fractional unit in the half section in which the major portion of the land so owned or entered is situated, and if such land is situated in equal parts in two or more such half sections the owner thereof or entryman may elect to purchase or enter any one of such units. Beginning May 15, 1915, when a section shall constitute the unit that may be acquired hereunder, any person who, prior to that date, shall have purchased or entered the land in any half section unit may purchase or enter the remaining contiguous land in such enlarged unit if then undisposed of.

Special homestead applications.

3. *Special homesteads.* After October 26, 1914, any person who is the head of a family or has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such citizen, and is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in the United States, may execute an application to enter as a special homestead the land in any unit or fractional unit, or the land in two or more contiguous fractional units if the combined area does not exceed approximately 320 acres; and on and after May 15, 1915, the land in any unit or fractional unit, or the land in two or more contiguous fractional units if the combined area does not exceed approximately 640 acres.

Parts excluded.

4. *Omission of part of unit or fractional unit.* No purchase, special additional homestead or special homestead will be allowed for part only of a unit or fractional unit.

Settlement before entry.

5. *Settlement before entry.* No right can be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation by settlement before entry.

Price.

6. *Price of lands and terms.* The price of the lands shall be three dollars per acre if entered or purchased prior to September 15, 1915, and two dollars per acre if entered or purchased on or after that date. One-third of the price must be paid when entry or purchase is made. In the case of a purchase, the balance of the price must be paid in two equal payments, one year and two years thereafter, unless paid sooner, and, in the case of an entry, in two equal payments three years and four years thereafter, unless paid sooner. A purchaser may make payment of the unpaid installments at any time before they become due, and final certificate will issue, in the absence of objection, upon such payment being made. An entryman must make final payment when proof is submitted, if it is submitted before four years from the date of entry.

Terms of payment.

Applications.

7. *Execution and presentation of applications.* Applications to purchase or enter may be executed before the register or the receiver of the United States land office for the district in which the land is situated, or before a United States Commissioner, or a judge or a clerk of a court of record residing in the county in which the land is situated, or before any such officer who resides outside the county and in the land district and is nearest and most accessible to the land. All applications must be presented, with the required payment, to the register and receiver, in person, by mail, or otherwise.

8. *Disposition of applications to purchase and to make special additional homesteads.* All applications to purchase or to make special additional homesteads received by the register and receiver at or prior to nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on October 26, 1914, will be treated as filed simultaneously; and where there is no conflict such applications, if in proper form and accompanied by the required proofs and payments, will be allowed immediately thereafter; and, in the case of conflicts, where the applicants show that they are equally entitled to enter or purchase, the rights of the several parties shall be disposed of by a drawing, which will begin at ten o'clock a. m., standard time, on October 27, 1914, in the manner hereinafter provided for the disposition of conflicting applications to make special homesteads. Applications to purchase, or to make special additional homesteads, received after nine o'clock a. m. on October 26, 1914, will receive equal consideration with, but will not be preferred over applications to make special homesteads.

Consideration of applications.

9. *Allowance of applications.* All applications received by the register and receiver after nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on October 26, 1914, and at or prior to nine o'clock a. m. on November 10, 1914, will be treated as filed simultaneously; and where there is no conflict such applications, if in proper form and accompanied by the required payments, will be allowed immediately thereafter. Where there are such applications conflicting in whole or in part, the right of the several applicants will be determined by a public drawing, which will begin at ten o'clock a. m., standard time, on November 11, 1914. The names of such applicants will be written on cards and each of these cards shall be placed in an envelope upon which there is no distinctive or identifying mark. These envelopes shall be thoroughly and impartially mixed, and then drawn, one at a time, by some disinterested person. As the envelopes are drawn, the cards shall be numbered, beginning with number 1, and fastened to the applications of the respective persons, which shall be the order in which the applications shall be acted upon and disposed of. If an applicant fails to secure any of the land applied for, his application shall be rejected. If he obtains part but not all of the land applied for, he shall, on or after November 11, 1914, be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to notify the register and receiver whether to allow his application for the part obtained or to reject it in whole. If he does not notify the register and receiver within the time allowed, the application will be rejected in whole. If any other fractional unit or fractional units are subject to disposal and to inclusion in an entry with the land secured by such applicant, he may amend his application to include such lands, provided he is the prior applicant therefor and makes the necessary payment. Applications to purchase, to make special additional homesteads, and to make special homesteads, presented after nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on November 10, 1914, will be received and noted in the order of their filing and acted upon and disposed of after all applications presented at or before that time have been acted upon and disposed of.

Status of applications.

Drawings.

Notification of action.

Disposal of subsequent applications.

Payments.

10. *Payments.* Each person presenting an application to purchase or enter must accompany such application with the required first payment. If an application is not allowed in whole, but is allowed in part, the moneys deposited in excess of the required payment will be returned; and if an application is rejected in whole the sum will be returned. The payment must be made in cash, by a certified check on a national or state bank or trust company which can be cashed without cost to the Government, or by a postoffice money order, made payable to the receiver of the land office. No other form of payment will be accepted.

11. *Requirements.* In order to obtain title to an entry allowed under the provisions of this Proclamation, the entryman must com-

Requirements.

No commutation.      Cultivation and residence.      Forfeitures.

ply with the general provisions of the homestead laws and regulations not in conflict herewith for three years. No entry allowed under the provisions of this Proclamation shall be subject to commutation. The requirements as to residence must be strictly complied with, but the Secretary of the Interior may reduce the prescribed area of cultivation if proper application and sufficient showing are made to warrant such reduction. In the case of a special additional homestead, the residence of the entryman may be upon the land used as a base in the allowance thereof and nothing herein shall prevent such entryman from making full payment and acquiring title to the additional homestead when he can complete title to the base or the original entry.

12. *Forfeitures.* If an entryman fails to make any payment when it becomes due, or fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law as herein modified, his entry will be canceled and all payments theretofore made on the purchase price of the land will be forfeited; and such payments will also be forfeited if the entry is canceled for any other reason and repayment is not authorized under the law.

Re-entry of restored lands.      Regulations.

13. *Lands re-entered.* If any entry heretofore made for nonmineral lands under the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1904, supra, or if any entry or purchase made under the provisions of this Proclamation is canceled, the land may be re-entered or purchased at the price at which it was formerly entered or purchased and not otherwise.

14. *Forms, rules and regulations.* The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make and prescribe such forms, rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Proclamation into full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President,  
W. J. BRYAN  
*Secretary of State.*

October 1, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Protection of migratory birds.      Preamble.      Regulations amended.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the authority and direction contained in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 847), entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen", the Department of Agriculture has prepared, has finally adopted, and caused to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval, the following regulations amending regulations five, eight and nine of the regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and promulgated on October 1, 1913:

Regulation of certain navigable rivers.      Regulation 5.      CLOSED SEASON ON CERTAIN NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Amended.      Regulations revised.

Regulation 5 is amended so as to read as follows:

On and after January 1, 1915, a closed season shall continue between January 1 and December 31, both dates inclusive, of each year, on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any

of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to wit: The Mississippi River, between Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Memphis, Tennessee; the Missouri River, between Bismarck, North Dakota, and Nebraska City, Nebraska; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid, from any boat, raft, or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any of such waters.

**REGULATION 8. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 1.**

Closed seasons in Zone No. 1.

Subtitle "Waterfowl", Regulation 8, is amended so as to read as follows:

*Ante*, p. 1963, amended.

*Waterfowl.*—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Waterfowl. Dates modified.

Exceptions: In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the closed season shall be between January 1 and October 1.

In Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

In New Jersey the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7.

**REGULATION 9. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 2.**

Closed season in Zone No. 2.

Subtitle "Waterfowl," Regulation 9, is amended so as to read as follows:

*Ante*, p. 1963, amended.

*Waterfowl.*—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between January 16 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Waterfowl. Dates modified.

Exceptions: In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 16 and November 20.

In Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma the closed season shall be between February 1 and September 15.

In Texas, Arizona, and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15.

AND, WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture after the preparation of said amendatory regulations has caused the same to be made public and has allowed a period of three months in which the same might be examined and considered before final adoption and has permitted public hearings thereon;

NOW, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby approve, proclaim and make known the foregoing amendatory regulations.

Amended regulations approved.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State.

October 28, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Thanksgiving Day,  
1914.  
Preamble.

It has long been the honoured custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honour, and in some part to succour the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self-control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities as well as of their blessings, and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

The hurtful effects of foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual interdependence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful cooperation such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardour for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others, has revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own.

The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama Canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse, and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbours or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

Now, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday the twenty-sixth of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

*In Witness Whereof* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

Thursday, November 26, 1914, appointed as a day of general thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 3, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Arkansas and especially within the Western Federal District and in the neighborhood of the towns of Hartford, Midland and Fort Smith in said district;

Unlawful assemblages in Arkansas. Preamble.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property in the charge of the courts of the United States, the President deems it necessary to employ a part of the military forces of the United States, in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all persons who may be or come within the state, district or towns aforesaid against doing, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons in any manner connected therewith to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before twelve o'clock noon of the sixth day of November instant.

Warning persons engaged in unlawful obstructions of the laws, etc., to disperse.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forceably resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy property in the custody of the courts of the United States or under its direction can not be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Offenders regarded as public enemies.

Troops employed against such combinations and assemblages of persons will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of their duty in the premises; but all citizens must realize that, if they mingle with or become a part of such riotous assemblages, there will be no opportunity for discrimination in the methods employed in dealing with such assemblages. The only safe course, therefore, for those not intentionally participating in such unlawful procedure is to abide at their homes or, at least, not to go or remain in the neighborhood of such riotous assemblages.

Duty of troops, etc.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
ROBERT LANSING  
*Acting Secretary of State.*



November 6, 1914.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

## A PROCLAMATION.

War between Great  
Britain and Turkey.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Great Britain and Turkey; And Whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein;

And Whereas the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

And Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Declaration of neu-  
trality.

Now, Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit:—

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

Acts forbidden in  
United States terri-  
tory.

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerents.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Rights of transients.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of a belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of November instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadsted, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in any of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four

Naval vessels of belligerents.  
Restrictions on, in territorial waters.

hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours, by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of an opposing belligerent. But if there be several vessels of opposing belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a port of the government to which she belongs.

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Observance of laws enjoined.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

Military aid to belligerents prohibited.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction; and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war", yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

Contraband of war, etc.

Notice.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen  
 [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:  
 ROBERT LANSING,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 13, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the United States is neutral in the present war and WHEREAS the United States exercises sovereignty in the land and waters of the Canal Zone and is authorized by its treaty with Panama of February twenty-six nineteen hundred and four, to maintain neutrality in the cities of Panama and Colon, and the harbors adjacent to the said cities:

Neutrality of Panama Canal Zone, etc. Preamble.

Vol. 33, p. 2234.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the following Rules and Regulations Governing the Use of the Panama Canal by Vessels of Belligerents and the Maintenance of Neutrality by the United States in the Canal Zone, which are in addition to the general "Rules and Regulations for the Operation and Navigation of the Panama Canal and Approaches Thereto, including all Waters under its jurisdiction" put into force by Executive Order of July 9, 1914, and I do bring to the attention of all concerned the Protocol of an Agreement between the United States and the Republic of Panama, signed at Washington, October 10, 1914, which protocol is hereunto annexed.

Declaration of rules for maintenance of neutrality of Panama Canal.

Executive Orders, No. 1990.

Post, p. 2041.

RULE 1. A vessel of war, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as follows: a public armed vessel, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the government, whose name appears on the list of officers of the military fleet, and the crew of which are under regular naval discipline, which vessel is qualified by its armament and the character of its personnel to take offensive action against the public or private ships of the enemy.

Vessels of war.

RULE 2. In order to maintain both the neutrality of the Canal and that of the United States, owning and operating it as a government enterprise, the same treatment, except as hereinafter noted, as that given to vessels of war of the belligerents shall be given to every vessel, belligerent or neutral, whether armed or not, that does not fall under the definition of Rule 1, which vessel is employed by a belligerent Power as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea; but such treatment shall not be given to a vessel fitted up and used exclusively as a hospital ship.

Other vessels of belligerent Powers.

Rule 3. A vessel of war of a belligerent, or a vessel falling under Rule 2 which is commanded by an officer of the military fleet, shall only be permitted to pass through the Canal after her commanding officer has given written assurance to the Authorities of the Panama Canal that the Rules and Regulations will be faithfully observed.

Permits governing passage through the Canal.

The authorities of the Panama Canal shall take such steps as may be requisite to insure the observance of the Rules and Regulations by

vessels falling under Rule 2 which are not commanded by an officer of the military fleet.

Restriction on revictualing or taking stores.

*Rule 4.* Vessels of war of a belligerent and vessels falling under Rule 2 shall not revictual nor take any stores in the Canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the Canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the Canal Regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same Rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Issue of fuel and lubricants.

*Rule 5.* No vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under Rule 2 shall receive fuel or lubricants while within the territorial waters of the Canal Zone, except on the written authorization of the Canal Authorities, specifying the amount of fuel and lubricants which may be received.

Declaration required.

*Rule 6.* Before issuing any authorization for the receipt of fuel and lubricants by any vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under Rule 2, the Canal Authorities shall obtain a written declaration, duly signed by the officer commanding such vessel, stating the amount of fuel and lubricants already on board.

Rules governing the taking of supplies.

*Rule 7.* Supplies will not be furnished by the Government of the United States, either directly, or indirectly through the intervention of a corporation, or otherwise, to vessels of war of a belligerent or vessels falling under Rule 2. If furnished by private contractors, or if taken from vessels under the control of a belligerent, fuel and lubricants may be taken on board vessels of war of a belligerent or vessels falling under Rule 2 only upon permission of the Canal Authorities, and then only in such amounts as will enable them, with the fuel and lubricants already on board, to reach the nearest accessible port, not an enemy port, at which they can obtain supplies necessary for the continuation of the voyage. The amounts of fuel and lubricants so received will be deducted from the amounts otherwise allowed in the ports under the jurisdiction of the United States during any time within a period of three months thereafter. Provisions furnished by contractors may be supplied only upon permission of the Canal Authorities, and then only in amount sufficient to bring up their supplies to the peace standard.

Prohibition as to landing troops, etc.

*Rule 8.* No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the Canal, except in case of necessity due to accidental hindrance of the transit. In such cases the Canal Authorities shall be the judge of the necessity, and the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Regulation of vessels of belligerents in territorial waters.

*Rule 9.* Vessels of war of a belligerent and vessels falling under Rule 2 shall not remain in the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress; and in such case, shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of an opposing belligerent.

The twenty-four hours of this rule shall be construed to be twenty-four hours in addition to the time necessarily occupied in passing through the Canal.

Number of war vessels present in territorial waters restricted.

*Rule 10.* In the exercise of the exclusive right of the United States to provide for the regulation and management of the Canal, and in order to ensure that the Canal shall be kept free and open on terms of entire equality to vessels of commerce and of war, there shall not be, except by special arrangement, at any one time a greater number of vessels of war of any one nation, including those of the allies of a belligerent nation, than three in either terminal port and its adjacent terminal waters, or than three in transit through the Canal; nor shall

the total number of such vessels, at any one time, exceed six in all the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States.

*Rule 11.* When vessels of war or vessels falling under Rule 2, belonging to or employed by opposing belligerents, are present simultaneously in the waters of the Canal Zone, a period of not less than twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of the vessel belonging to or employed by one belligerent and the departure of the vessel belonging to or employed by his adversary.

Determination of order of departure of vessels of belligerents.

The order of departure is determined by order of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first is so circumstanced that an extension of her stay is permissible.

A vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under Rule 2 may not leave the waters of the Canal Zone until twenty-four hours after the departure of a private vessel flying the flag of the adversary.

*Rule 12.* A vessel of war of a belligerent or vessel falling under Rule 2 which has left the waters of the Canal Zone, whether she has passed through the Canal or not, shall, if she returns within a period of one week after her departure, lose all privileges of precedence in departure from the Canal Zone, or in passage through the Canal, over vessels flying the flag of her adversaries which may enter those waters after her return and before the expiration of one week subsequent to her previous departure. In any such case the time of departure of a vessel which has so returned shall be fixed by the Canal Authorities, who may in so doing consider the wishes of the commander of a public vessel or of the master of a private vessel of the adversary of the returned vessel, which adversary's vessel is then present within the waters of the Canal Zone.

Restriction on vessels of belligerents returning to Canal Zone waters.

*Rule 13.* The repair facilities and docks belonging to the United States and administered by the Canal Authorities shall not be used by a vessel of war of a belligerent, or vessels falling under Rule 2, except when necessary in case of actual distress, and then only upon the order of the Canal Authorities, and only to the degree necessary to render the vessel sea-worthy. Any work authorized shall be done with the least possible delay.

Repairs of vessels in distress.

*Rule 14.* The radio installation of any vessel of a belligerent Power, public or private, or of any vessel falling under Rule 2, shall be used only in connection with Canal business to the exclusion of all other business while within the waters of the Canal Zone, including the waters of Colon and Panama Harbors.

Radio telegraph limitations.

*Rule 15.* Air craft of a belligerent Power, public or private, are forbidden to descend or arise within the jurisdiction of the United States at the Canal Zone, or to pass through the air spaces above the lands and waters within said jurisdiction.

Exclusion of air craft.

*Rule 16.* For the purposes of these rules the Canal Zone includes the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to the said cities.

Territory included.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fourteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

## Protocol.

Protocol of an agreement concluded between Honorable Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Don Eusebio A. Morales, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, signed the tenth day of October, 1914.

## Agreement with Panama.

The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, in view of the close association of the interests of their respective Governments on the Isthmus of Panama, and to the end that these interests may be conserved and that, when a state of war exists, the neutral obligations of both Governments as neutral may be maintained, after having conferred on the subject and being duly empowered by their respective Governments, have agreed:

## Restriction on use of Panama and Canal Zone waters by belligerents.

That hospitality extended in the waters of the Republic of Panama to a belligerent vessel of war or a vessel belligerent or neutral, whether armed or not, which is employed by a belligerent power as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea, shall serve to deprive such vessel of like hospitality in the Panama Canal Zone for a period of three months, and *vice versa*.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have signed and sealed the present protocol in the city of Washington this tenth day of October, 1914.

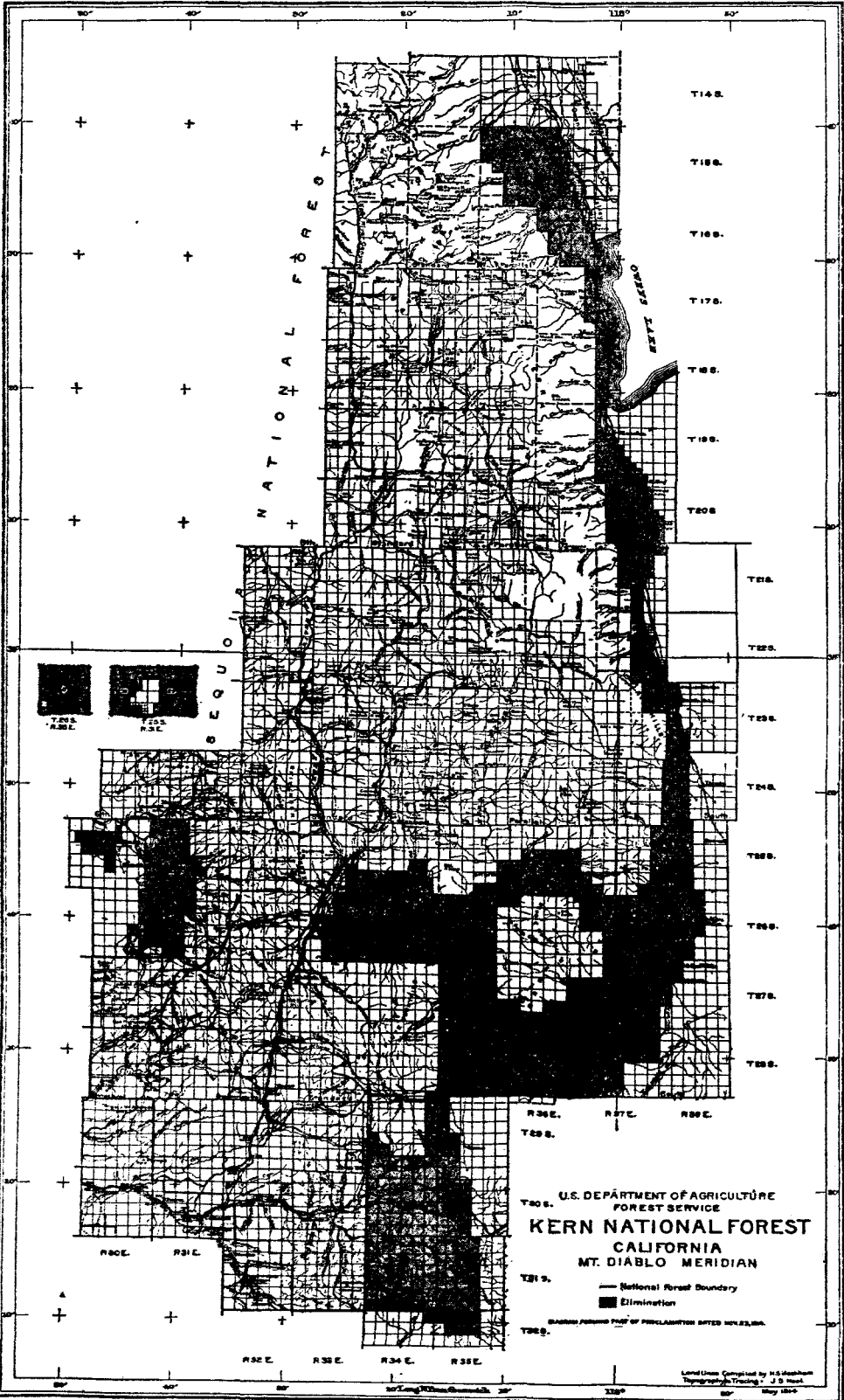
Protocolo de un convenio entre El Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretario interino de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y Su Excelencia Eusebio A. Morales, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Panamá, firmado el día diez de Octubre de 1914.

Los suscritos, el Secretario interino de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y el Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Panamá, en vista de la estrecha asociación de intereses, en el Istmo de Panamá, que existen entre sus respectivos Gobiernos, con el fin de que dichos intereses se conserven y de que, cuando exista un estado de guerra, puedan mantenerse las obligaciones de los dos Gobiernos como neutrales después haber conferenciado sobre el particular y debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos han convenido en lo siguiente:

La hospitalidad que se conceda en las aguas de la República de Panamá a una nave de guerra beligerante o a una nave beligerante o neutral, armada o no, que esté al servicio de una potencia beligerante como transporte o como auxiliar de alguna flota o que pueda usarse de cualquiera otra manera con el propósito directo de ejecutar hostilidades o de ayudar en éstas, sea por tierra o por mar, será motivo para privar a dicha nave de igual hospitalidad en la Zona del Canal de Panamá durante un período de tres meses, y *vice versa*.

En fe de lo cual los suscritos firman y sellan el presente protocolo en la ciudad de Washington a los diez días del mes de Octubre de 1914.

ROBERT LANSING [SEAL.]  
EUSEBIO A. MORALES [SEAL.]



SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

KETT SEVERO

T14S  
T15S  
T16S  
T17S  
T18S  
T19S  
T20S



SEQUOIA

R32E. R33E. R34E. R35E.  
T19S.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
**KERN NATIONAL FOREST**  
CALIFORNIA  
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

— National Forest Boundary  
■ Elimination

SHADES SHOWING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED MARCH, 1908.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 23, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Kern National Forest, California, certain areas, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Kern National Forest, Cal.  
Preamble.  
*Act*, p. 113.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Kern National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.  
Vol. 30, p. 38.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that all of such excluded lands subject to disposition should be restored to settlement in advance of entry, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be open to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead laws for a period of twenty-eight days from and including nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

*Act*, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored as herein provided and perform any act of settlement thereon from and including the date of this proclamation until nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the fifty-sixth day from and after the date hereof, or who are on or are occupying any part of such lands at said hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to reservation and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 233), entitled "An Act To provide for the entry of Agricultural lands within forest reserves", and Acts amendatory, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and preference will be given the prior legal applicant, notwithstanding such unlawful settlement or occupancy: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance with this proclamation. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Warning against trespassing prior to settlement.

Agricultural lands.  
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest nor to exclude any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed.

Area affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL.] and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

January 1, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," that the provisions of said Act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after the Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights":

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said Act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this Act may require":

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that, by virtue of the authority conferred by the British Copyright Act, 1911, a British Order in Council has been issued of even date with this Proclamation directing:—

1. That "the Copyright Act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply—

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects:

(b) In respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the said Act extends.

Provided that—

(i) the term of copyright within the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which this Order applies shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America:

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America:

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of Section 24 of the Copyright Act, 1911, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 26th July, 1910, in subsection 1 (b)."

2. That "this Order shall apply to all His Majesty's dominions, colonies and possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say:—The Dominion of Canada, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, Newfoundland."
3. That "this Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, 1915, which day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary Orders accordingly."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Great Britain and the British dominions, colonies and possessions, with the exception of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and that such subjects shall be entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, on and after January 1, 1915.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

*Secretary of State.*

Benefits to subjects of Great Britain extended to mechanical musical reproductions.

Colonies excepted.

Vol. 35, p. 1075.