
PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 18, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 February 14, 1913 (37 Stat., 675), do hereby prescribe, proclaim and make known that all the non-mineral, unallotted and unreserved lands within the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, in the States of North and South Dakota, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the said Act of Congress, shall be opened to settlement and entry, and shall be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner, and not otherwise:

Standing Rock Indian Reservation, N. and S. Dak.
Disposal of lands in Preamble.
Vol. 37, p. 675.

1. *Execution and Presentation of Applications.*

Any person who is qualified to make entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws may swear to and present an application to make homestead entry of these lands on or after May 3, 1915, or any such person who is entitled to the benefits of Sections 2304, 2305 and 2307, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may file a declaratory statement for these lands on or after said date. Each application to make homestead entry and each declaratory statement filed in person must be sworn to by the applicant before the Register or the Receiver of the United States land office for the district in which the lands are 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 or most accessible to the land. The agent's affidavit to each declaratory statement filed by agent must be sworn to by the agent before one of such officers on or after May 3, 1915, but the power of attorney appointing the agent may be sworn to by the declarant on or after April 1, 1915, before any officer in the United States having a seal and authority to administer oaths. After applications have been so sworn to, they must be presented to the Register and Receiver of the proper land office. Applicants may present the applications in person, by mail, or otherwise. No person shall be permitted to present more than one application in his own behalf.

Applications for homestead entry.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, 2307, p. 422.

2. *Purchase money, Fees and Commissions.*

One-fifth of the purchase price of the land applied for must be paid at the time of entry and a sum equal thereto must be tendered with all applications to make homestead entry. Such sum will also be required with declaratory statements presented on or before May 17, 1915, and when so tendered will be disposed of as hereinafter provided. In addition, each application to make homestead entry must

Payments.

be accompanied by a fee of \$5, if the area is 80 acres or less, or \$10, if more than 80 acres, and commissions at the rate of \$.02½ for each acre applied for; and each declaratory statement must be accompanied by a fee of \$2.

3. *Disposition of Applications.*

Disposition of applications.

Drawings.

Action on applications.

All homestead applications and declaratory statements received by the proper Register and Receiver on or after May 3, 1915, and on or before May 17, 1915, will be treated as filed simultaneously, and where there is no conflict such applications and statements, if in proper form and accompanied by the required payment, will be allowed on May 19, 1915. If such applications or statements conflict in whole or in part, the right of the respective applicants will be determined by public drawings, to be conducted by or under the supervision of the Superintendent of Openings and Sales of Indian Reservations. A drawing will be conducted for lands in North Dakota at the United States land office for the district in which the lands are situated, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., on May 19, 1915, and for lands in South Dakota at the United States land office for the district in which the lands are situated, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., on May 21, 1915. The names of the persons who presented the conflicting applications and statements will be written on cards and these cards shall be placed in envelopes upon which there are no distinctive or identifying marks. These envelopes shall be thoroughly and impartially mixed, and, after being mixed, shall be drawn one at a time by some disinterested person. As the envelopes are drawn the cards shall be removed, numbered beginning with number one, and fastened to the applications of the proper persons, which shall be the order in which the applications and statements shall be acted upon and disposed of. If homestead application or declaratory statement cannot be allowed for any part of the land applied for, it shall be rejected. If it may be allowed for part of, but not for all, the land applied for, the applicant, or the declarant through his agent, shall be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to notify the Register and Receiver what disposition to make thereof. During such time, he may request that the application or statement be allowed for the land not in conflict and rejected as to the land in conflict, or that it be rejected as to all the land applied for; or he may apply to have the application or statement amended to include other land which is subject to entry and to inclusion in his application or statement, provided he is the prior applicant. If it is determined by the drawing that a declaratory statement shall be acted upon and disposed of before a homestead application for the same land, the homestead applicant shall be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to advise the Register and Receiver whether to allow or to reject the application. If an applicant or a declarant or his agent, fails to notify the Register and Receiver within the time allowed what disposition to make of the application or statement, it will be rejected as to all the land applied for. Homestead applications and declaratory statements which are presented after May 17, 1915, will be received and noted in the order of their filing, and will be acted upon and disposed of in the usual manner after all such applications and statements presented on or before that date have been acted upon and disposed of.

Disposition of moneys.

4. *Disposition of Moneys.* Moneys tendered with applications and statements presented on or before May 17, 1915, except fees for filing declaratory statements, will be deposited by the Receiver of the proper land office to his official credit and properly accounted for.

The fee for filing a declaratory statement must be paid even though the application is rejected, and such fee will be properly applied when the statement is filed. When a homestead application is allowed in whole or in part, the sums required as fees, commissions and purchase money will be properly applied, and any sum in excess of the required amount will be returned to the applicant. When a declaratory statement is allowed in whole or in part, the sum which will be required as purchase money if entry is made under the declaratory statement will be held until entry has been allowed under the statement or the time has expired within which entry may be made and any sum in excess of the required amount will be returned to the declarant. The moneys held will not be returned until the time has expired within which entry may be made under the statement but will be returned as soon as possible thereafter if entry is not made. Moneys tendered with applications and statements which are rejected in whole, except fees for filing declaratory statements, will be returned. If an applicant or declarant fails to secure all the land applied for and amends his application or statement to embrace other lands, the moneys theretofore tendered will be applied on account of the required payment under the amended application. If it is not sufficient, the applicant or declarant will be required to pay the deficiency, and if it is more than sufficient, the excess will be returned. Moneys returned to applicants or declarants will be returned by the official check of the Receiver of the proper United States land office. Moneys tendered with applications or statements presented after May 17, 1915, will be deposited by the Receiver of the proper land office in the usual manner.

5. *Price of Lands.* Lands entered or filed upon prior to August 19, 1915, must be paid for at the rate of \$5 per acre; those entered or filed upon on or after that date and prior to November 19, 1915, at the rate of \$3.50 per acre; and those entered or filed upon on or after November 19, 1915, at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. Should land be re-entered or re-filed upon, the price will be that fixed by the first entry or filing.

Price of lands.

6. *Residence and Cultivation.* The residence, cultivation and improvements which will be required in connection with entries of these lands will be the same as are required in connection with other lands entered under the general provisions of the homestead laws.

Residence, etc., required.

7. *Deferred Payments.* The portion of the purchase price of the land which is not required when entry is made, may be paid in five equal installments, the first within two years from the date of entry and the remainder annually in three, four, five and six years, respectively, thereafter, unless commutation proof is submitted. If commutation proof is submitted, final payment must be made at that time. If three-year proof is submitted, final payment may be made then or at any time thereafter before the payments become due in the annual installments. Neither final certificate nor patent will issue under a three-year proof until final payment of purchase money has been made.

Deferred payments.

8. *Forfeitures.* If an entryman fails to make any payment when it becomes due, or fails to comply with the requirements as to residence, cultivation or improvement, his entry will be canceled and all payments theretofore made by him under the entry will be forfeited.

Forfeiture.

9. *Settlement in Advance of Entry.* Claims may be initiated to these lands by settlement in advance of entry on and after November 19, 1915, and not before then.

Advance settlements.

10. *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.

Regulations.

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 18th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifteen 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.

April 27, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Sierra National Forest, Cal.
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Sierra 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";

Vol. 38, p. 113.

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 Sierra National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time of opening.

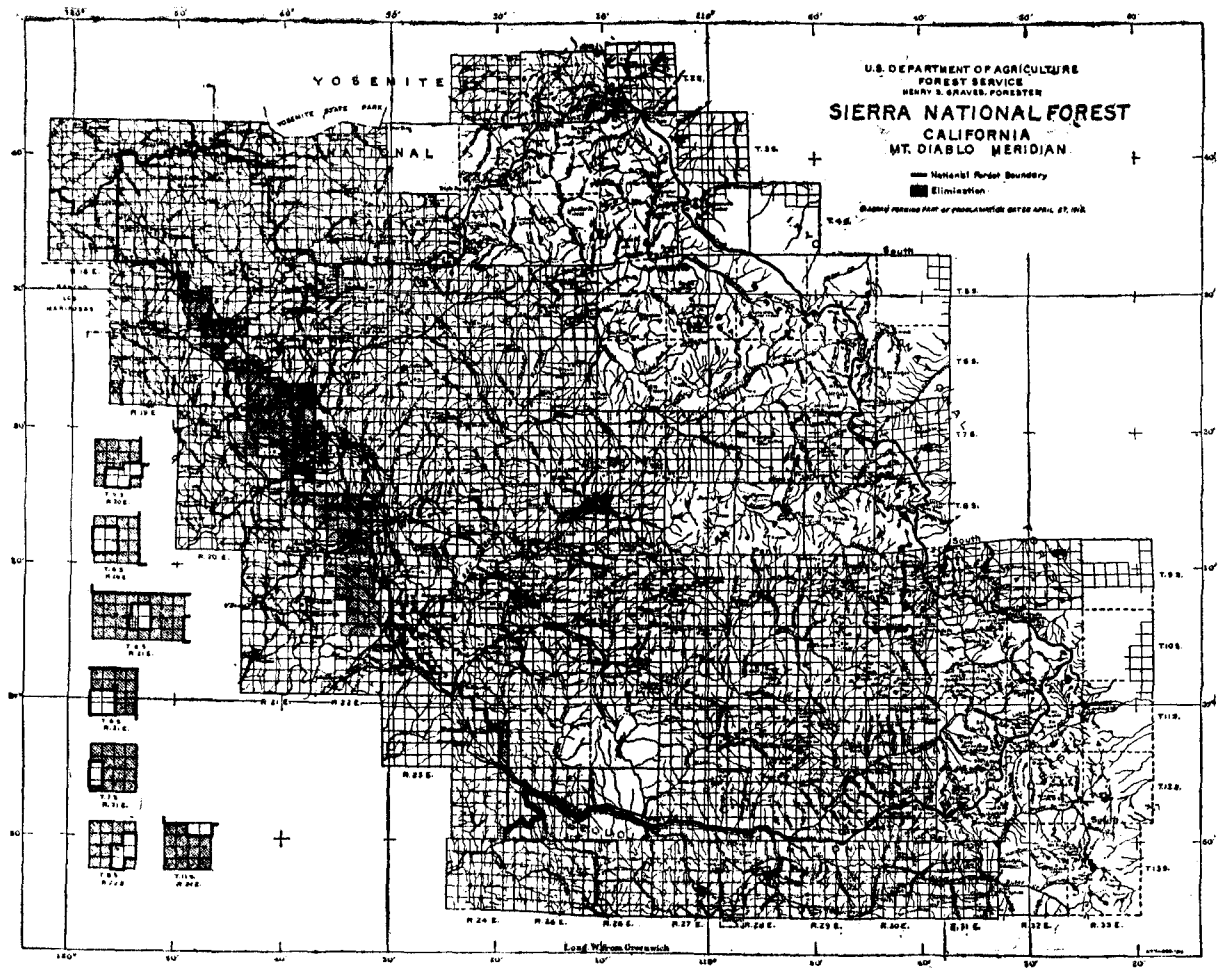
And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that all of such excluded lands subject to disposition should be restored to settlement in advance of entry, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me 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.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

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.

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-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

By the President:
W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 1, 1915.

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 this 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."

Copyright. Preamble. Vol. 35, p. 1075.

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:

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

(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 in Italy the law permits to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since May 1, 1915, has been fulfilled in

Benefits to subjects of Italy extended to mechanical musical reproductions. Vol. 35, p. 1075.

respect to the subjects of Italy, and that the subjects of that country are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, including "*copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work,*" in the case of all musical compositions by Italian composers which have been published since May 1, 1915, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States.

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 May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and [SEAL.] 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.

May 11, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Mount Olympus National Monument, Wash.

Area modified.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Vol. 35, p. 2247.

Vol. 37, p. 1737.

Lands eliminated retained in Olympic National Forest.

Vol. 34, p. 3306.

I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section 2 of the Act entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do hereby proclaim that the boundaries of the Mount Olympus National Monument as fixed and defined by Proclamation of March 2, 1909 (35 Stat., 2247), and as modified by Proclamation of April 17, 1912 (37 Stat., 1737), are hereby further modified and established as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof, and said National Monument, as so modified and established, shall be administered in accordance with the aforesaid Proclamation of March 2, 1909.

It is not intended that the lands eliminated from the Mount Olympus National Monument by this Proclamation shall be eliminated from the Olympic National Forest, as established by Proclamation of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 3306), but such lands shall continue subject to the reservation for Forest purposes therein made.

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 11th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN

Secretary of State.

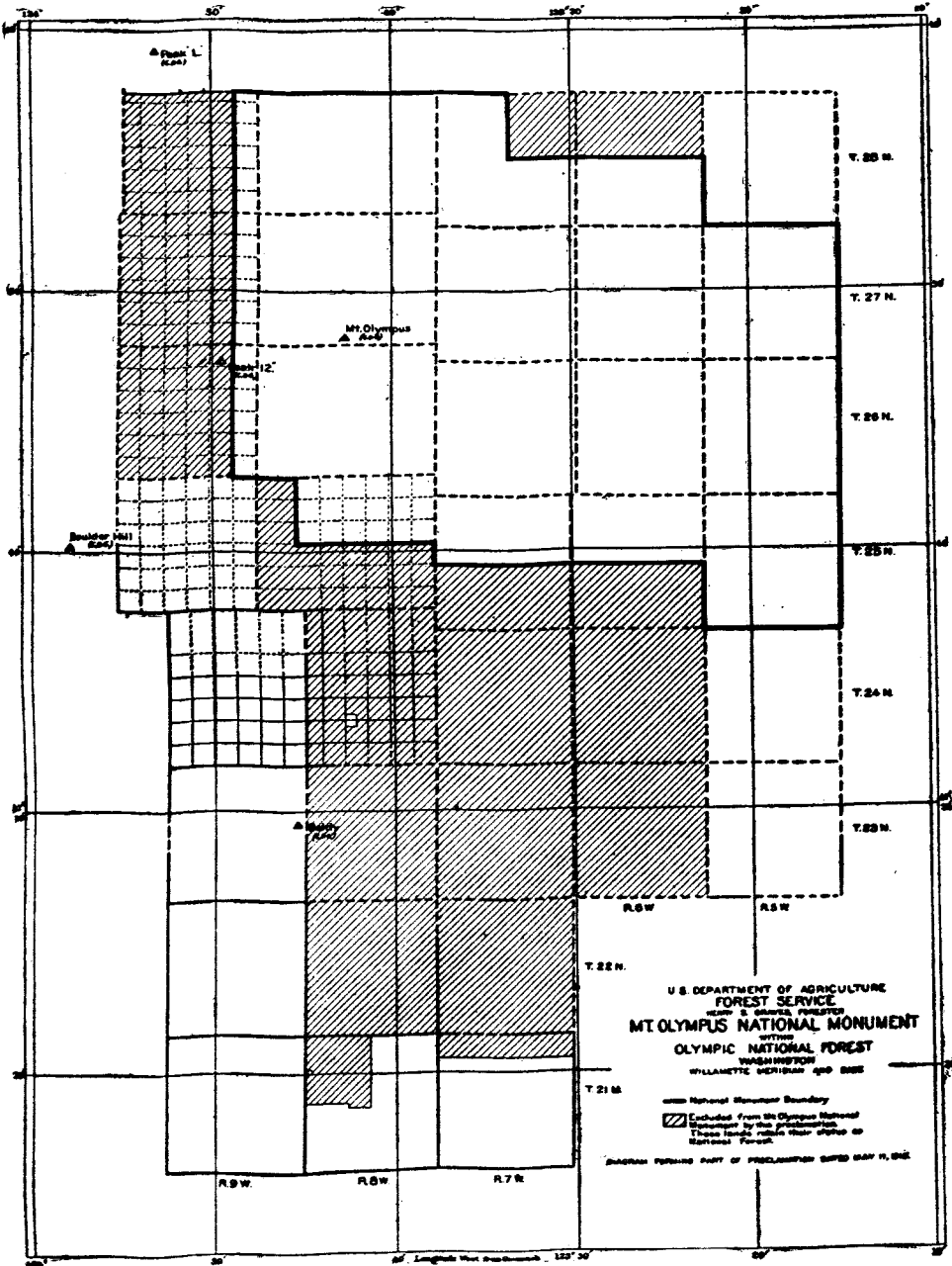
May 24, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

War between Italy and Austria. Preamble.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Italy 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 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 belligerents.

Restriction 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 twenty-fifth day of May 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 other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave 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 twenty-fourth day of May 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.

June 9, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION *

Santa Barbara National Forest, Cal. Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Area diminished.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

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Time of opening.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

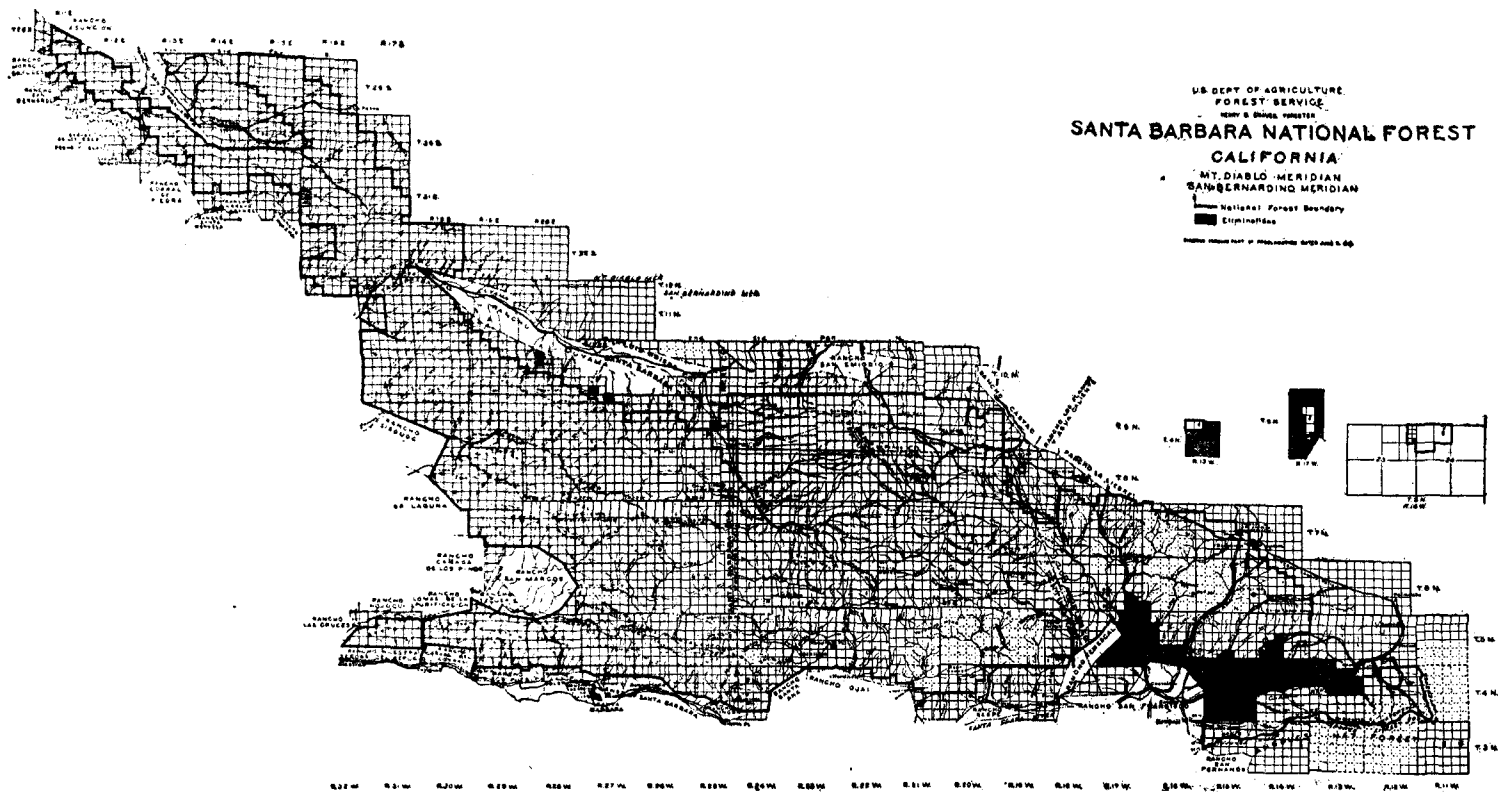
Examinations allowed.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Santa Barbara 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";

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.

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 sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

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 sixty-third 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



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WATER DIVISION, WASHINGTON

SANTA BARBARA NATIONAL FOREST

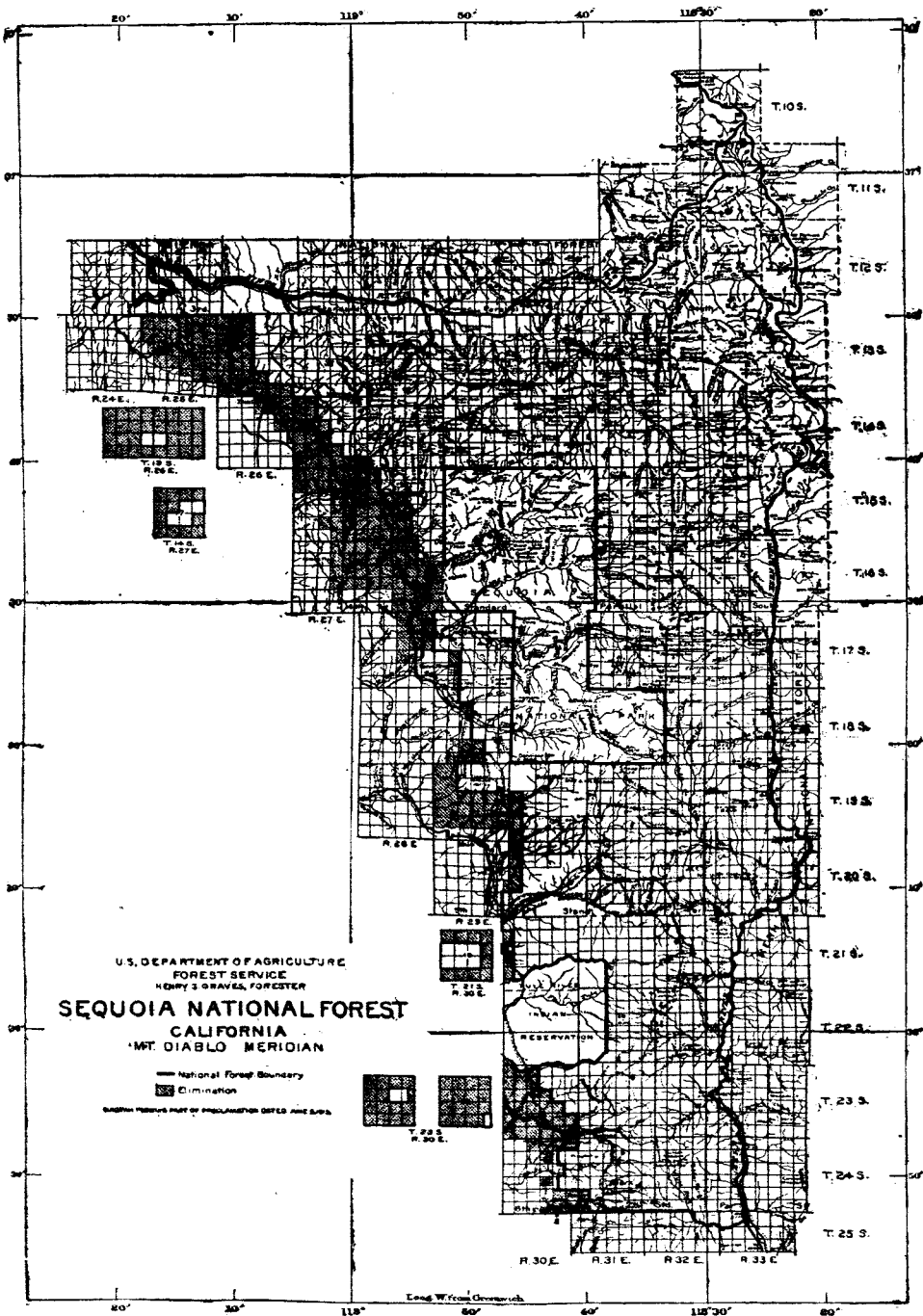
CALIFORNIA

MT. DIABLO-MERIDIAN
SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

— National Forest Boundary
■ Elevation

Source: United States Geological Survey, 1900 and 1906

0.22 W 0.21 W 0.20 W 0.19 W 0.18 W 0.17 W 0.16 W 0.15 W 0.14 W 0.13 W 0.12 W 0.11 W



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. Prior settlement rights, etc.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not immediately 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 ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State ad interim.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

June 9, 1915.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Sequoia 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"; Sequoia National Forest, Cal. Preamble.
Vol. 38, 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 Sequoia 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 nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third 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.
Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 reserva- Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Agricultural lands.
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

Area affected.

tion 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.

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

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 ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State, ad interim.

June 23, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Wasatch National Forest, Utah.
Preamble.
Post, p. 1733.

Area enlarged.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, certain lands now embraced within the Uinta National Forest, in the same State;

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 on and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the boundaries of the Wasatch National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

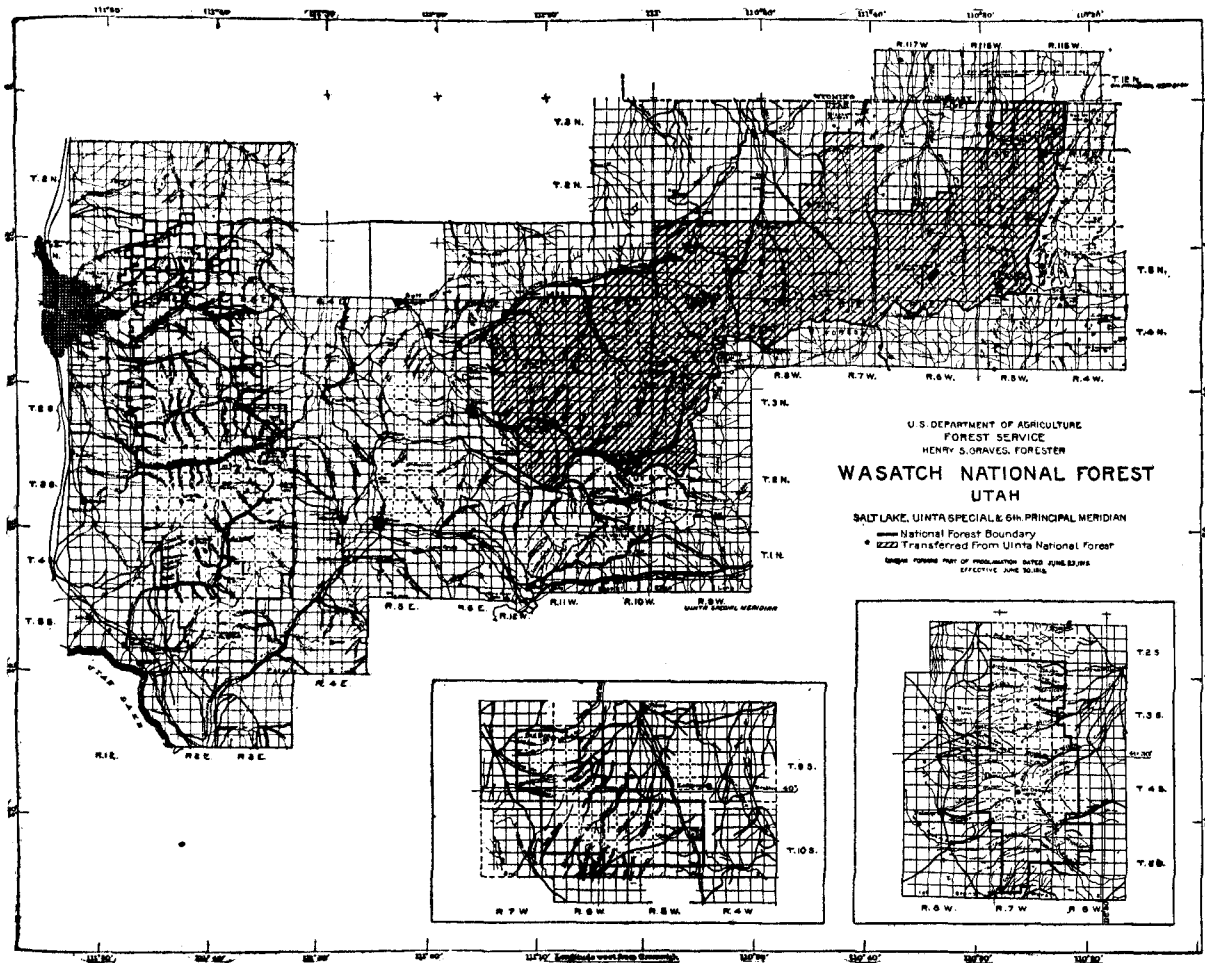
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 23rd day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

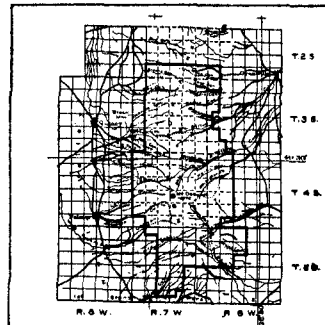
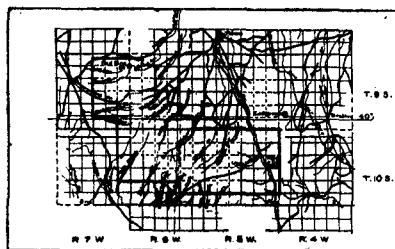
By the President:

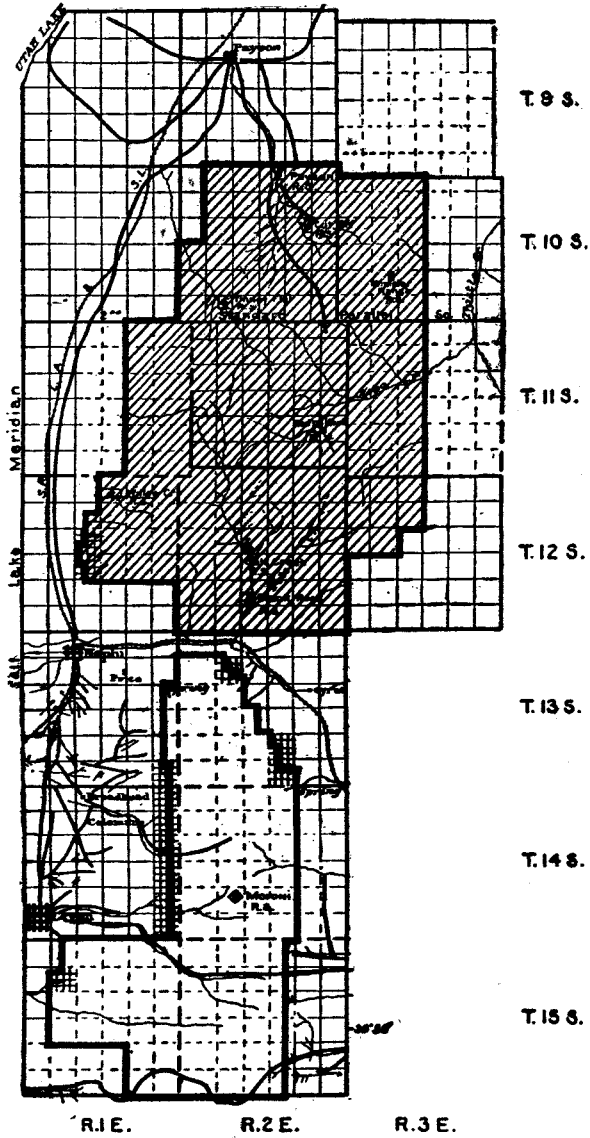
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State, ad interim.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER
WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST
 UTAH

SALT LAKE, UINTA SPECIAL & 6th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
 ——— National Forest Boundary
 *ZZZZ Transferred From Uinta National Forest
Small Forested Part of Proclamation DATED JUNE 22, 1896
 EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1896





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES FORESTER

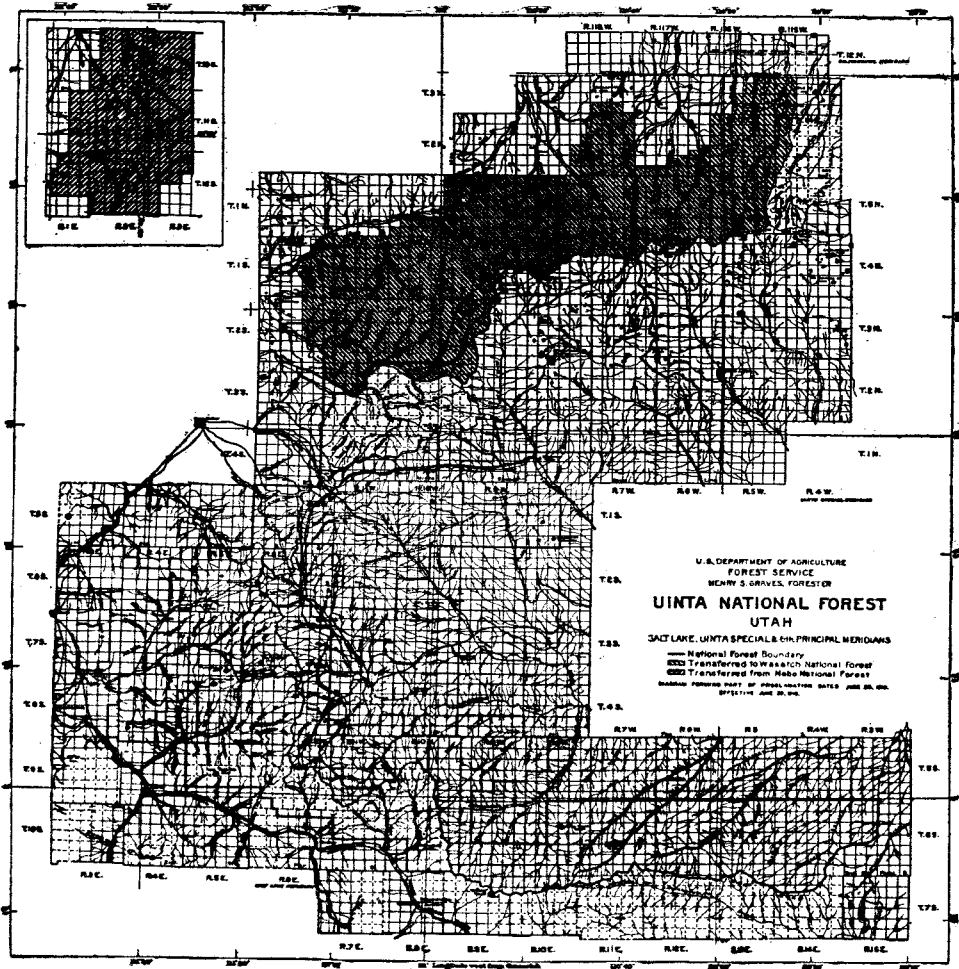
NEBO NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN AND BASE

- National Forest Boundary
- ▨ Transferred To Uinta National Forest

DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 23, 1918.
 EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1919.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 23, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring from the Nebo National Forest, Utah, certain areas which form the northern part thereof, to the Uinta National Forest, in the same State;

Nebo National Forest, Utah.
Preamble.
Infra.

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 on and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the boundaries of the Nebo National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area diminished.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

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 23rd day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State, ad interim.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 23, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Uinta National Forest, Utah, certain lands now embraced within the Nebo National Forest, in the same State, and by transferring to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, certain other lands now embraced within the Uinta National Forest;

Uinta National Forest, Utah.
Preamble.
Supra.
Ante, p. 1732.

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 on and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area modified.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

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 23rd day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State, ad interim.

July 1, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

National Negro Exposition.
Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 669.

Commended to the active interest of the nation.

A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the negro race during the last fifty years will be held in Richmond, Virginia, July fifth to twenty-fifth, 1915. The occasion has been recognized as of national importance by Congress through an appropriation of \$55,000 to aid in its promotion and consummation. This sum is being expended by the terms of the appropriation under the direction of the Governor of Virginia. The exposition is under the auspices of the Negro Historical and Industrial Association. The action of Congress in this matter indicates very happily the desire of the nation, as well as of the people of Virginia, to encourage the Negro in his efforts to solve his industrial problem. The National Negro Exposition is designed to demonstrate his progress in the last fifty years and to emphasize his opportunities. As President of the United States, I bespeak the active interest of the nation in the exposition and trust that every facility will be extended to the leaders whose earnest work has made the undertaking possible.

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 1st day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and [SEAL.] of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

July 19, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.
Preamble.
Vol. 38, p. 2029.

WHEREAS, since the issuance of Proclamation of September 28, 1914, which provided for the opening under conditions therein named of certain lands within the ceded portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana, not withdrawn under the Reclamation Act, lands within the Reservation so withdrawn have been released from withdrawal;

AND WHEREAS other lands within the reservation now withdrawn under the Reclamation Act may hereafter be released from withdrawal;

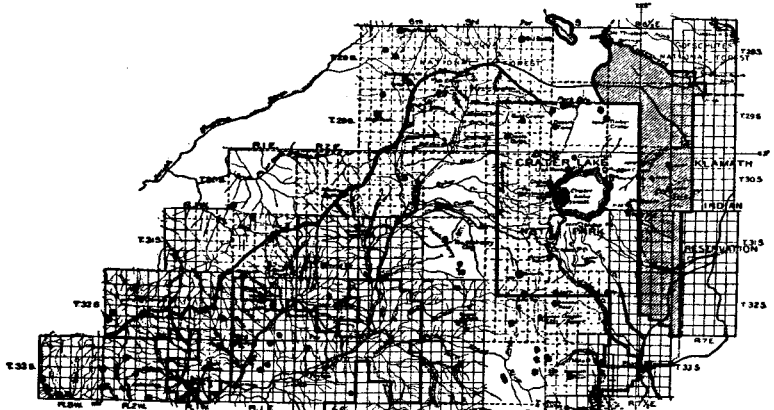
Disposal of ceded lands of, released from withdrawal under Reclamation Act.

Vol. 33, p. 361.

Now therefore, 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 April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), do hereby proclaim and direct that lands which were, at the time of the issuance of the said Proclamation, or are now, withdrawn under the Reclamation Act, and which have been heretofore or are hereafter released from such withdrawal, shall be opened to settlement, entry and disposition under the general provisions of the homestead, townsite and mineral land laws of the United States and the said Act of Congress, and become subject to settlement and entry on dates which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Payments.

Persons who make homestead entry for any lands opened hereunder will be required to pay four dollars per acre therefor. One dollar per acre shall be required at the time of entry. The balance may be paid in four equal, annual payments, the first to be paid at the






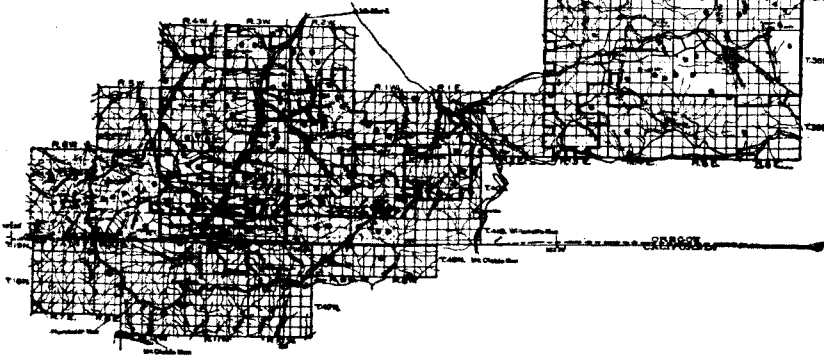
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 MAPS & SURVEY SERVICE

CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
 MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN
 HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN

-  Climination
 -  National Forest Boundary
 -  Transferred from Paulina National Forest
- BASED UPON A SET OF PROCLAMATION DATED JULY 6, 1882



end of the second year, unless commutation proof is submitted. If commutation proof is made, final payment must be made at that time. If three year proof is submitted, final payment may be made then or at any time thereafter before the payments become due in the annual installments. Neither final certificate nor patent will issue under a three-year proof until final payment of purchase money has been made.

Upon all entries made under the homestead laws, the usual fee and commissions shall be paid, as provided for in said laws on lands the price of which is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

In case any entryman fails to make the payments herein provided for, or any of them, promptly when due, all rights in and to the lands covered by his entry shall be forfeited, and the entry shall be held for cancellation and canceled, and the land embraced therein shall thereupon be subject to entry at the price and upon the terms herein named.

Lands entered under the townsite and mineral land laws shall be paid for in amount and manner as provided by said laws, but in no case at a less price than that fixed for such lands if entered under the homestead laws.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions hereof 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 nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Crater National Forest a small area, within the State of California, 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"; and

WHEREAS a portion of the area heretofore constituting the Paulina National Forest, in Oregon, should be transferred to and made a part of the Crater National Forest;

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 Crater National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the area shown as an elimination upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, and to include the portion of the Paulina National Forest indicated thereon and upon the diagram forming part of the proclamation

Fees and commissions.

Forfeiture for non-payment.

Minimum price.

Regulations.

July 19, 1915.

Crater National Forest, Oreg. and Cal. Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Area modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Post, p. 13.

signed this date excluding certain lands from the Paulina National Forest and transferring the remaining portions thereof in several parcels to the Crater, Deschutes and Fremont National Forests, respectively, and that this proclamation and the proclamations for the said Paulina, Deschutes and Fremont National Forests are and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation, nor by any other of the above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not immediately heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to exclude any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the said Paulina and Fremont Forests.

Post, pp. 1737, 1738.
Infra.

Area affected.

Excluded lands re-
stored to settlement.

Time of opening.
Vol. 33, p. 113.

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 land subject to disposition should be restored to entry in advance of settlement, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid Act of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), I do hereby direct and provide that such land, subject to valid rights, shall be open to entry only for a period of twenty-eight days from and including nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

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 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

July 19, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that a portion of the area heretofore constituting the Paulina National Forest, within the State of Oregon, should be transferred to and made a part of the Deschutes National Forest;

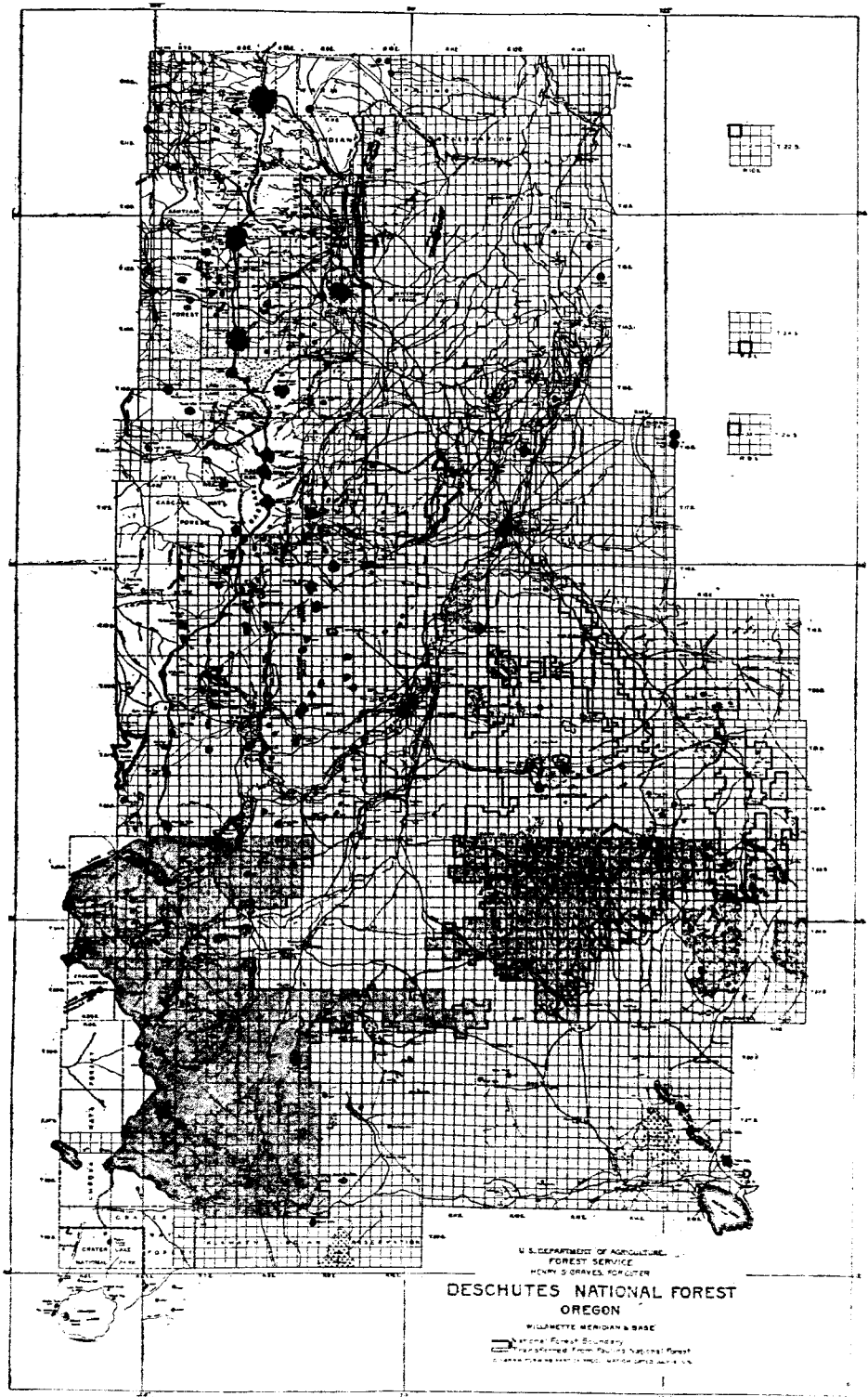
Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest are hereby changed to include the portion of the Paulina National Forest indicated upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and upon the diagram forming part of the proclamation signed this date excluding certain lands from the Paulina National Forest and transferring the remaining portions thereof in several parcels to the Deschutes, Crater and Fremont National Forests respectively; and that this proclamation and the proclamations for the said Paulina, Crater and Fremont National Forests are and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation

Deschutes National
Forest, Oreg.
Preamble.
Post, p. 1738.

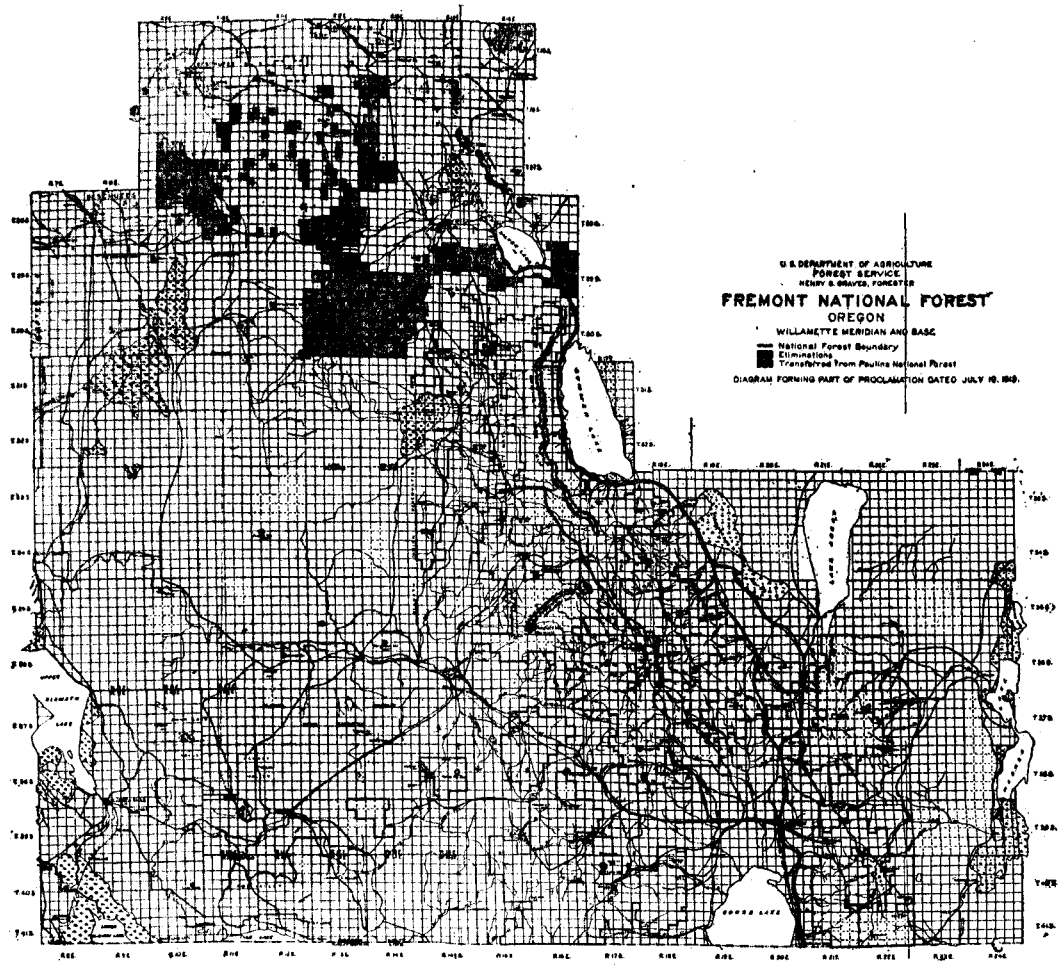
Area enlarged.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Ante, p. 1735.
Post, pp. 1737, 1738.

Area affected.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY D. GRAVES, FORESTER
DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
 WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN & BASE
 National Forest Boundary
 Transferred From Public National Forest
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE, OREGON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
National Forest Boundary
Elevation
Transferred from Pauline National Forest
DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JULY 16, 1949.

nor by any other of the above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not immediately heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to exclude any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the said Paulina, Crater and Fremont Forests.

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 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 19, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Fremont National Forest, within the State of Oregon, 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"; and

Fremont National Forest, Oreg. Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

WHEREAS a portion of the area heretofore constituting the Paulina National Forest should be transferred to and made a part of the Fremont National Forest;

Post, p. 1738.

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 Fremont National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas shown as eliminations upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, and to include the portion of the Paulina National Forest indicated thereon and upon the diagram forming part of the proclamation signed this date excluding certain lands from the Paulina National Forest and transferring the remaining portions thereof in several parcels to the Fremont, Deschutes and Crater National Forests respectively; and that this proclamation and the proclamations for the said Paulina, Crater and Deschutes Forests are and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation, nor by any other of the above mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not immediately heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to exclude any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the said Crater and Paulina Forests.

Area modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Post, p. 1738.

Acte, pp. 1735, 1736.

Area 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 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 (38 Stat., 113), I

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

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 sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

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 sixty-third 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.

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 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

July 19, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

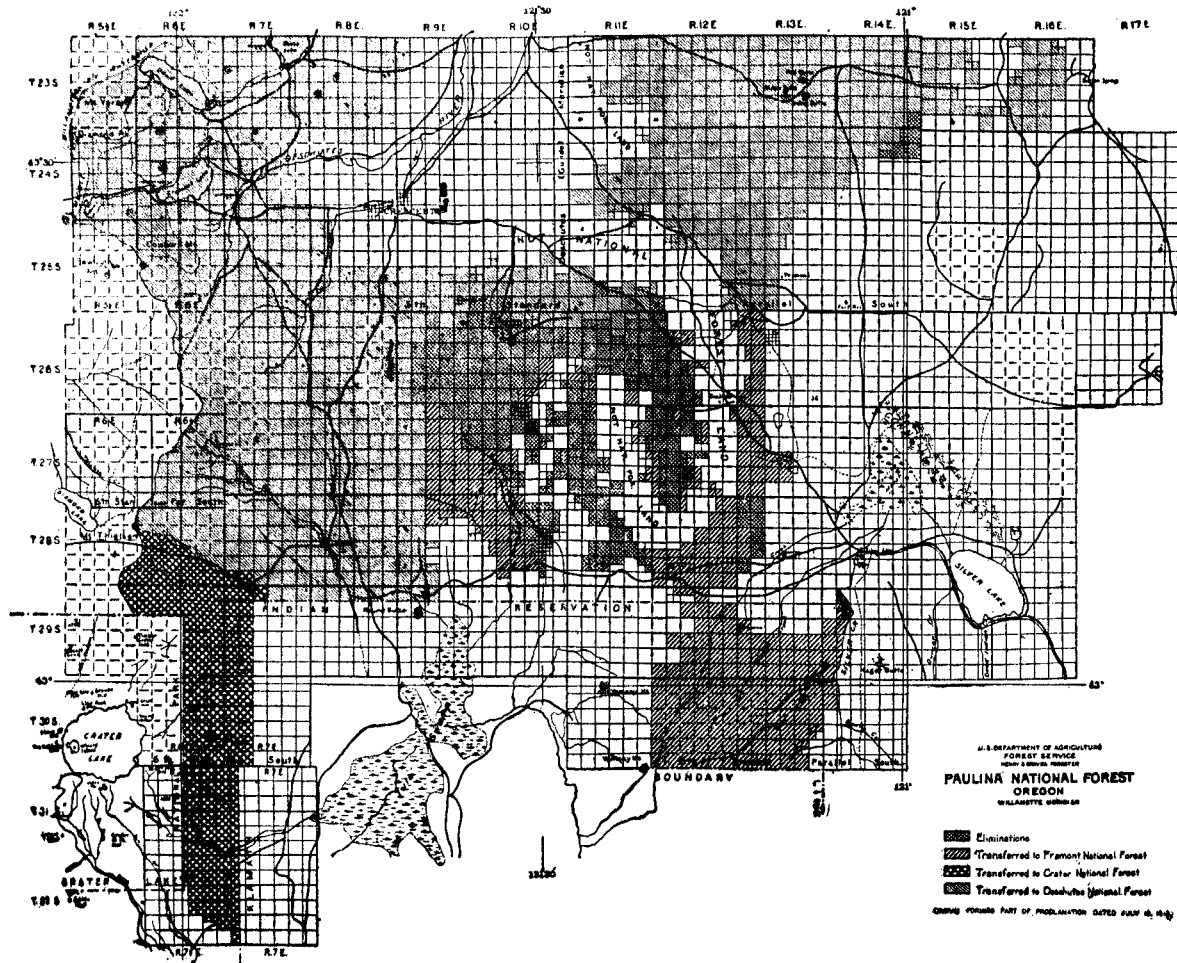
Paulina National Forest, Oreg. Preamble. Vol. 34, p. 113.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Paulina National Forest, within the State of Oregon, 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"; and

WHEREAS it appears that the remaining areas heretofore constituting the Paulina National Forest should be included in the Crater, Deschutes and Fremont National Forests;

Area entirely eliminated.

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 there are hereby excluded from the Paulina National Forest the areas indicated as eliminations upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, and that the remaining areas heretofore constituting the Paulina National Forest are in several portions transferred to and made a part of the Crater, Deschutes and Fremont National Forests, respectively, as shown upon the diagram forming a part hereof and upon the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the above-mentioned Forests which I have also signed this same day; and that this proclamation and the said other above-mentioned proclamations are and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously; and that it is not intended by this proclamation, nor by any other of the above-mentioned proclamations to reserve any land not immediately heretofore embraced in a National Forest, nor to exclude any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram forming a part hereof and on the diagrams forming parts of the proclamations for the said Crater and Fremont Forests.

Ante, pp. 1735, 1737.

Area 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 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 (38 Stat., 113), 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 sixty-third 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.

Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 opening.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, 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 nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

July 19, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Nebraska National
Forest, Nebr.
Preamble.

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

Area enlarged.
Vol. 26, p. 1095.

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 Nebraska National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Prior rights not af-
fected.

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.

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 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

August 2, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Chugach National
Forest, Alaska.
Preamble.

WHEREAS Executive Orders signed October twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, and June twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fifteen, eliminated certain lands from the Chugach National Forest; and

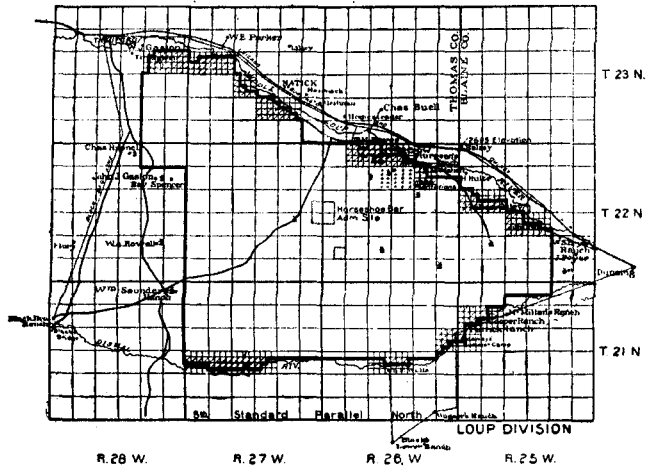
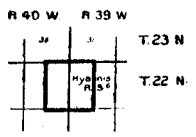
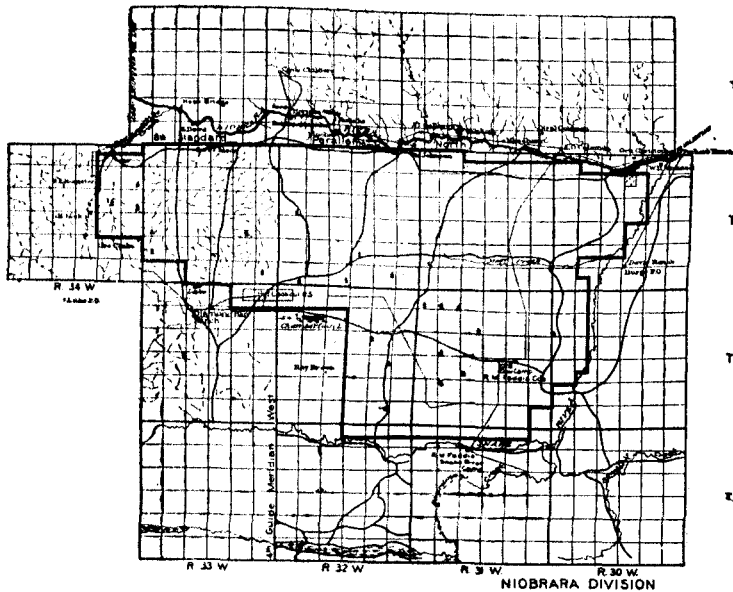
Vol. 38, p. 113.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Chugach National Forest within the Territory of Alaska certain lands, and by excluding certain areas therefrom 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 modified.
Vol. 26, p. 1095.

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

Vol. 30, p. 36.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

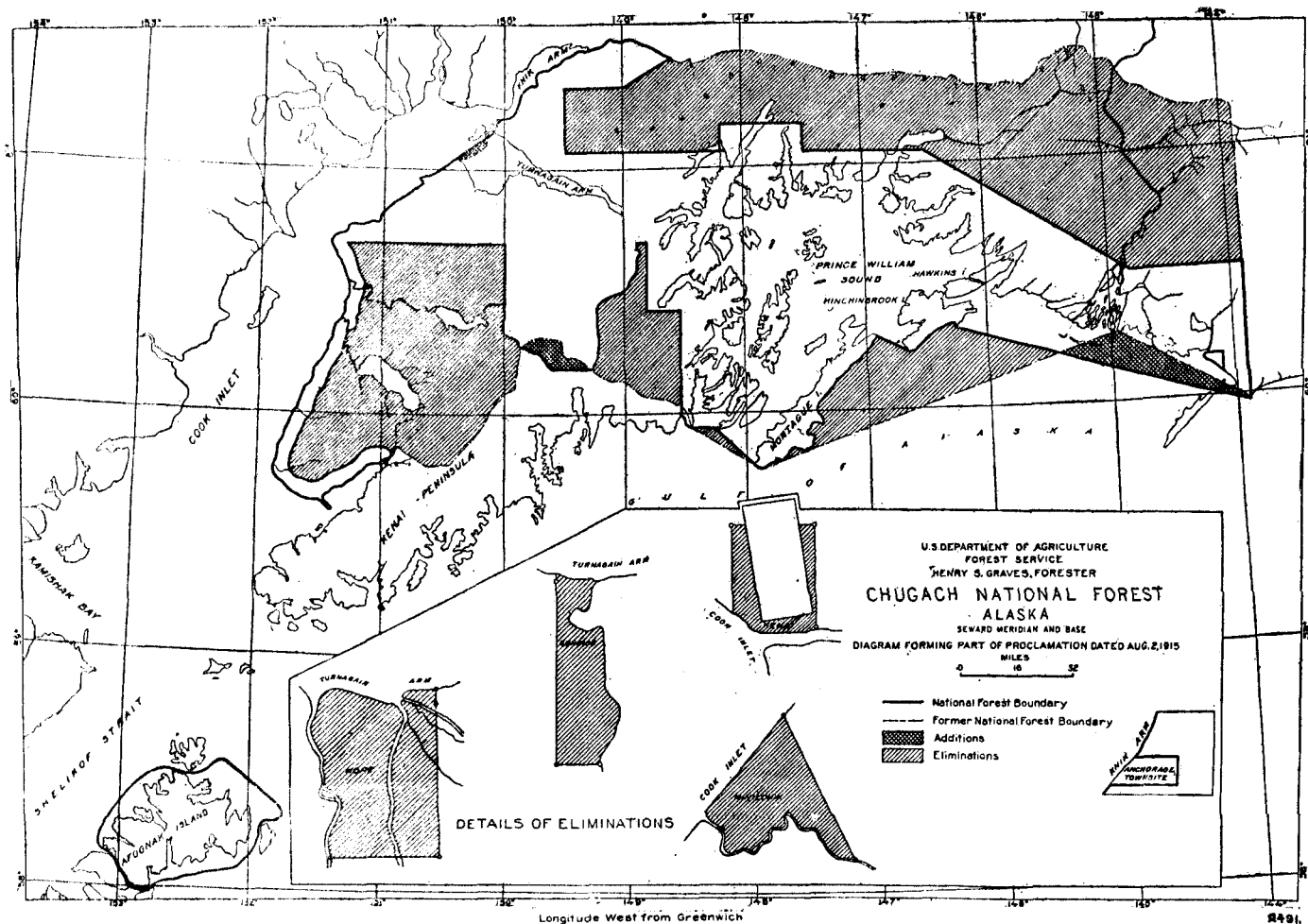
NEBRASKA NATIONAL FOREST

NEBRASKA

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN AND BASE

- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- ▨ ADDITIONS
- ⊙ Wind Mill
- ⤵ Corral
- Telephone Line

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JULY 19, 1915.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER
CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST
 ALASKA
 SEWARD MERIDIAN AND BASE
 DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED AUG. 2, 1915

0 10 25
 MILES
 SE

- National Forest Boundary
- - - Former National Forest Boundary
- ▨ Additions
- ▩ Eliminations

DETAILS OF ELIMINATIONS

Longitude West from Greenwich

of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the Chugach National Forest is hereby changed and that its boundaries are now as shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, and further described as follows: The island of Afognak and the adjacent islands which were set apart by proclamation dated December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as the "Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve", and also all of the public land lying within a line beginning at the southern extremity of Cape Suckling (1); thence due north, along the former boundary of the Chugach National Forest, to a point (2) situated due east of the 39th mile post (3) of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway; thence due west to the said 39th mile post (3); thence in a northwesterly direction to a point (4) one statute mile inland, and due south from the point at which the meridian of longitude $146^{\circ} 30'$ West from Greenwich intersects high tide line on the south shore of Valdez Arm; thence due west to a point (5) in longitude $147^{\circ} 30'$ West; thence due north to a point (6) in longitude $147^{\circ} 30'$ West, and in latitude $61^{\circ} 10'$ North; thence due west to a point (7) due north of Point Doran; thence due south to Point Doran (8); thence due west to a point (9) in longitude $149^{\circ} 30'$ West; thence due north to a point (10) in longitude $149^{\circ} 30'$ West, and in latitude $61^{\circ} 20'$ North; thence due east to a point (11) in latitude $61^{\circ} 20'$ North, and in longitude 149° West; thence in a northeasterly direction to the head of Knik River at the foot of Knik Glacier (12); thence down the south bank of Knik River and southwesterly along the eastern shore of Knik Arm, at high tide line, to Point Campbell (13); thence in a southwesterly direction directly to Point Possession (14); thence following the eastern shore of Cook Inlet and the northern shore of Kachemak Bay, at high tide line, to the head of said Kachemak Bay and the thread of the most northerly mouth of Fox River (15); thence up Fox River, following the thread of the stream, to a point which is three statute miles inland in a direct line from high tide line at the said most northerly mouth of Fox River (16); thence successively in a general southwesterly, northwesterly, northeasterly, and northwesterly direction parallel with high tide line along the north shore of Kachemak Bay and the eastern shore of Cook Inlet at a distance of three statute miles, inland, to a point (17) in latitude $60^{\circ} 43'$ North due east from the triangulation point established on East Foreland by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; thence due east to a point (18) due north of the junction of Russian River with the Kenai River; thence due south to the junction (19) of Russian River with the Kenai River; thence up Russian River following the thread of the stream to the head of Upper Russian Lake (20); thence across the divide directly to the junction of Moose Creek with Resurrection River (21); thence down Resurrection River, following the thread of the stream, to a point (22) due west of the 6th mile post (23) of the Alaska Central Railway; thence due east to the said 6th mile post (23); thence due east to a point (24) five miles distant from the said 6th mile post of the Alaska Central Railway; thence in a general northerly and northeasterly direction, parallel to the said Alaska Central Railway at a distance of five miles therefrom, to a point (25) in latitude $60^{\circ} 42'$ North; thence due east to a point (26) in longitude $148^{\circ} 47'$ West; thence due south to a point (27) in latitude $60^{\circ} 25'$ North; thence due east to a point (28) due north of the head of Puget Bay (29); thence due south to the head of Puget Bay (29); thence in a general southeasterly direction following the eastern shore of Puget Bay at high tide line to Cape Puget (30); thence in an easterly direction directly to Point Elrington (31); thence in a southeasterly direction directly to Cape Cleare (32); thence in a northeasterly

Description.

Vol. 27, p. 1052.

direction along the eastern shore of Montague Island at high tide line to Zaikof Point (33); thence in a southeasterly direction directly to Cape Hinchinbrook (34); thence in a general northeasterly direction along the south shore of Hinchinbrook Island at high tide line to Hook Point (35); thence in a southeasterly direction directly to the north end of Wingham Island (36); thence in a southeasterly direction directly to the western extremity of Okalee Spit (37); thence in a southeasterly direction directly to the southern extremity of Cape Suckling (1), the place of beginning, and embracing all islands within said description. All latitudes and longitudes employed in defining these boundaries are referred to the Valdez Datum established by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Areas excluded.

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation the several areas contained within boundaries formed by circles described with a radius of a mile, each, from the centers of the following named towns and settlements, to wit: Cordova (formerly Eyak), Orca, Tatitlek, Ellamar, Kiniklik, Chenaga, Nuchek, and Latouche; and also the areas heretofore excluded by Executive Orders dated October twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, No. 1260, and June twenty-second, nineteen hundred and fifteen, No. 2216, and indicated upon the diagram forming a part hereof; and further excepting certain areas hereby excluded around the towns of Hope, Kenai, Ninilchik, and Sunrise shown in detail upon the said diagram.

Treaty rights preserved.
Vol. 15, p. 539.

Provided, that this proclamation shall not be so construed as to deprive any person of any valid right possessed under the Treaty for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, concluded at Washington on the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or acquired under any act of Congress relating to the Territory of Alaska.

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 all of the lands hereby excluded from the Chugach National Forest 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 (38 Stat., 113), I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of then existing withdrawals or reservations, 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 thirty-fifth day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to entry and disposition under any and all of the public land laws applicable thereto.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time 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 of this proclamation until nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the thirty-fifth 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

Agricultural lands.
Vol. 34, p. 233.

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.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, 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 second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

August 23, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Italy 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;

War between Italy and Turkey. 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;

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.

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 bel-
ligerents.
Restriction 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 twenty-fourth 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 other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent

erent (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.

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

Strict neutrality to be maintained.

Observance of laws enjoined.

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-third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

August 25, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Datil National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the boundary of the Datil National Forest, New Mexico, should be changed by eliminating therefrom certain areas;

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 Datil National Forest are hereby changed to exclude therefrom the following areas, to wit: The northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section eighteen, township eight south, range eleven west, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Description.

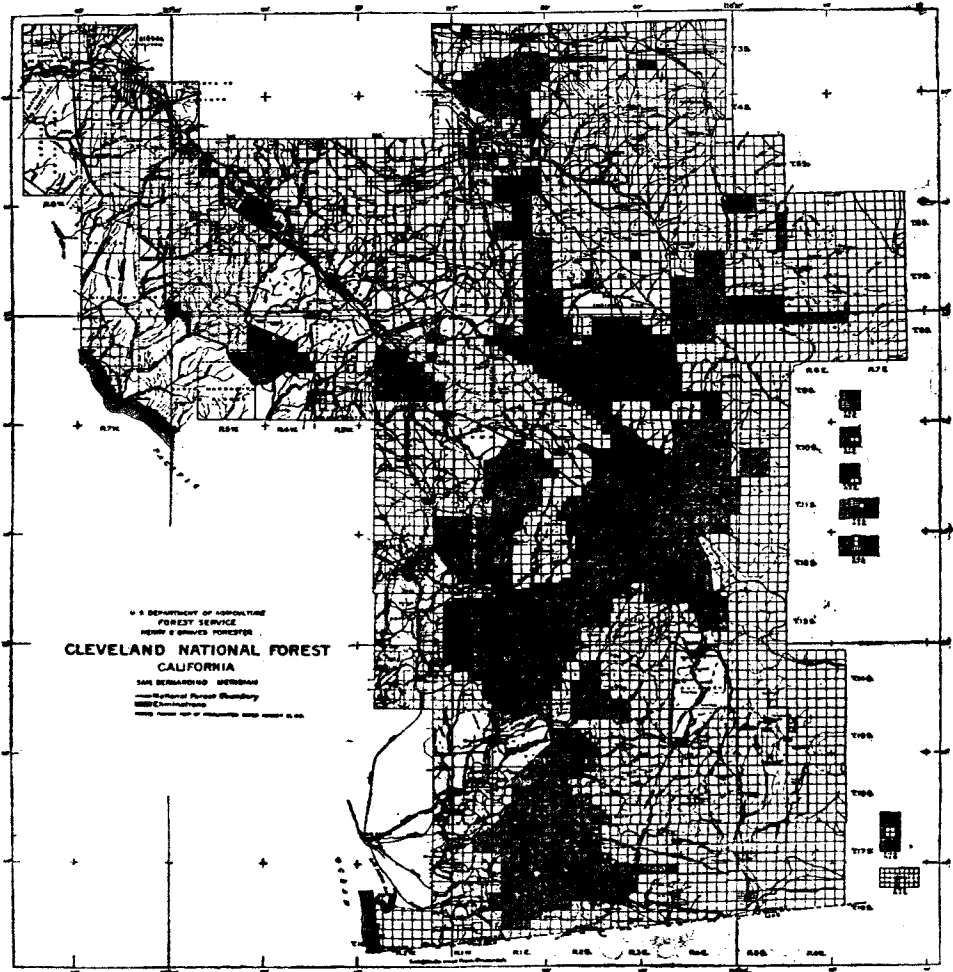
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAY'S FORESTER

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS
National Forest Boundary
Contour Interval
Scale: 1:50,000

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 31, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Cleveland National Forest, California, certain areas, and withdrawing a portion thereof for Mission Indian purposes, and by restoring the public lands subject to disposition in the remaining excluded areas 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";

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 Cleveland National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

And I do also proclaim that the South half of Section twenty (20), in Township three (3) South, Range one (1) East, San Bernardino Meridian, excluded from the Cleveland National Forest by this proclamation shall be and is hereby withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States and set aside for Mission Indian purposes.

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 the remaining 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 or reservations, shall be opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition, under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

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 sixty-third 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.

Cleveland National Forest, Cal. Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Area diminished.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Lands set aside for Mission Indians.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights.

Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

Area affected.

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

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 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

September 17, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.
Coal lands in, opened to surface homestead entry.
Vol. 36, p. 455; Vol. 38, p. 681.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress approved June 1, 1910 (36 Stat., 455), as amended by the Act approved August 3, 1914 (38 Stat., 681), I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that all the lands in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in North Dakota, which on account of their containing coal were reserved from allotment and other disposition under the aforesaid Act of June 1, 1910, and which, under the provisions of the aforesaid Act of August 3, 1914, have been classified as agricultural lands of the first class, agricultural lands of the second class and grazing lands shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws and of said Acts of Congress and be opened to settlement and entry and be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner and not otherwise: *Provided*, That patents issued for such lands shall contain a reservation to the United States of any coal that such lands may contain, to be held in trust for the Indians belonging to and having tribal rights on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, but any entryman shall have the right at any time before making final proof of his entry, or at the time of making such final proof, to a hearing for the purpose of disproving the classification as coal land of the land embraced in his entry, and if such land is shown not to be coal land a patent without reservation shall issue: *Provided further*, That homestead settlers may commute their entries under Section 2301 of the Revised Statutes by paying for the land entered at the appraised price.

Provision.
Reservation of coal.

Commutation allowed.
R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Registration of applications.

1. All persons qualified to make a homestead entry for said lands may, on and after October 18, 1915, and prior to and including October 30, 1915, but not thereafter, present to John McPhaul, Superintendent of the opening, in person, or to some person designated by him, at the cities of Minot, Bismarck or Plaza, North Dakota, 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.

2. Each application for registration must show the applicant's name, postoffice address, age, height and weight, and be sworn to by him at Minot, Bismarck or Plaza, North Dakota, before some notary public designated by the Superintendent.

Requirements.

3. Persons who were honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may present 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 applications must be sworn to and presented.

Applications from soldiers and sailors.

4. Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on November 4, 1915, at the said city of Minot, 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 the provisions of this Proclamation into effect, 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, 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 of these applicants.

Notice of successful applicants.

6. Beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. on May 1, 1916, 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 land office. During such period, he must file his homestead application at the land office, accompanying the same with the usual filing fees and commissions and in addition thereto one-fifth of the appraised value of the tract selected. To save expense incident to an additional trip to the land and to return to the land office, he may, following his selection, execute his homestead application for the tract selected within the land district and file same in the land office, where it will be held awaiting the payment of the fees and commissions and one-fifth of the appraised value of the land. In that event, the payment must be made within the ten days following the date of selection. Payments can be made only in cash, 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 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 land office within the ten days allowed, and where failure occurs in any instance where the application has been filed in the land office without payment, as herein provided for, the application will stand rejected without further action on the part of the local officers.

Selections, etc.

Initial payments.

Declaratory state-
ments.

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 payment of fees, commissions and purchase money as is required of other entrymen.

Subsequent pay-
ments.

The purchase money not required at the time of entry may be paid in five equal installments. These payments will become due at the end of two, three, four, five and six years after the date of entry, unless commutation proof is made. If such proof is made, all the unpaid installments must be paid at that time. Where three year proof is submitted, the entryman may make payment of the unpaid installments at that time or at any time before they become due and final certificate will issue, in the absence of objection, upon such payment being made. 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.

Restriction.

7. 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.

Forfeiture.

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 herein 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.

9. None of the lands opened to entry under this Proclamation shall become subject to settlement or entry prior to 9 o'clock a. m. on June 1, 1916, 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 9 o'clock a. m. on June 1, 1916, all of said lands which have not then been entered under the provisions of this Proclamation will become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the aforesaid Acts of Congress.

Disposal of lands not
entered, etc.

Regulations.

10. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry the provisions of this Proclamation and of the said Acts 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 seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
FRANK L. POLK
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

October 4, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION.

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.

Honolulu, Hawaii.
Preamble.
Vol. 30, p. 750.

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, the Congress of the United States has provided by the Act of April 30, 1900, chapter 339, section 91, that the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the said resolution may be taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President;

Vol. 31, p. 159.

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

Land 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 Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, 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:

Beginning at a point bearing $136^{\circ} 36' 46''$ true and distant 111.23 ft. from Fort Street Survey Monument, said monument being a copper bolt set in a 4'' cast iron pipe and located $72^{\circ} 50' 45''$ true and distant 6091.77 ft. from Punch Bowl Triangulation Station, thence by true azimuths and distances;

Description.

1. $138^{\circ} 25' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
2. $228^{\circ} 25' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
3. $318^{\circ} 25' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
4. $48^{\circ} 25' 0''$, 16.0 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 256 square feet.

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 October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

October 4, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Dinosaur National
Monument, Utah.
Preamble.

Whereas, in section twenty-six, township four south, range twenty-three east of the Salt Lake meridian, Utah, there is located an extraordinary deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Juratrias period, which are of great scientific interest and value, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.

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

Description.

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, do hereby set aside as the Dinosaur National Monument, the unsurveyed northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township four south, range twenty-three east, Salt Lake meridian, Utah, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Reserved from settle-
ment, etc.

While it appears that the lands embraced within this proposed reserve have heretofore been withdrawn as coal and phosphate lands, the creation of this monument will prevent the use of the lands for the purposes for which said withdrawals were made. Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the fossil remains contained within the deposits hereby reserved and declared to be a National Monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of this monument by 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 fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

October 14, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Kansas National
Forest, Kans.
Preamble.

WHEREAS the public lands within the Kansas National Forest, in the State of Kansas, will not be required for experimental forest purposes after November thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by abolishing said reservation thereafter, and by withdrawing the public lands in certain areas therein as hereinafter provided, and by restoring the remaining public lands in such reservation 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";

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Existence discon-
tinued.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

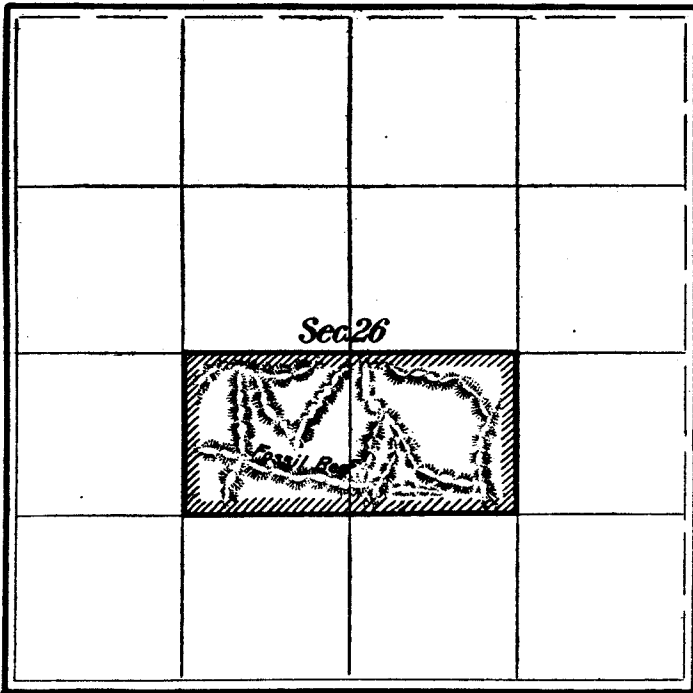
Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appro-

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

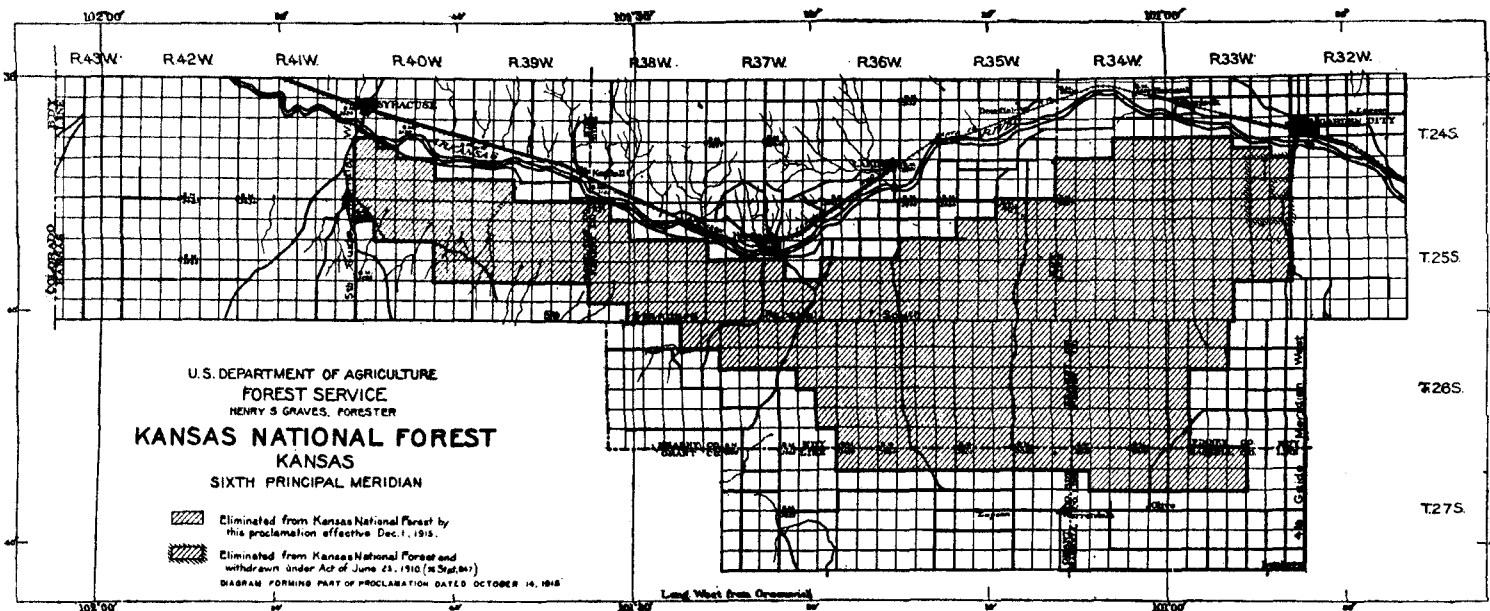
UTAH

Embracing the NW.4 of the SE.4 and the NE.4 of the SW.4 of Sec. 26, (Unsurveyed) in T. 4 S., R. 23 E., Salt Lake Mer.

/////// Monument Boundary



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Clay Tallman, Commissioner



priations 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 Kansas National Forest, the boundaries of which are shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, shall be discontinued and cease to exist on December 1, 1915;

And I do also proclaim that under authority of the Act of Congress approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat., 847), entitled "An Act To authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases", as amended by the Act approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (37 Stat., 497), the public lands in the following described areas are hereby temporarily withdrawn for classification and pending consideration by Congress of proposed legislation to set such lands apart as a game refuge, such withdrawal to be effective on the termination of the National Forest: In Township twenty-four (24) South, Range thirty-three (33) West, Sections twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), and thirty-five (35); and in Township twenty-five (25) South, Range thirty-three (33) West, Sections one (1) and two (2);

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 a period of sixty days from and including December 1, 1915, the remaining public lands subject to disposition in the area theretofore constituting the Kansas National Forest should be disposed of to actual settlers only under the general provisions of the homestead laws and of the Act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to provide for an enlarged homestead," and acts amendatory, as extended to the State of Kansas by the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and fifteen (38 Stat., 953), and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid act of September 30, 1913, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of then existing withdrawals, shall from and including December 1, 1915, until and including January 29, 1916, be entered, settled upon and occupied in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. The lands shall be disposed of in units and fractional units. 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 320 acres and a fractional unit if it makes less than that area.

2. On and after November 1, 1915, any person who is qualified to make entry or additional entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws or of the said act of February 19, 1909, may execute and present an application to make entry thereunder, or any person who is qualified to make entry under such laws and entitled to the benefits of Sections 2304, 2305 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States may file a declaratory statement, for 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 320 acres and conforms to the requirements of said act of February 19, 1909, and in the case of applications to make additional homestead entry the land applied for should not exceed the additional area the applicant is entitled to enter and where so required should be contiguous to the land previously entered. No applicant will be permitted to omit any unentered part of a unit or fractional unit for the purpose of including therein a part of another or different unit or fractional unit. The applicant may, if he desires to enter less than 320 acres, apply for any legal subdivision or subdivisions, compact in form, of a unit or fractional unit. Where entries have been made

Area for prospective game refuge.
Vol. 36, p. 847.

Vol. 37, p. 497.

Description.

Excluded lands restored to homestead settlement.

Vol. 35, p. 639; Vol. 36, p. 532; Vol. 37, p. 666; Vol. 38, p. 956.
Vol. 38, p. 953.

Units of entries.

Applications for homestead entries.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, 2307, p. 422.

for portions of units or fractional units the fractions remaining may be embraced in a single entry if it conforms to the requirements of said act of February 19, 1909. Persons owning and occupying less than 320 acres acquired under the provisions of the homestead laws or having unperfected homestead entries for less than 320 acres within the area affected by this Proclamation have an equal right with other applicants to secure the additional area to which they are entitled.

Requirements.

3. Applications to enter may be executed before the Register and Receiver of the United States land office for the district in which the lands are situated at Dodge City, Kansas, or before a United States Commissioner, or a judge or a clerk of a court of record in the county in which the land is situated, or before any such officer outside the county and in the land district who is nearest or most accessible to the land. The agent's affidavit to each declaratory statement filed by agent must be sworn to by the agent before one of such officers on or after November 1, 1915, but the power of attorney appointing the agent may be sworn to by the declarant on or after the date hereof before any officer in the United States having a seal and authority to administer oaths. After applications have been so sworn to, they must be presented to the Register and Receiver at Dodge City, Kansas, accompanied by the required fees and commissions. Applicants may present the applications in person, by mail, or otherwise. No person shall be permitted to present more than one application in his own behalf.

Fees.

4. Each application to make entry must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 if the area applied for is less than 81 acres, or \$10 if 81 acres or more, and commissions at the rate of \$0.02½ for each acre applied for outside the limits of the railroad grant, or \$0.05 for each acre applied for within such limits, and each declaratory statement must be accompanied by a fee of \$2.

Disposition of applications.

5. All applications to make homestead or additional homestead entry and declaratory statements received by the Register and Receiver of the United States land office at Dodge City on or after November 1, 1915, and on or before November 26, 1915, will be treated as filed simultaneously, and where there is no conflict such applications and statements, if in proper form and accompanied by the required payment, will be allowed on December 1, 1915. In case of conflicting applications and only one of the applicants alleges settlement initiated prior to the reservation and since maintained, his application shall be allowed and the others rejected. If two or more conflicting applications are received, each containing allegations of such prior settlement, a hearing shall be ordered to determine the priority of right and it shall be restricted to those alleging such right.

Conflicting applications.

Where there are applications or statements conflicting in whole or in part, in which no one of the several applicants claims such prior settlement, the rights of the respective applicants will be determined by a public drawing to be conducted by the Register and Receiver at the United States land office at Dodge City, Kansas, beginning at ten o'clock a. m. on December 1, 1915. The names of the persons who presented the conflicting applications and statements will be written on cards and these cards shall be placed in envelopes upon which there are no distinctive or identifying marks. These envelopes shall be thoroughly and impartially mixed, and, after being mixed, shall be drawn one at a time by some disinterested person. As the envelopes are drawn the cards shall be removed, numbered beginning with number one, and fastened to the applications of the proper persons, which shall be the order in which the applications and statements shall be acted upon and disposed of. If homestead application or declaratory statement can not be allowed for any part of the land

Drawings.

Action on applications.

applied for, it shall be rejected. If it may be allowed for part of, but not all, the land applied for, the applicant or the declarant through his agent shall be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to notify the Register and Receiver what disposition to make thereof. During such time, he may request that the application or statement be allowed for the land not in conflict and rejected as to the land in conflict, or that it be rejected as to all the land applied for; or he may apply to have the application or statement amended to include other land which is subject to entry and to inclusion in his application or statement, provided he is the prior applicant. If it is determined by the drawing that a declaratory statement shall be acted upon and disposed of before a homestead application for the same land, the homestead applicant shall be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to advise the Register and Receiver whether to allow the application subject to the declaratory statement, or to reject the same. If an applicant, or a declarant or his agent, in such cases fails to notify the Register and Receiver within the time allowed what disposition to make of the application or statement, it will be rejected as to all the land applied for. Homestead applications and declaratory statements presented after November 26, 1915, will be received and noted in the order of their filing, and will be acted upon and disposed of in the usual manner after all such applications and statements presented on or before that date have been acted upon and disposed of.

6. Persons having valid subsisting rights to enter any portion of the lands to be opened under this Proclamation may file their applications on and after November 1, 1915, and should make such applications as promptly after such date as they can conveniently do so.

7. None of the lands to be opened under this Proclamation shall become subject to settlement and entry from and including December 1, 1915, until and including January 29, 1916, except in the manner prescribed herein, and all persons are admonished not to make settlement during such period on lands not covered by filings or entries made by them under this Proclamation; Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to making entry thereof when the lands shall become subject thereto in accordance herewith. At nine o'clock a. m. on January 31, 1916, 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.

8. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make and prescribe such 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 fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifteen and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
 ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

Subsisting rights.

Time of opening.

Examinations allowed.

Disposal of lands not entered, etc.

Regulations.

October 19, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Export of arms, etc.
Preamble.
Vol. 37, p. 630.

WHEREAS, a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 14th, 1912, reads and provides as follows:—"That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress";

And whereas, it is provided by Section II of the said Joint Resolution, "That any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such a proclamation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both";

Declaration of ex-
istence of domestic violence
in Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exist in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to Mexico, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

Warning against il-
legal shipment of
arms, etc., thereto.Officers to enforce
laws.

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 October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

October 20, 1915.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Thanksgiving Day,
1915.
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.

Another year of peace has been vouchsafed us; another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and to mankind but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities thrust upon us by a war which has involved almost the whole of Europe.

We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have had to deal; and while we have asserted rights we have been able also to perform duties and exercise privileges of succour and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the offices of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service. Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crisis has been increased, by a gracious Providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movements of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible; and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play in a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distresses and disasters. The extraordinary circumstances of such a time have done much to quicken our national consciousness and deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexity have come firmer counsels of policy and clearer perceptions of the essential welfare of the nation. We have prospered while other peoples were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

Now, **THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON**, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday the twenty-fifth 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.

Thursday, November 25, 1915, appointed as a day of general thanksgiving.

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 October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

November 11, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between France, Great Britain, Italy and Servia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other; 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 Bulgaria and France, Great Britain, Italy, and Servia. 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;

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. 1099-1091.

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

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

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of any 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 any 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 any of the belligerents 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 any 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 any of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of any, 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 any 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 eleventh 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, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave 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

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

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 eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 30, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States, and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon, about eight miles southeast of the city of Flagstaff, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument;

Walnut Canyon 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 approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities" do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set aside as the Walnut Canyon National Monument, all those certain tracts of land, in the State of Arizona, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

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

The southwest quarter of section twenty-five, the south half of section twenty-six, the north half of section thirty-five, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-one north, range eight east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Description.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Coconino National Forest, but the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Coconino National Forest. Use maintained. Vol. 36, p. 2708.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy, any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle on 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 thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President,
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

December 18, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received from the Senate of the United States a Resolution, passed December 17, 1915, reading as follows:

Distress in Poland. Preamble

"WHEREAS, the attention of the people of the United States has been from time to time directed to the appalling situation in Poland, where practically the entire population today is homeless, and where men, women, and children are perishing by the thousands for lack of shelter, clothing, and food,

Resolution of the Senate.

AND WHEREAS, the people of the United States have demonstrated their sympathy for the suffering people on all sides in the great European war by their splendid and successful charitable work in Belgium, Servia, and other places; and feeling that the American people would quickly respond to an appeal for help in Poland, once the tragedy of the situation there is brought home to them,

Be it Resolved, That, appreciating the suffering of that stricken people, it is suggested that the President of the United States set aside a day in the forthcoming holiday season upon which day a direct appeal to the sympathy of all American citizens shall be made, and an opportunity shall be given for all to contribute to a much needed holiday fund for relief in Poland."

AND WHEREAS, I feel confident that the people of the United States, during this holiday season, will be moved to aid a people stricken by war, famine and disease;

January 1, 1916, designated a day to contribute aid to suffering Polish people.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim January 1, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Polish people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

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 December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

January 11, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Destitute Jews
abroad.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, I have received from the Senate of the United States a Resolution, passed January 6, 1916, reading as follows:

Resolution of the
Senate.

"Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are nine millions of Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That, in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these nine millions of Jews are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones."

AND WHEREAS, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid the war-stricken people of a race which has given to the United States so many worthy citizens;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim January 27, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Jewish people.

January 27, 1916, designated a day to contribute aid to stricken Jewish people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

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 eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

January 17, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has provided by Act of August 18, 1856 (11 U. S. Statutes at Large, page 119; Secs. 5570 to 5578 U. S. Revised Statutes), that whenever any citizen of the United States, after the passage of the Act, discovers a deposit of guano on any island, rock, or key, not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government and shall take peaceable possession thereof and occupy the same, the island, rock, or key may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be considered as appertaining to the United States.

Navassa Island, W. I. Preamble. Vol. 11, p. 118. R. S. secs. 5570-5578, pp. 1080, 1081.

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to the foregoing Act of Congress, the Island of Navassa is now under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any other Government.

Vol. 38, p. 224.

AND WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States by the Act of October 22, 1913, (38 U. S. Statutes at Large, page 224), has made an appropriation for the construction of a light station on the Island of Navassa.

NOW, THEREFORE I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that the said Island of Navassa in the West Indies be and the same is hereby reserved for lighthouse purposes, such reservation being deemed necessary in the public interests, subject to such legislative action as the Congress of the United States may take with respect thereto.

Declared a lighthouse reservation.

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 January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State

February 11, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bandelier National
Monument, N. Mex.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States, within the Santa Fe National Forest, in the State of New Mexico, are of unusual ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument;

National Monument,
New Mexico.
Vol. 34, p. 225.

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 approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, all the tracts of land, in the State of New Mexico, shown as the Bandelier National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Santa Fe National
Forest.
Use retained.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Santa Fe National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Reserved from set-
tlement, etc.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by 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 eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

February 11, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION

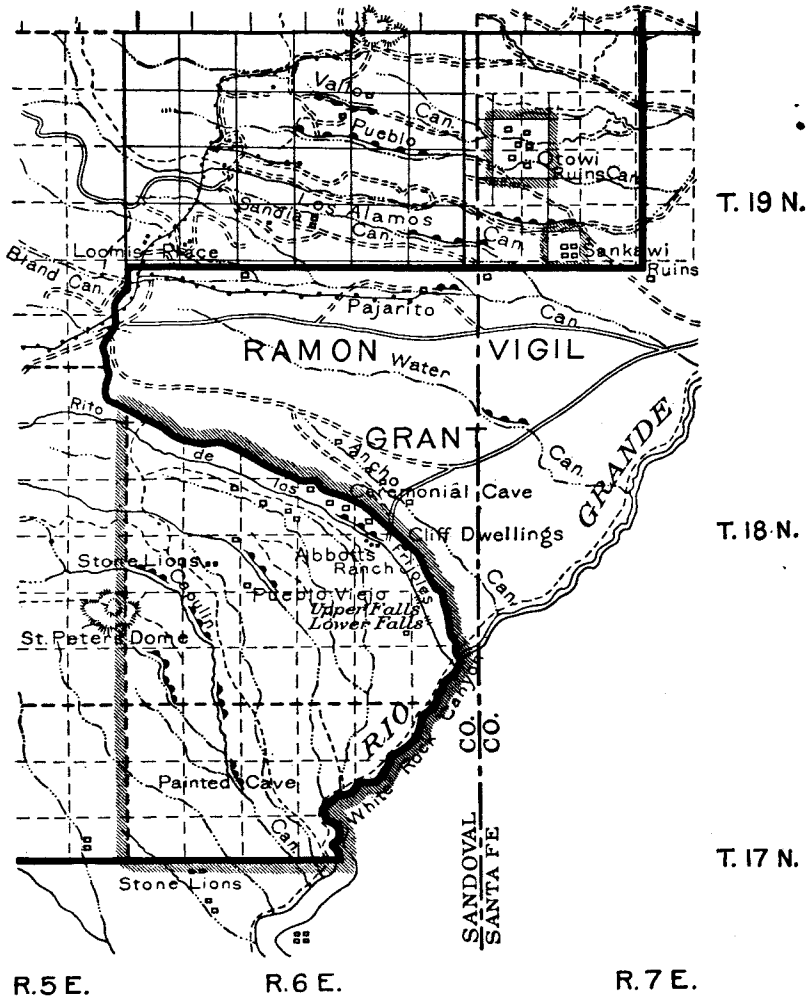
Natural Bridges National
Monument, Utah.
Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 2183.

WHEREAS, the Natural Bridges National Monument, embracing three extraordinary natural bridges, together with forty acres of land around each bridge, was created by proclamation of the President, dated April 16, 1908, and

WHEREAS, at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges, nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs, also hereby reserved, with reference to the public surveys, the same being many miles from surveyed land, and

WHEREAS, the three several tracts embraced within this monument reservation have been resurveyed and relocated with reference to the recently established corner of the public land surveys, to the end that their location has been definitely fixed.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

WITHIN THE
 SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST
 NEW MEXICO





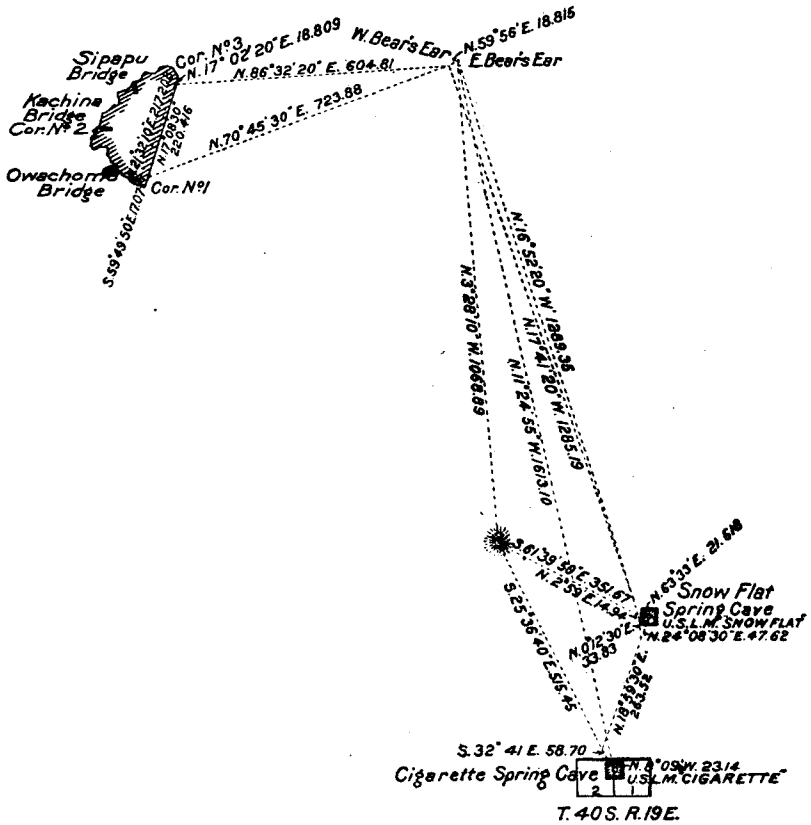
- NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
-  NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY
 -  NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 -  PUEBLO RUINS
 -  CLIFF DWELLINGS

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED FEB. 11, 1916.

THIRD PROCLAMATION
**NATURAL BRIDGES
 NATIONAL MONUMENT**

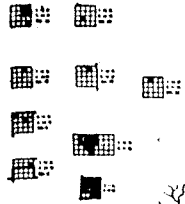
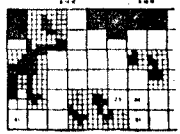
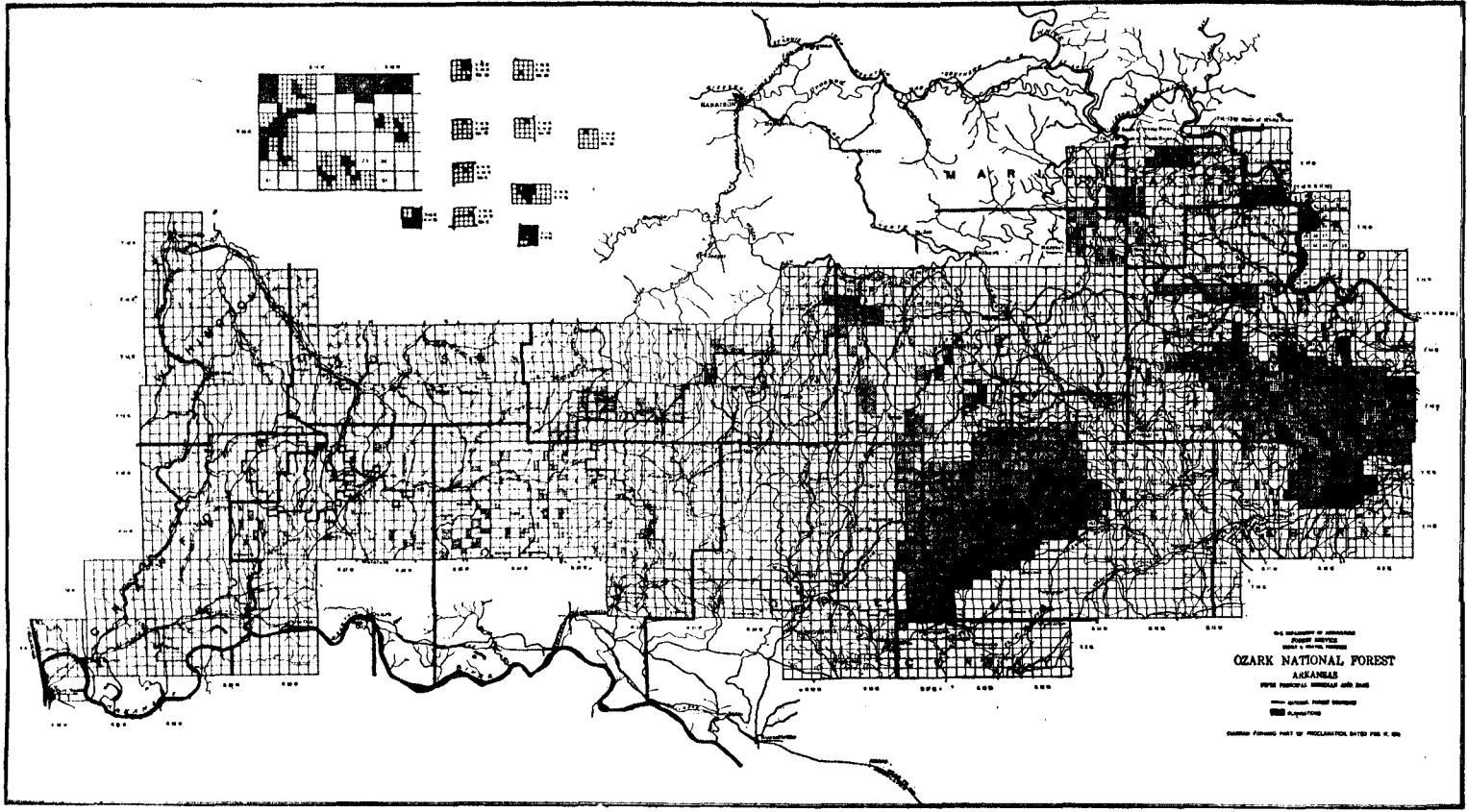
*Embracing a Sub Triangular tract, one small tract
 in unsurveyed area and one tract in Secs. 1 and 2,
 T. 40 S. R. 19 E. Salt Lake Meridian.*

UTAH



Monument Boundary

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Franklin K. Lane, Secretary
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 Clay Tallman, Commissioner



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
OZARK NATIONAL FOREST
 ARKANSAS
 WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST AND
 WHITE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST
 1934
 (PARTIAL FORMER PART OF RECREATION, DATED FEB. 10, 1934)

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of Section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do hereby set aside as the Natural Bridges National Monument, subject to any valid existing right, one surveyed sub-triangular tract of land in unsurveyed townships thirty-six and thirty-seven south, range seventeen, containing about two thousand four hundred and twenty acres, and embracing said natural bridges and principal historic ruins, and two smaller square tracts embracing the cave springs and containing one hundred and sixty acres each, located, one in sections one and two, township forty south, range nineteen, and one in unsurveyed townships thirty-nine south, ranges nineteen and twenty, all east of the Salt Lake meridian, Utah, and shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

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

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any of the objects hereby declared to be a National Monument, nor to settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said Monument by this proclamation.

Reserved from set-
tlement, 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 eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 17, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, certain areas, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Ozark National For-
est, Ark.
Preamble.

Vol. 38, 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 Ozark 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 opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but

Excluded lands re-
stored to settlement.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time of opening.

not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition, under any public-land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the ninety-first day after said date.

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 of this proclamation until nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third 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 thereafter to 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.

Agricultural lands.
Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, 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 seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

February 23, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Arkansas National Forest, Ark. Preamble.

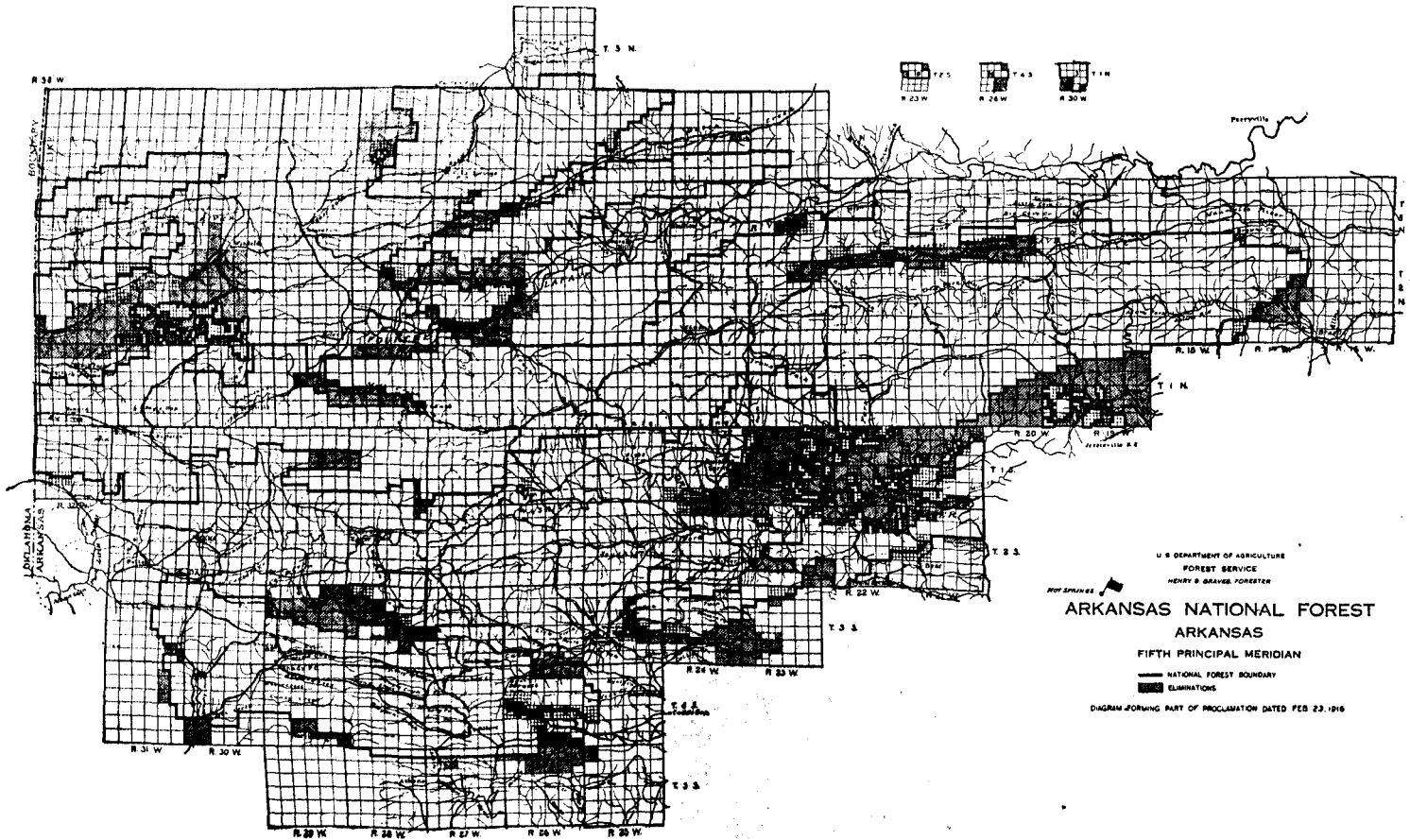
WHEREAS an Executive Order dated April twenty-first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, modified the boundaries of the Arkansas National Forest by excluding the therein described lands; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by further modifying the boundaries of the Arkansas National Forest by eliminating therefrom certain areas, in the State of Arkansas, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Area diminished.
Vol. 30, p. 34.

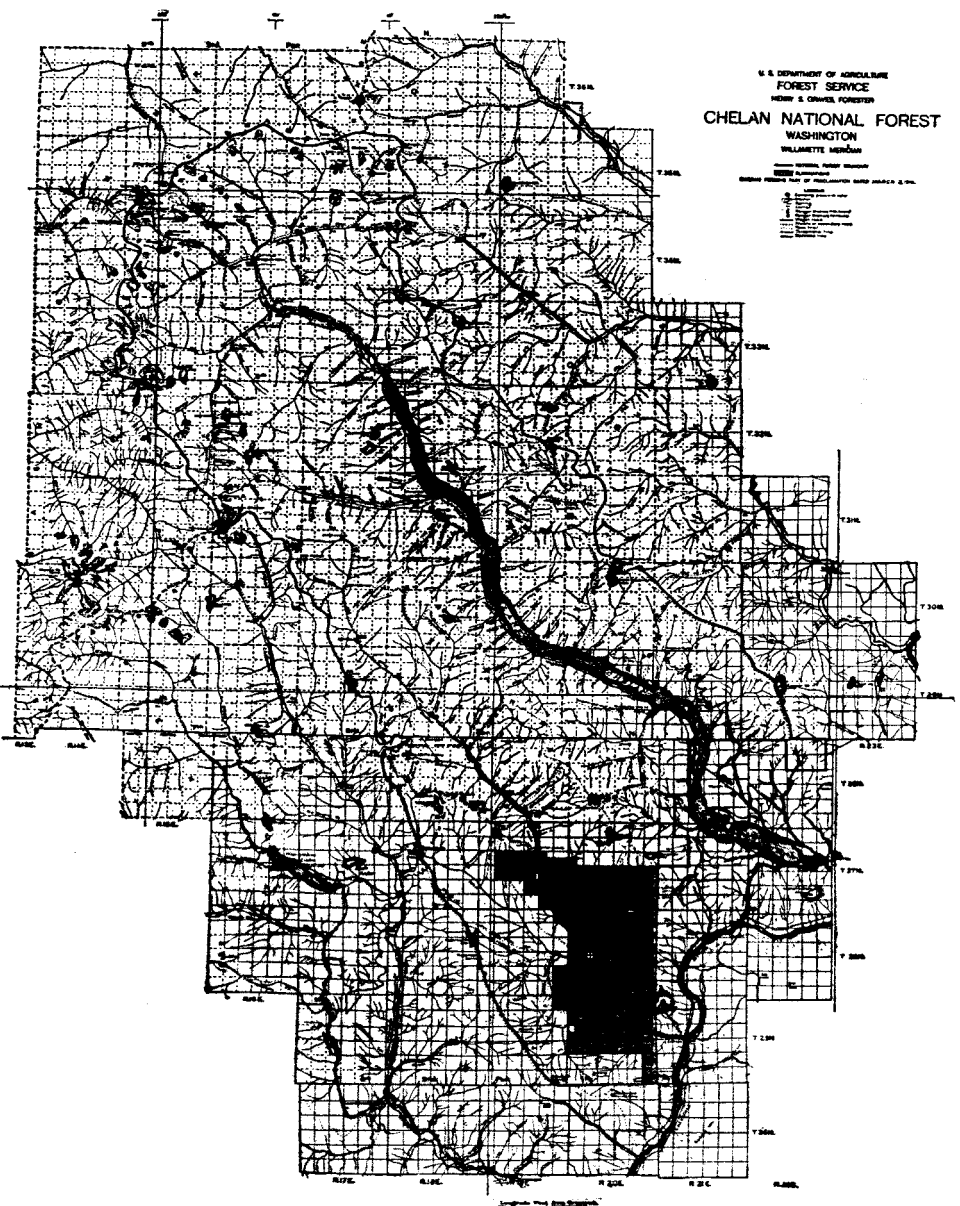
Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government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



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVEL, FORESTER
CHELAN NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Scale 1:50,000
Horizontal Accuracy ± 10 Feet
Vertical Accuracy ± 10 Feet

- 1. Contour Interval 20 Feet
- 2. Contour Interval 100 Feet
- 3. Contour Interval 200 Feet
- 4. Contour Interval 500 Feet
- 5. Contour Interval 1000 Feet
- 6. Contour Interval 2000 Feet
- 7. Contour Interval 5000 Feet
- 8. Contour Interval 10000 Feet
- 9. Contour Interval 20000 Feet
- 10. Contour Interval 50000 Feet
- 11. Contour Interval 100000 Feet
- 12. Contour Interval 200000 Feet
- 13. Contour Interval 500000 Feet
- 14. Contour Interval 1000000 Feet
- 15. Contour Interval 2000000 Feet
- 16. Contour Interval 5000000 Feet
- 17. Contour Interval 10000000 Feet
- 18. Contour Interval 20000000 Feet
- 19. Contour Interval 50000000 Feet
- 20. Contour Interval 100000000 Feet



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 opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition, under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 thereafter to 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.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, 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 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 2, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Chelan National Forest, Washington, certain areas, and withdrawing a portion thereof for classification, and by restoring the public lands subject to disposition in the remaining excluded areas in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Chelan National Forest, Wash. Preamble.

Vol. 38, 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-

Area diminished. Vol. 34, p. 36.

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 Chelan National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Lands withdrawn for power value classification.

And I do also proclaim that the following described lands excluded from the Chelan National Forest by this proclamation are hereby temporarily withdrawn under authority of 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 as to the power value thereof:

In T. 26 N., R. 19 E., SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1;

In T. 27 N., R. 19 E., E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26;

In T. 25 N., R. 20 E., Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 24;

In T. 26 N., R. 20 E., NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 6, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34;

Willamette Meridian.

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 all of the remaining 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 or reservations, shall be opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time 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 of this proclamation until nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third 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 thereafter to 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.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any land not immediately heretofore embraced in a national forest nor to exclude

any land except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed.

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 second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six-
 [SEAL.] teen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
 ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 6, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

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.

Lahaina, Hawaii.
 Preamble.
 Vol. 30, p. 750.

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, the Congress of the United States has provided by the Act of April 30, 1900, chapter 339, section 91, that the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the said resolution may be taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President;

Vol. 31, p. 159.

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary in the public interests that a certain piece and parcel of land situated at Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, 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 Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, 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:

Land reserved for
 lighthouse purposes.

Beginning at a point bearing 127° 08' 36" true and distant 19,130.3 feet from Territorial Triangulation Station "Launiupoko", thence by true azimuths and distances, as follows:

Description.

1. 56° 53' 0", 17.0 feet to a point, thence
2. 151° 33' 0", 25.0 feet to a point, thence
3. 236° 53' 0", 17.0 feet to a point, thence
4. 331° 33' 0", 25.0 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 424 square feet.

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 March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

March 13, 1916.

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

War between Germany and Portugal.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and Portugal;

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 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. (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 thirteenth of March, 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 other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave 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

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

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.

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.

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 March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 15, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the act of Congress approved October twentieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act To provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", provides that the President of the United States shall designate and reserve from use, location, sale, lease or disposition not exceeding 7,680 acres of coal-bearing lands in the Matanuska field and not exceeding 5,120 acres of coal-bearing lands in the Bering River field, in Alaska, prior to the offering of the unreserved lands for coal leasing in said fields;

Alaska coal lands. Preamble. Vol. 38, p. 742.

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of said statute, do hereby designate and reserve from use, location, sale, lease or disposition the following described land in the Territory of Alaska, to wit:

Lands reserved from leases, etc. Description.

MATANUSKA FIELD.

Matanuska field.

Seward Base and Meridian

- (1) T. 19 N., R. 6 E.: N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4;
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5;
T. 20 N., R. 6 E.: Lot 6 and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31;
Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32;
Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33,
containing 1,446.17 acres.
- (2) T. 20 N., R. 5 E.: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 20;
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21;
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22;
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27;
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28;
E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29,
containing 1,880 acres.

Bering River field.

BERING RIVER FIELD.

Copper River Base and Meridian

- (3) T. 16 S., R. 8 E.: Secs. 23 and 24,
containing 1,280 acres.
- (4) T. 16 S., R. 8 E.: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33;
T. 17 S., R. 8 E.: N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3;
all of Sec. 4;
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5;
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8;
N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9,
containing 1,520 acres.
- (5) T. 17 S., R. 7 E.: Lot 3 and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8;
Lots 1 and 2, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9;
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16;
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17;
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and
lots 3 and 4 Sec. 18,
containing 1,556.98 acres.

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 fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK

Acting Secretary of State.

April 3, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Alamo National Forest, N. Mex.
Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 2239.

WHEREAS an Executive Order dated February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, excluded from the Alamo National Forest those parts of the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation included therein by proclamation of March second, nineteen hundred and nine; and

Vol. 38, p. 113.

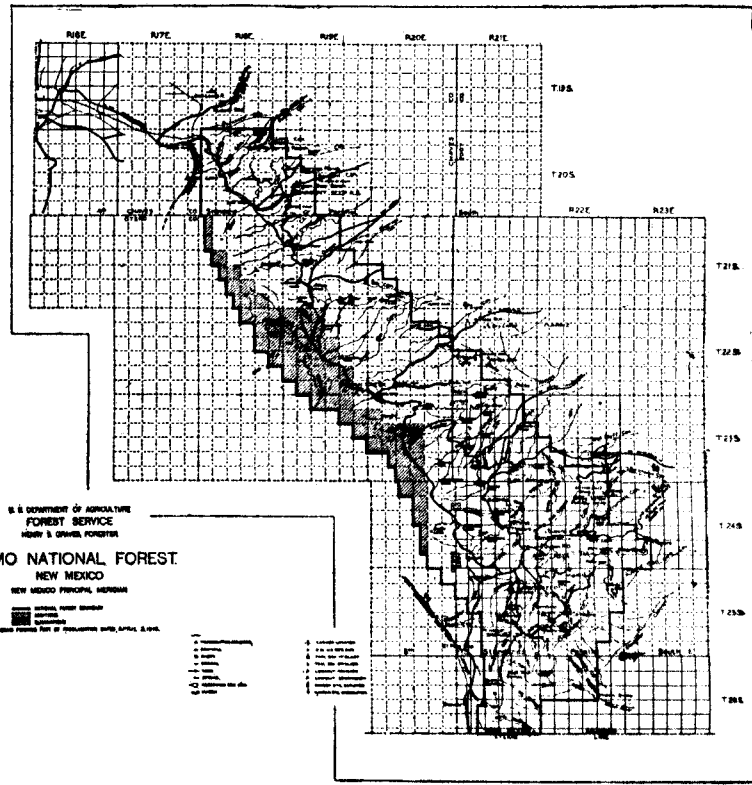
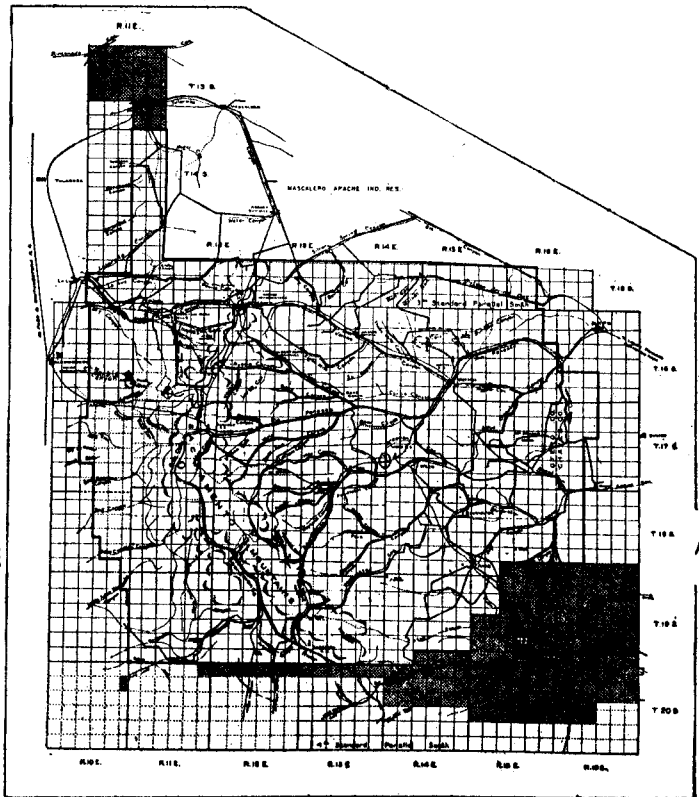
WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands to the Alamo National Forest, within the State of New Mexico, and by eliminating certain areas and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred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

Area modified.

Vol. 26, p. 1095.

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 Alamo National Forest are hereby

Vol. 30, p. 36.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HWY & GRAVEL FOREST
ALAMO NATIONAL FOREST.
 NEW MEXICO
 NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 MASCALERO APACHE RESERVATION
 SOURCE: FOREST SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE, 1930, 1940, 1950.

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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.

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 legal 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 all of the lands hereby excluded from the Alamo National Forest 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 (38 Stat., 113), I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened and become subject to settlement only under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation, and to entry and other disposition under any public land law applicable thereto at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 thereafter to 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.
Agricultural lands.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, 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 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

April 26, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Devils Lake Indian
Reservation, N. Dak.
Preamble.
Vol. 33, p. 319.

WHEREAS the Act of Congress authorizing the disposal of lands within the former Devils Lake Indian Reservation, North Dakota, approved April 27, 1904 (33 United States Statutes at Large, 319), among other things provides:

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 in his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining lands 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 interests concerned;

AND WHEREAS, in my judgment, no more of the land can be disposed of at said price; and it being believed that the remaining land can be most advantageously disposed of in the following manner;

Undisposed of lands
to be sold.

NOW therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and direct that all the land ceded by the said Act, not embraced in any valid, existing right initiated under the public land laws, shall be offered for sale under the supervision of the Superintendent of Opening and Sale of Indian Reservations, to the highest bidders, for cash, at not less than \$1.25 per acre. The sale will be held at Minot, North Dakota, commencing June 3, 1916.

Offering to bidders.

The lands shall be listed for sale in tracts embracing the northeast, northwest, southwest and southeast quarters of sections, unless parts of such subdivisions are not subject to sale, in which event all contiguous lands subject to sale in such quarter sections shall be listed as separate tracts. The lands shall be offered for sale as listed, unless the owners of adjacent lands request the offering of smaller subdivisions adjoining the lands so owned, in which event the Superintendent of the sale is authorized, in his discretion, to first offer such smaller subdivisions, and then offer the remaining land in such listed tracts.

Payment.

The successful bidder for each tract must pay the purchase price thereof to the Receiver of the Minot Land Office before 4.30 o'clock, p. m., on the next day following the date of sale on which the land office is open.

Resale on nonpay-
ment.

If any person fails to make payment on the day required for the land purchased, the land will be reoffered for sale and the person so defaulting will not thereafter be permitted to bid for or purchase any other tract.

No restrictions, etc.

No restriction will be made as to the number of tracts any person may purchase, and no showing will be required of purchasers as to age, citizenship or otherwise.

Conditions.

Bids may be made either in person or by agent, but will not be considered if received through the mail.

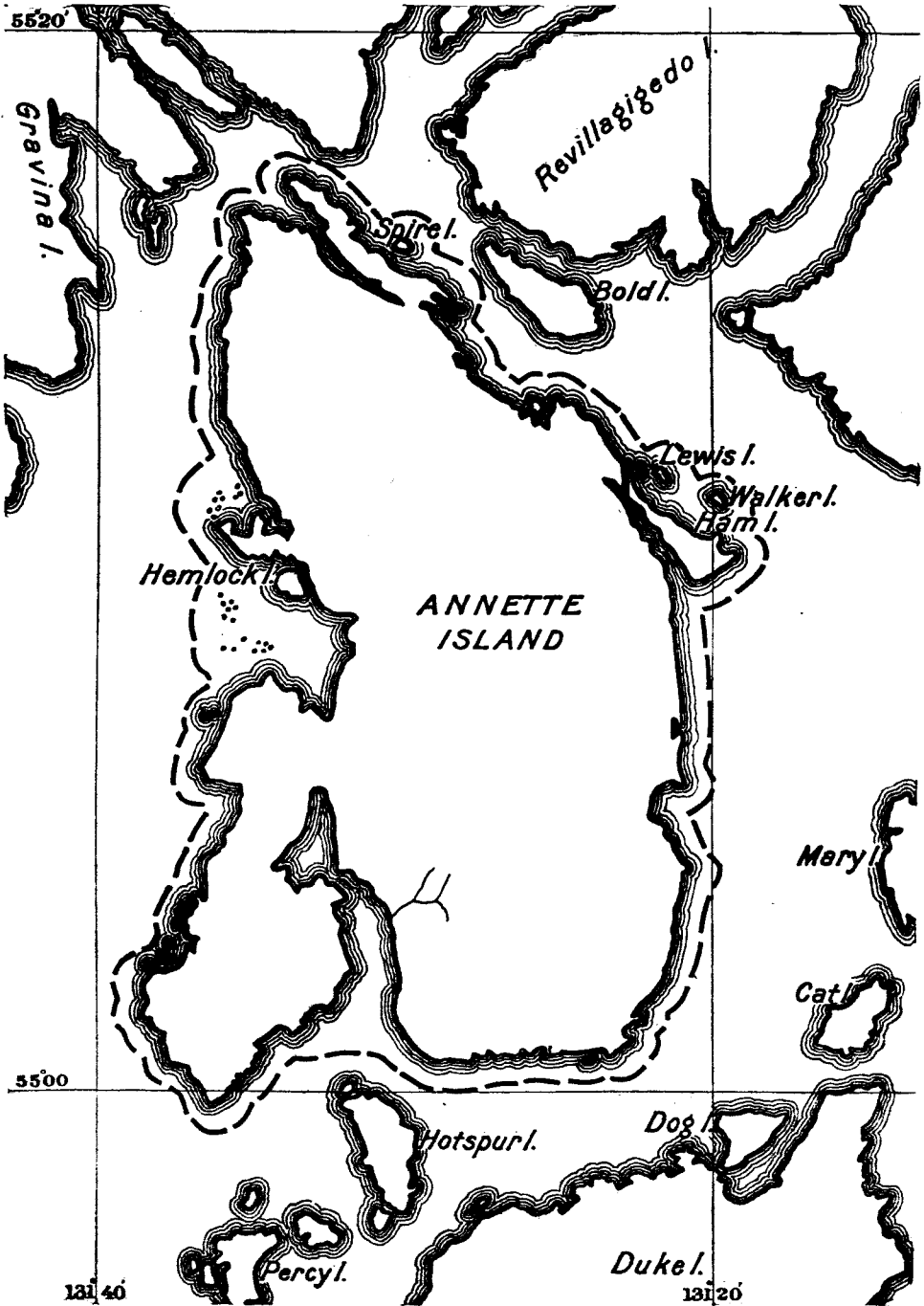
Rules, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of the sale may, as emergencies arise, make and prescribe such rules and regulations not in conflict herewith as the proper conducting of the sale may require; and the Superintendent may at any time suspend or indefinitely postpone the sale or adjourn it to such time or place as he may deem advisable; and he may reject any or all bids which in his opinion are less than the actual cash value at which any of the lands offered should be sold.

Warning against con-
spiracies, etc.

All persons are warned against entering into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy which will prevent any of said lands from

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERY RESERVE



selling advantageously, and all persons so offending will be prosecuted criminally under Section 2373 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

“Every person who, before or at the time of the public sale of any of the lands of the United States, bargains, contracts, or agrees, or attempts to bargain, contract, or agree with any other person, that the last-named person shall not bid upon or purchase the land so offered for sale, or any parcel thereof, or who by intimidation, combination, or unfair management, hinders, or prevents, or attempts to hinder or prevent, any person from bidding upon or purchasing any tract of land so offered for sale, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.”

Punishment for hindering, etc., sales.
R. S., sec. 2373, p. 434.
Vol. 35, p. 1099.

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-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixteen and [SEAL.] of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 28, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by section fifteen, of the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled “An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,” that “Until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in the Alexander Archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon’s entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior,” and

Annette Island Fishery Reserve, Alaska.
Preamble.
Vol. 26, p. 1101.

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to assisting the Metlakahtlans to self-support, has decided to place in operation a cannery on Annette Island; and

WHEREAS it is therefore necessary that the fishery in the waters contiguous to the hereinafter described group comprising the Annette Islands be reserved for the purpose of supplying fish and other aquatic products for said cannery;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the laws of the United States, do hereby make known and proclaim that the waters within three thousand feet from the shore lines at mean low tide of Annette Island, Ham Island, Walker Island, Lewis Island, Spire Island, Hemlock Island, and adjacent rocks and islets, located within the area segregated by the broken line upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation; also the bays of said islands, rocks, and islets, are hereby reserved for the benefit

Waters surrounding islands reserved for Metlakahtlans and other Alaskan natives.

of the Metlakahtlans and such other Alaskan natives as have joined them or may join them in residence on these islands, to be used by them under the general fisheries laws and regulations of the United States as administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

Unauthorized fishing prohibited.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to fish in or use any of the waters herein described or mentioned.

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 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

May 3, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION.

Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.
Unallotted irrigable, etc., lands in, opened to homestead entry.
Vol. 34, p. 80.

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 March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80) do hereby prescribe, proclaim, and make known, that all the non-mineral, unallotted and unreserved lands within the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, classified as irrigable lands, grazing lands, or arid lands, shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and of the said Act of Congress, and shall be opened to settlement and entry and settled upon, occupied, and entered only in the manner herein prescribed: *Provided*, That all lands classified as timber or mineral, all lands designated for irrigation by the Government, and all lands within the following townships and parts of townships shall not be disposed of under this proclamation:

Lands excepted.

Townships 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, range 35 east; township 30 north, range 31 east; township 31 north, range 30 east; north half of township 31 north, range 28 east; townships 32, 33, and 34 north, range 28 east; south half and south half of north half of township 33 north, range 27 east; and fractional part north and east of Lake Omache of township 32 north, range 27 east.

Time and places for registration.

1. A registration for the lands will be conducted at the cities of Spokane, Wenatchee, Colville, Wilbur, Republic and Omak, Washington, beginning July 5, and ending July 22, 1916, Sunday excepted, under the supervision of John McPhaul, Superintendent of the opening. Any person qualified to make entry under the general provisions of the homestead law may register.

Applications from soldiers and sailors.

2. Any person who was honorably discharged after at least ninety days' service in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection (or the widow or minor orphan children of such person) may register either in person or by agent. Other persons will not be permitted to register by agent. No person shall present more than one application in his own behalf and one as agent.

Others.

Requirements.

Each application for registration must show the applicant's name, postoffice address, age, height and weight, and must be inclosed in an envelope bearing no distinctive marks or any paper other than the application. No envelope shall contain more than one application.

3. Each applicant must himself sign and swear to his application on or after July 5, and not later than July 22, 1916, at Spokane, Wenatchee, Colville, Wilbur, Republic or Omak, Washington, before a notary public designated by the Superintendent: *Except* A soldier's or sailor's application and power of attorney appointing an agent may be signed and sworn to by the applicant at any time after the date hereof and prior to the close of the registration, but the agent must sign and swear to the application during the time, at one of the places and in the manner herein prescribed for the execution of other applications. After applications have been properly executed they must be delivered to the Superintendent or to some person designated by him to receive them.

Registration of applications.

4. Beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 27, 1916, at the said city of Spokane 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 presented, such number thereof as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this proclamation into effect, 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 were 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 of the lands.

Drawings.

5. A list of the successful applicants showing the number assigned to each 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 of these applicants.

Notice of successful applicants.

6. Beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m., on September 5, 1916, 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 select and enter the tracts they desire as follows: A map room will be established at such place as shall be decided upon by the Secretary of the Interior, where numbers assigned will be called in their numerical order. When an applicant's number is called, he must at once select the tract he desires to enter and will be allowed ten days following the date of selection within which to complete entry at the proper land office. During such period he must file a homestead application at the land office, accompanying the same with the usual filing fees and commissions and in addition thereto one-fifth of the appraised value of the tract selected. If the lands are in the Spokane, Washington, land district, entry must be made at the Spokane land office; if in the Waterville, Washington, land district, entry must be made at the Waterville land office. To save the expense incident to a trip to the land and to return to the land office, he may, following his selection, execute his homestead application for the tract selected within the land district and file same in the land office, where it will be held awaiting the payment of the fees and commissions and one-fifth of the appraised value of the land. In that event, the payment must be made within ten days following the date of selection. Payments can be made only in cash, 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 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 land office within the ten days allowed, and where failure occurs in any instance where the application has been filed in the land office without payment, as herein provided for, the application will stand rejected without further action on the part of the local officers.

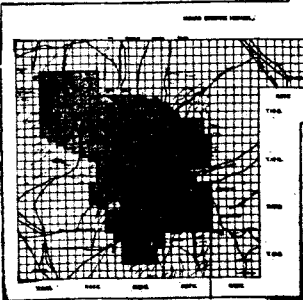
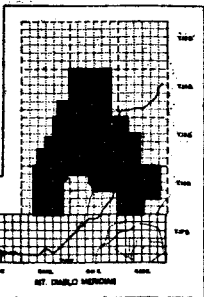
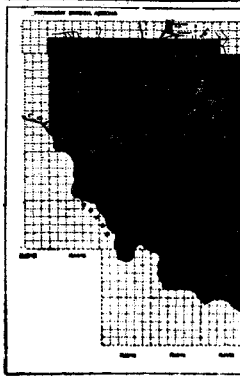
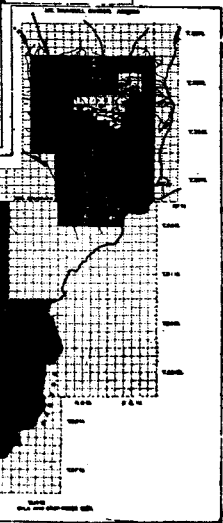
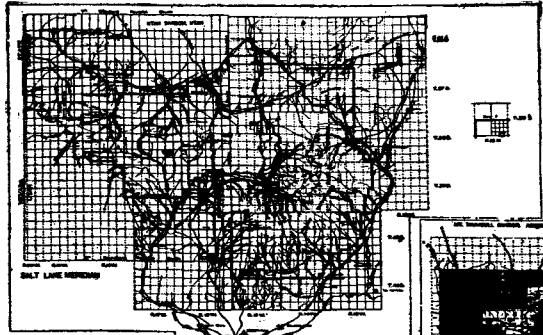
Presentations of applications to enter.

Selections, etc.

Payments of first fees, etc.

- Declaratory statements.** 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 payment of fees, commissions and purchase money as is required of other entrymen.
- Payments by installments.** The purchase money not required at the time of entry may be paid in five equal installments. These payments will become due at the end of one, two, three, four and five years after the date of entry, unless commutation proof is made. If such proof is made, all the unpaid installments must be paid at that time. Where three-year proof is submitted, the entryman may make payment of the unpaid installments at that time or at any time before they become due and final certificate will issue, in the absence of objection, upon such payment being made. 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.
- Restriction.** 7. No person will be permitted to select more than one tract, present more than one application to enter, or file more than one declaratory statement in his own behalf.
- Forfeiture.** 8. If any person fails to select the tract he desires to enter on the date assigned to him for that purpose, or if, having made such selection he fails to perfect it by making entry or filing and payments as herein 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.** 9. None of the lands opened to entry under this Proclamation will become subject to settlement or entry prior to 9 o'clock a. m. October 18, 1916, except in the manner prescribed herein; and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement before that time on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this Proclamation. All the said lands not then entered by persons assigned numbers hereunder, will, at that hour, become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the aforesaid Act of Congress.
- Undisposed of lands.**
- Regulations.** 10. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry the provisions of this Proclamation and of the said Act of Congress into full force and effect and is hereby authorized to prescribe the time when and the manner in which lands in any or all the townships temporarily withheld from disposal, as herein provided, may be opened to settlement and entry.
- 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 May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.
- WOODROW WILSON
- By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY A. GRAVEL, ASSISTANT
DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST
 NEVADA, UTAH, AND ARIZONA
 MT. CHARLO, SALT LAKE, AND GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIONS



CONTINENTAL FOREST SERVICE
 ESTABLISHED FROM FOREST SERVICE, DEPT.
 OF AGRICULTURE
 EXCEPT PORTION PART OF FOREST SERVICE AREA LEFT IN 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 10, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Dixie National Forest certain areas, within the State of Arizona, 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"; and

Dixie National Forest, Nev., Utah, and Ariz. Preamble.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

WHEREAS those portions of the Toiyabe National Forest formerly constituting the Moapa National Forest, in Nevada, and included within the Toiyabe National Forest July 1, 1915, should be transferred to and made a part of the Dixie National Forest;

Area modified.

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 Dixie National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to include the areas indicated thereon, in Nevada, immediately heretofore embraced within the Moapa Division of the Toiyabe National Forest and excluded therefrom by Executive Order which I have also signed this date.

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 the lands hereby excluded from the Dixie National Forest 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 (38 Stat., 113), I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened and become subject to settlement only under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation, and to entry and other disposition under any public land law applicable thereto at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 thereafter to going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become subject thereto in

Warning against trespassing prior to opening.

Agricultural lands. Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights. 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.

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 tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

May 30, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION.

Flag day. Celebration of anniversary of adopting United States flag.

My Fellow Countrymen: Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that seemed likely to draw us away from the happy traditions of united purpose and action of which we have been so proud. It has therefore seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the flag of the United States was adopted by the Congress as the emblem of the Union, and to suggest to you that it should this year and in the years to come be given special significance as a day of renewal and reminder, a day upon which we should direct our minds with a special desire of renewal to thoughts of the ideals and principles of which we have sought to make our great Government the embodiment.

General observance with patriotic exercises requested.

I therefore suggest and request that throughout the nation and if possible in every community the fourteenth day of June be observed as FLAG DAY with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our pride in the history and our enthusiasm for the political programme of the nation, our determination to make it greater and purer with each generation, and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose, accepting only those as true compatriots who feel as we do compulsion of this supreme allegiance. Let us on that day rededicate ourselves to the nation, "one and inseparable", from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first vows of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded and in which we shall stand with united hearts, for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself,—a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights.

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

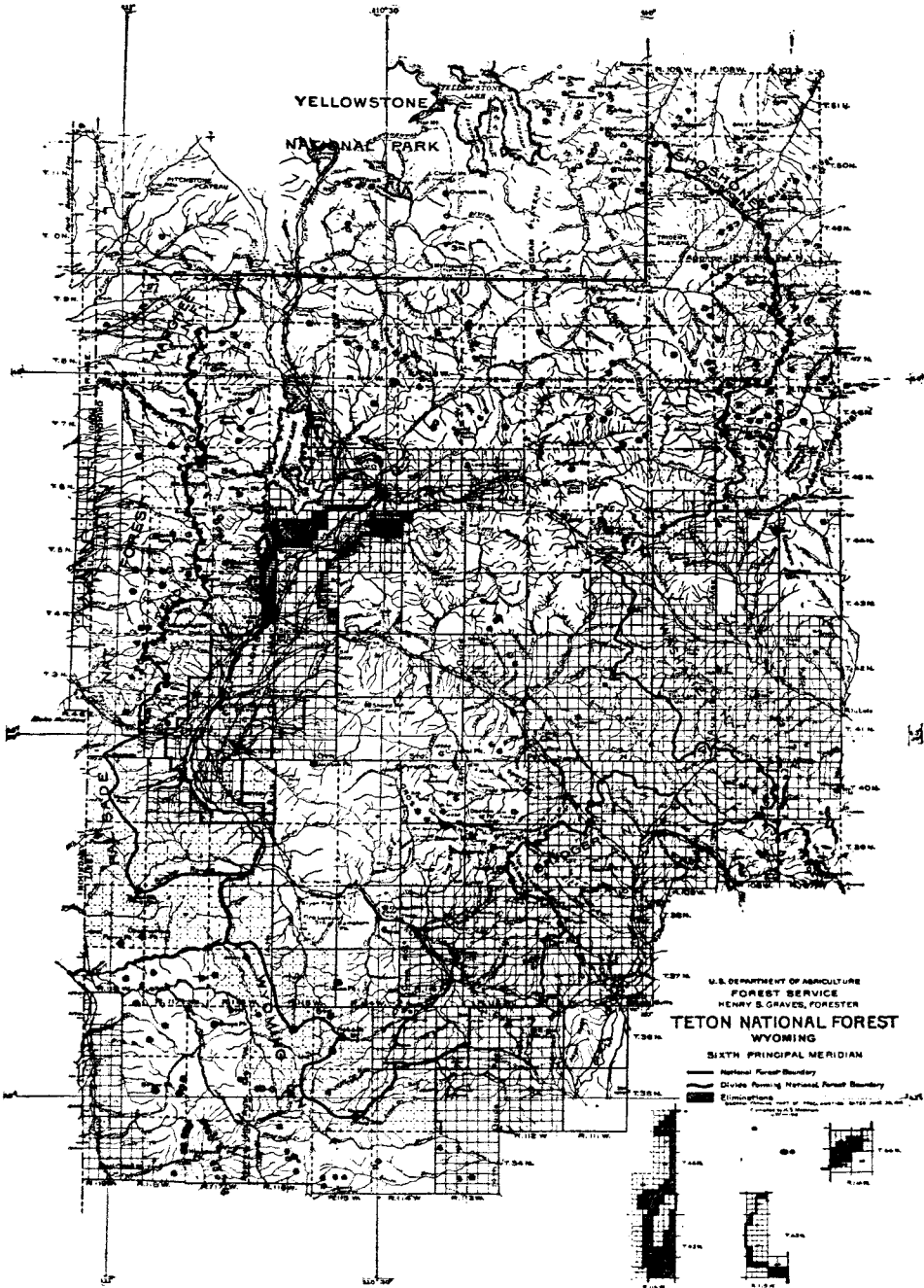
Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen,
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

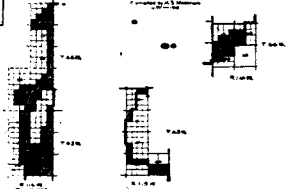
Secretary of State.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER
TETON NATIONAL FOREST
 WYOMING

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- National Forest Boundary
- Drainage Basins
- Elevation



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Teton National Forest, Wyoming, certain areas, and restoring the public lands therein in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes;"

Teton National Forest, Wyo. Preamble. Vol. 38, 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 ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Teton 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 opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition; under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, p. 113.

Time of opening.

Persons who go upon any of the land 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 sixty-third 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 thereafter to 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 lands not immediately 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 thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

June 30, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bridger National
Forest, Wyo.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, certain lands now embraced within the Washakie National Forest, in the same State;

Area enlarged.
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 on and after July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, the boundaries of the Bridger National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

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 June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

June 30, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

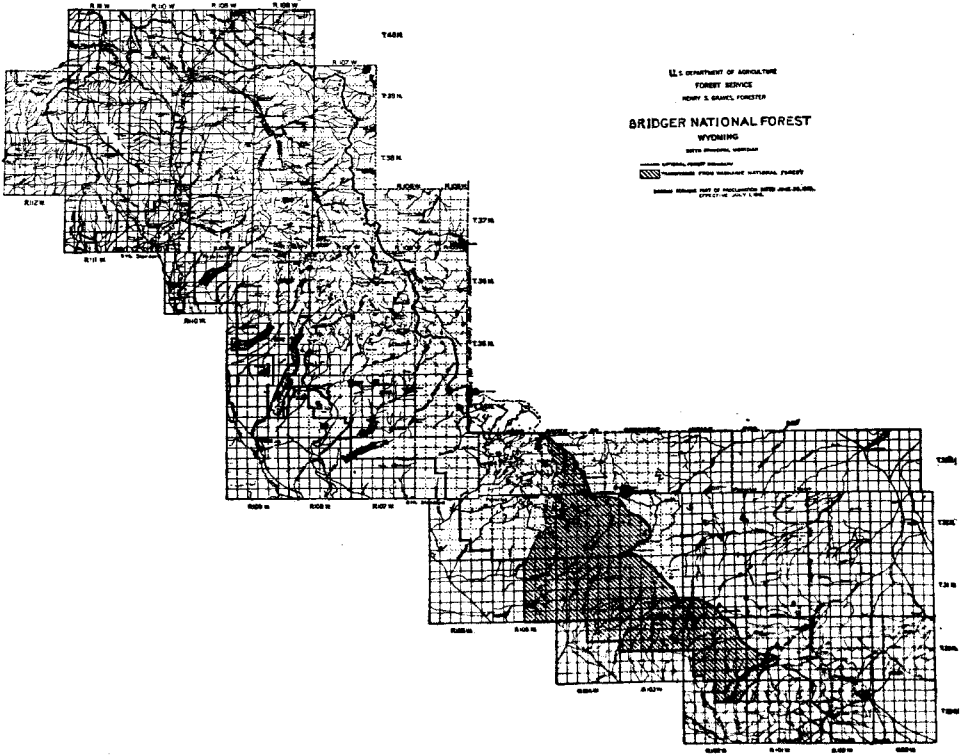
A PROCLAMATION

Washakie National
Forest, Wyo.
Preamble.
Supra.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, all the lands now embraced within the Bonneville National Forest, in the same State, and by transferring to the Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, certain other lands now embraced within the Washakie National Forest;

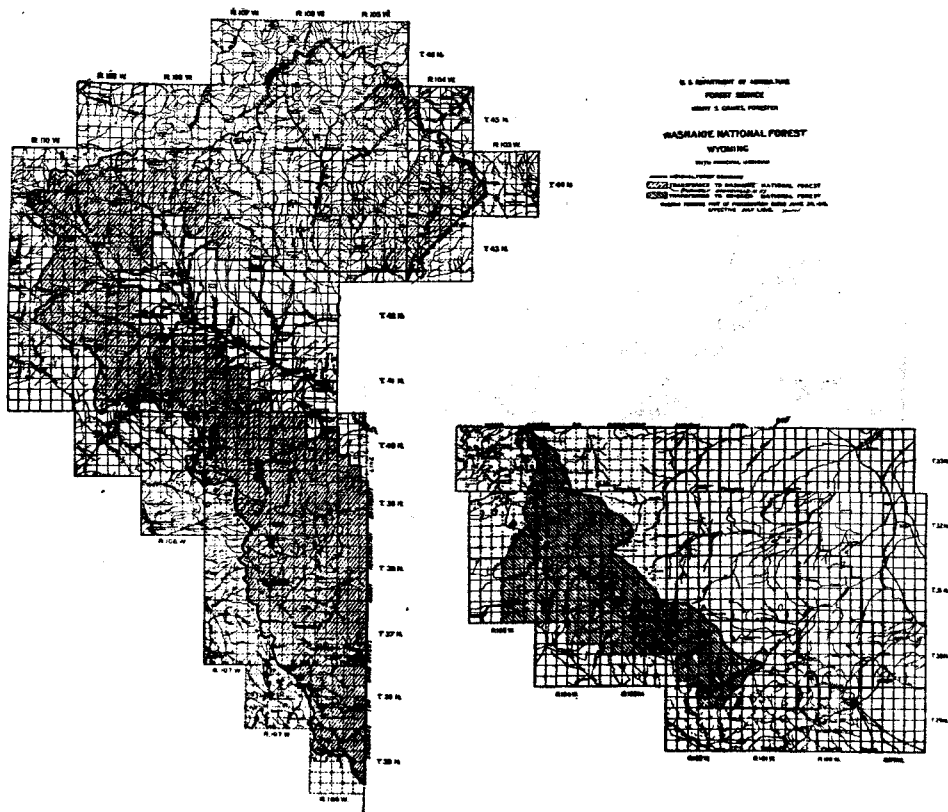
Area modified.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

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 on and after July first, nineteen



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 HENRY S. GAMES, FORESTER
BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST
 WYOMING

DATE REVISION, 1910
 UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST
 WYOMING
 1910

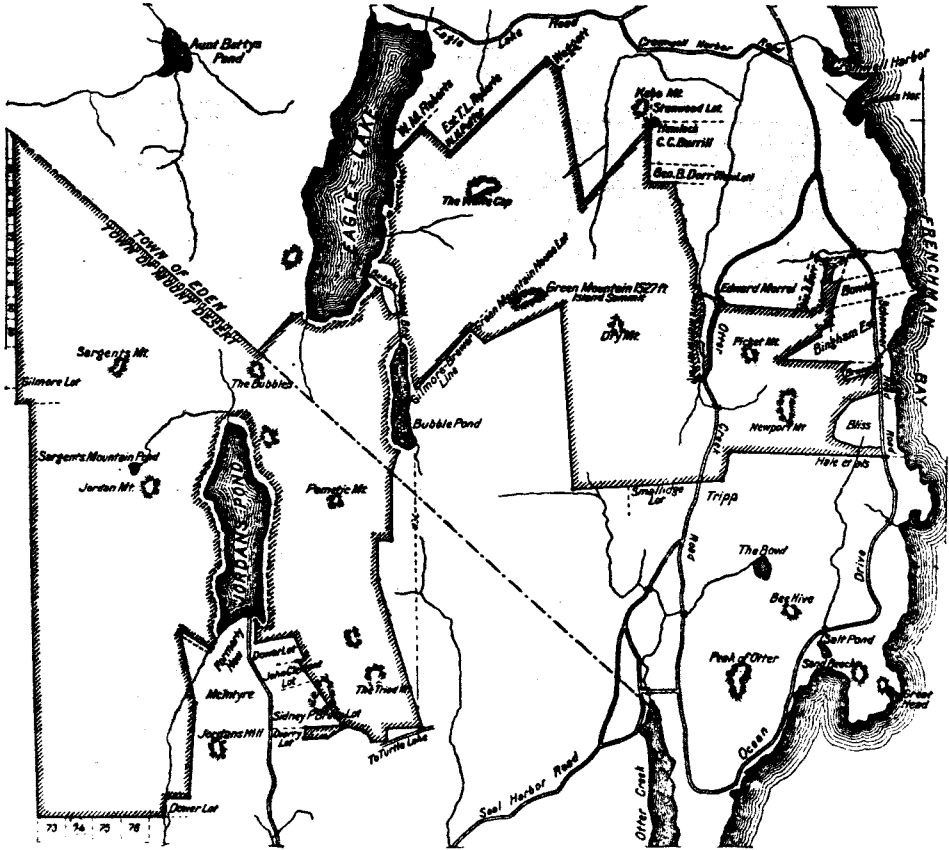


SIEUR de MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mount Desert Island

MAINE

Embracing the island summit and about five thousand acres of adjacent lands
----- Monument Boundary



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Clay Tallman, Commissioner

hundred and sixteen, the boundaries of the Washakie National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

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 June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 8, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, State of Maine, did, on the 10th day of June, 1916, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, (34 Stat., 225), by their certain deed of conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, give, grant and convey to the United States of America the following described lands at that time held by them in private ownership and being located upon Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Sieur de Monts National Monument, Me.
Preamble.
Vol. 34, p. 225.

Beginning at a large hemlock tree in the west line of land of Charles C. Burrill, said tree marking the southwest corner of the Humphrey Stanwood Lot, so called; thence south six degrees thirty minutes west, but everywhere following the west line of said land of Burrill, one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of said land of Burrill; thence on same course, south six degrees thirty minutes west, following the west line of land formerly of John B. and Charles T. How, now of George B. Dorr, four hundred and twelve and five-tenths feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge and a cross cut in the ledge on Kebo Mountain, said bolt marking the southwest corner of said land of Dorr; thence, following the south line of said land of Dorr, south eighty-three degrees thirty minutes east six hundred and forty-five feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south seven degrees five minutes east five hundred and ninety-eight feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south fifteen degrees east five hundred and ninety-two and five-tenths feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south two degrees thirty minutes east four hundred and forty feet; thence south ten degrees east four hundred and ninety-seven feet to a stake and stones; thence south twenty-four degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and fifty-seven feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south five degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and ninety-four feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south thirty minutes east six hundred and ninety-two feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south fifty-two degrees forty-five minutes east to the west side line of the Kane Memorial Path, so-called; thence southerly, but always following the western side line of said Kane Memorial Path, to its intersection with the Ladder Path, so-called; thence southerly and easterly, but everywhere following the western and southern side lines of said Ladder Path, to an iron bolt driven in the ground at a point one rod westerly of the western side line of the Otter Creek Road; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with

Description.

Description — con-
tinued.

and one rod distant from said Otter Creek Road, to the southern line of said Kane Memorial Path; thence at right angles easterly to the center of said Otter Creek Road; thence northerly, by said Otter Creek Road, to an iron bolt at the junction of line of land of Morrell and the eastern line of said Road; thence south thirty degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following said land of Morrell two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to an iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south eighty degrees ten minutes east, but everywhere following the southerly line of said land of Morrell and land of Dorr two thousand five hundred and thirty-four and four-tenths feet, passing through an iron pipe driven in the ground marking the southwest corner of land of George B. Dorr, to a stake driven in the ground; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty minutes east, following said land of said Dorr, one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north seventy-three degrees east, still following said land of Dorr, two hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-six one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north nine degrees fifty-five minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, seven hundred and forty-four and ninety-seven one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north fifteen degrees thirty minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, three hundred and twenty-five and five one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north fifty-five minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, two hundred and fourteen and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet to the southern line of the Quarry Road, so-called; thence south sixty-five degrees twenty-three minutes east one hundred and ninety-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south twenty-one degrees twenty minutes west, following land of said Dorr, four hundred and ninety-five feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south eighty-seven degrees east, following said land of Dorr, three hundred and sixty and eighty-five one-hundredths feet to a stone set in the ground marking the northwest corner of land of Bowler; thence south nineteen degrees fifteen minutes west, eight hundred and sixty-nine and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet to a stone set in the ground in the line between land of Bingham Estate and said Bowler; thence continuing same course, to wit, south nineteen degrees fifteen minutes west one hundred and eighty-one and seventeen one-hundredths feet to a pine tree marked for a corner; thence south seven degrees east, but everywhere following the western line of said Bingham land three hundred and eighty-seven and forty-two one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the most northerly corner of that certain lot described as conveyed in the deed from Daniel W. Brewer to the Trustees of the Bingham Estate, dated October 23, 1882, and recorded in the Hancock County Maine Registry of Deeds in Book 185, Page 169; thence in a general southwesterly direction, but everywhere following the northwesterly line of said lot so described as conveyed in said deed from Brewer to Trustees of the Bingham Estate, to the northerly line of land formerly of Charles T. How, later of Brunnow; thence south eighty-three degrees east to a stake and stones marking the northwest corner of land of Brunnow, said stake and stones being six hundred and seventy-four feet north eighty-three degrees west from the Schooner Head Road; thence south thirty-three degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and two feet to a poplar tree; thence south sixty-eight degrees west one hundred and nineteen feet to a stake and stones; thence south seven degrees east three hundred and twenty-five feet to a stake and stones marking the southwest corner of said land of Brunnow; thence north eighty degrees forty-five minutes east, following the southern line of said land of Brunnow, eight hundred and sixty feet, more or less,

to the Schooner Head Road; thence south five degrees west, but following said Schooner Head Road, six hundred and thirty-six and twenty-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the north line of land of Bliss; thence south seventy-three degrees twenty minutes west eight hundred and fifty-five and six-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty degrees west thirty-nine and six-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifty degrees forty minutes west forty-two and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south forty-three degrees twenty-eight minutes west forty six and one-tenth feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-nine degrees sixteen minutes west forty-four and two-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-eight degrees ten minutes west forty-seven and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-six degrees fifty minutes west three hundred and thirty-two and six-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-six degrees twenty-six minutes west one hundred and thirty-two and two-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty-four minutes west one hundred and nineteen and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-three degrees two minutes west fifty-five and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifteen degrees thirty minutes west sixty and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twelve degrees twenty-six minutes west two hundred and seven and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south four degrees fourteen minutes west forty-three and four-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-two minutes west forty and five-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-three degrees eight minutes east thirty-four feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south forty-seven degrees twenty-four minutes east thirty-nine and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifty-eight degrees twenty-four minutes east thirty-four and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-three degrees fifty-two minutes east three hundred and twenty-two and three-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-three degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifteen and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south eighty-four degrees four minutes east one hundred and five and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty-four minutes east seventy-one and four-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-one degrees twenty-six minutes east one hundred and seventy-one and two-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north eighty-six degrees ten minutes east sixty-five and one-tenth feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north seventy degrees twenty-four minutes east eighty-two and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty minutes east seventy-eight and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-six degrees ten minutes east one hundred and thirty-one and five-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-two degrees forty-five minutes east one hundred and eighty-three and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east fifty-two and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north forty-four degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-nine and three-tenths feet to a piece of iron

Description — continued.

Description — continued.

pipe driven in the ground on the west side of the Schooner Head Road; thence following the west side of said road southerly to a stone post set in the ground in the north line of land of Hale et als; thence north eighty-four degrees west four thousand seven hundred and fifty feet to a stake and stones; thence southerly nine hundred and ten feet to a point north eighty-eight degrees east from a stake driven in the ground in the east side of the Otter Creek Road, marking the northeast corner of the Timothy Smallidge Lot, so-called; thence south eighty-eight degrees west six hundred and ninety-seven and nine-tenths feet to said stake; thence continuing same course, to wit, south eighty-eight degrees west, following said Smallidge lot, to the southwest corner of the lot described as conveyed in the deed from Daniel W. Brewer to Fountain & Serenus H. Rodick, dated April 21, 1883, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds Book 187, page 510; thence north, following the west line of said land so conveyed by Brewer to Rodick, to the southeast corner of the Green Mountain House Lot, so-called, said corner being marked by a bolt set in the ledge near the edge of a steep bluff on the southerly slope of Green Mountain and also marked by a cross cut in the ledge; thence south sixty-seven degrees thirty minutes west two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge on the westerly slope of the western ridge of said Mountain, also marked by a cross cut in the ledge; thence north forty-nine degrees thirty minutes west six hundred and sixty feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge and a cross cut in the ledge near said bolt, said point being in the Gilmore-Brewer division line, or Deane line, so-called; thence following said Gilmore-Brewer division line south forty-five degrees west to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly of the eastern shore of Bubble Pond or Turtle Lake; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said eastern shore of Bubble Pond, or Turtle Lake, to a stake driven in the ground; thence south fifty-two degrees west to a point one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the western shore of said Pond; thence southerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from the western shore of said Pond to a stake driven in the ground near the southern end of Bubble Pond; thence southwesterly to a point on the town line between the towns of Eden and Mount Desert, said point being seven hundred and fifty feet at right angles westerly from the eastern line of the Benjamin and Enoch Spurling lot, or Jordan Purchase, so-called; thence south four degrees west, parallel with and seven hundred and fifty feet distant from said eastern line of said Spurling Lot, or Jordan Purchase, two thousand one hundred and thirty feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said last described line four hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to said last described line twelve hundred feet; thence southeasterly to a copper bolt set in a ledge on the eastern slope of the Eastern Triad Mountain; thence south thirteen degrees fifty-five minutes east one thousand two hundred and sixty-six and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to a copper bolt in a point of ledge; thence south forty-one degrees fifty minutes west one hundred and seventy-seven and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to an iron bolt set in a ledge marking the northeast corner of the lot of J. & C. H. Clement; thence westerly, but everywhere following the northerly line of said Clement Lot, to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Clement Lot, to the northerly side of the road leading to Turtle Lake; thence southwesterly, but everywhere following the northern side line of said road, forty-five feet, more or less, to a stone post in the side of said road; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west, passing through two iron bolts set in a boulder in line of land of Helen P. Dane, and every-

where following same, four hundred and seventy-five and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north twenty-eight degrees forty-six minutes west, still following said Dane line, three hundred and forty-five and two-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence north sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes west, everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and thirty-five and eight-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence south fifty-eight degrees fifty-eight minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and forty-two and eight-tenths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north eighty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, eight hundred and thirty-three feet, to a stone post set in the ground; thence north thirty-five degrees fifty-six minutes east, following the easterly line of the so-called Candage Quarry Lot, one hundred and fifty and one-tenth feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north eleven degrees thirty-nine minutes east, but everywhere following the eastern line of said Quarry Lot, two hundred and forty-nine and one-tenth feet to a stone post marking the northeastern corner of said Quarry Lot, said stone post at said northeastern corner being distant ten hundred and eighty-seven feet, measuring south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east, from the intersection of the southerly line of the Sidney P. Bracy Lot, called also the Candage Lot, with the center of the town road leading to Jordan's Pond; thence turning and running easterly, bounded northerly by said Bracy or Candage Lot, to the southeast corner of said Bracy or Candage Lot; thence generally northerly, bounded westerly by said Bracy or Candage Lot, the John Clement Lot and the Hannah A. Bracy (widow) Dower Lot, to the northeast corner of said Dower Lot; thence south seventy degrees west, but always following the northern line of said Dower Lot, one thousand three hundred and three and five-tenths feet to the south-east corner of land formerly of Charles T. How; thence north four degrees east, following said How's east line, seven hundred and forty-two feet, more or less, to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the southerly shore of Jordan Pond; thence easterly, northerly, westerly and southerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of said Jordan Pond, to a point one hundred and fifty feet from the intersection of the shore line of the water of said Pond with the westerly line of the strip of land two rods wide taken and condemned for a pipe line by the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company by its condemnation proceedings of December 22, 1896, and according to its plans and descriptions of that date filed in the Registry of Deeds for Hancock County; thence south twenty-five degrees fifty minutes west; but everywhere following the westerly line of said strip so taken and condemned for a pipe line to its intersection with the northerly line of the lot of land taken and condemned for dams, reservoirs and other necessary buildings for the said Water Company by its condemnation aforesaid, and according to its plans and descriptions filed as aforesaid; thence north fifty-two degrees forty minutes west, but everywhere following the northerly line of said lot taken and condemned for dams and other purposes above mentioned, to the stone post marking the north-western corner of said lot; thence south seventeen degrees twenty minutes west, but everywhere following the westerly line of said lot, one hundred and six and forty-one hundredths feet to the stone post marking its southwestern corner; thence in a southerly direction to Station Eighteen plus Seventy-eight in the centre line of the old location of the water pipe line of the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company according to the condemnation aforesaid; thence southwesterly, but everywhere following the centre line of said old location, being the centre line of a strip two rods wide marked at its angles by stone posts

Description — continued.

Description — con-
tinued.

in the outside lines of said strip twenty-one hundred and two feet, more or less, to Station Thirty-nine plus Eighty in said centre line of said old location; thence diverging from said pipe line location and running south six degrees forty-one minutes west one thousand four hundred and forty-three feet to the Hannah H. Bracy north line, called also the widow Jordan's Dower Lot; thence north eighty-six degrees forty-five minutes west, but everywhere following the northerly side line of said Dower Lot to its northwest corner; thence south ten degrees thirty minutes west, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Dower Lot, five hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to a stake in the northern line of the Shore or Settlers' Lots, it being also the southwestern corner of said Dower Lot; thence north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west, everywhere following the northern line of the said Settlers' Lots and the southern line of the Jordan Purchase, so called, three thousand nine hundred and forty-three and five-tenths feet, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of said Jordan Purchase at the northwesterly corner of Settler's Lot No. 73 on the old Peters Plan; thence north four degrees forty-five minutes east, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Jordan Purchase thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three feet, more or less, to an iron bolt marking the northwestern corner of said Jordan Purchase, being the southern line of the Southwest Valley, or Gilmore Lot, said westerly line of the Jordan Purchase being marked throughout its length by iron bolts; thence westerly, following the southern line of said Southwest Valley or Gilmore Lot, four hundred and twelve and five-tenths feet to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly, by the head line of the shore lots, to said town line; thence south forty-five degrees east, following said town line, to the southwesterly corner of Lot No. 4, according to the survey and plan made by A. P. Goodell in October A. D. 1880, said plan being recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Hancock County; thence northerly and easterly, but always following said Lot No. 4, to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence easterly and northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the Bubble Pond Brook; thence easterly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said Bubble Pond Brook to the road leading to Bubble Pond; thence by said road, by the four next following courses and distances, first, south eight degrees five minutes east two hundred and two and twelve one-hundredths feet; thence south eleven degrees forty minutes east ninety-nine and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and forty-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence south thirteen degrees thirty-six minutes east two hundred and eighty-three and eight-tenths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence diverging from said road and crossing said brook north eighty-nine degrees forty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees thirty-five minutes west one hundred and fifteen and five-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and twenty-five and four-tenths feet; thence north one degree fifteen minutes west one hundred and thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north ten degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence north six degrees fifty minutes east one hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees east one hundred and eighty-two and forty-nine one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees west one hundred and thirty-eight and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; thence north nine degrees west three hundred and fifty-one and ninety-one one-

hundredths feet; thence south seventy-four degrees thirty minutes west to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to the southeastern line of land of W. M. Roberts; thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following the southeasterly line of said land of Roberts one thousand two hundred and seventy and five-tenths feet, more or less, to an iron bolt at a corner of land of the Estate of T. L. Roberts; thence south thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following the southwest line of said Roberts Estate and land now or formerly of William H. Puffer one thousand one hundred and fifty-five feet, more or less, to a stone post at the southwest corner of said land of Puffer; thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east, but always following the southeasterly line of land now or formerly of Puffer et als, being lot No. 56 on said Peters Plan, to the Thomas Wasgatt Lot, so called; thence south thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes east, following said Wasgatt Lot, to land formerly of the Heirs of Benjamin Ash, now of the Rodick Realty Company; thence south two degrees thirty minutes west, but always following said land of the Rodick Realty Company five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five feet to said Brewer-Gilmore Division Line, or Deane Line; thence north forty-five degrees east, always following said land of Rodick Realty Company, et als, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and seventy-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the hemlock tree, the place of beginning, and

Description — continued.

WHEREAS, the said conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said act of Congress, and

WHEREAS, the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast, an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration, the geology, the fauna and the flora of the island, largely embraced within the limits of the Monument, also, are of great scientific interest,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 2 of said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said lands hereinbefore described and which are located within the irregular tract and fully delineated on the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby reserved and set apart as a National Monument, to be known and recognized as the Sieur de Monts National Monument.

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

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

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 8th day of JULY, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK

Acting Secretary of State.

August 9, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Capulin Mountain, located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North, Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section 2 of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that, subject to prior, valid, adverse claims, there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, and set apart as the Capulin Mountain National Monument, all the tracts of land shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Lots two, three and four, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter of section four; lots one and two, the south half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section five, township twenty-nine north, range twenty-eight; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, township thirty north, range twenty-eight, all east of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove or destroy any features of this Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by 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 ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

August 19, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

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:

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.

Capulin Mountain
National Monument,
N. Mex.
Preamble.

National Monument,
New Mexico.
Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

Reserved from settle-
ment, etc.

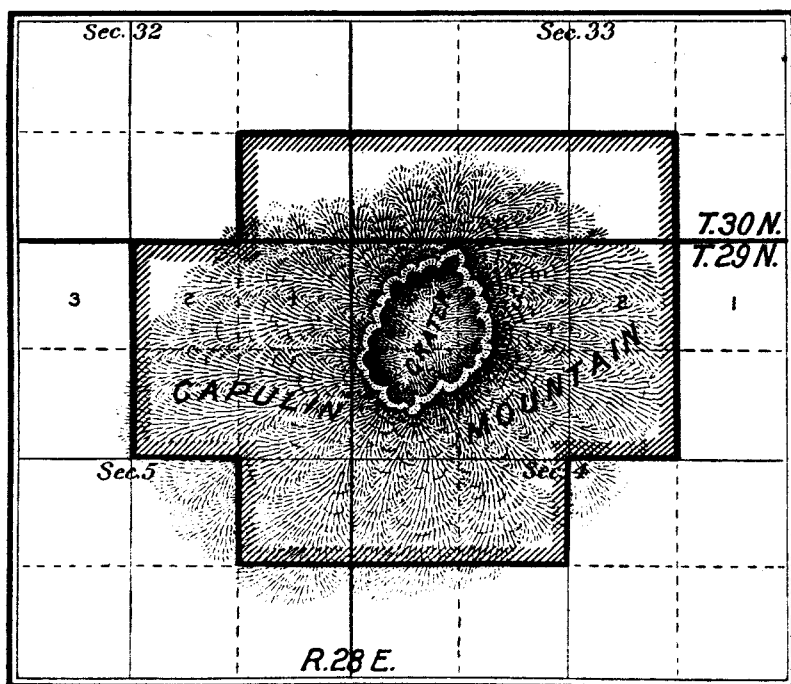
Protection of migra-
tory birds.
Preamble.

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

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW MEXICO

*Embracing Lots 2, 3 and 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4,
Lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, T. 29 N., R. 28; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 32, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T. 30 N., R. 28, all East of the
New Mexico Principal Meridian, containing 680.37 Acres.*



Monument Boundary

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Clay Tallman, Commissioner

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 approve and 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
Migratory game birds.

- (a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolae 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) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

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

Migratory insectivorous birds.

- (f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, 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.

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

Regulation 3.—Closed Season on Insectivorous Birds.

Closed season on insectivorous birds. 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, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia 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.

Permits for scientific purposes.

Regulation 4.—Closed Seasons on Certain Game Birds.

Two-year closed season for named game 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, wood ducks, swans, curlew, willet, and all shore birds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season also shall continue until September 1, 1918 on rails in California and Vermont and until October 1, 1918 on woodcock in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, and until September 1, 1918 on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in California and Utah.

Regulation 5.—Zones.

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

Zone No. 1, breeding zone. *Zone No. 1*, the breeding zone, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—31 States.

Zone No. 2, wintering zone. *Zone No. 2*, the wintering zone, comprising the States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California—17 States and the District of Columbia.

Regulation 6.—Construction.

Closed seasons construed. For the purposes of regulations 7 and 8 each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first and last day thereof.

Closed seasons in Zone No. 1. Regulation 7.—Closed Seasons in Zone No. 1.

Waterfowl, etc. *Waterfowl, Coots, and Gallinules.*—The closed seasons on waterfowl, coots and gallinules in Zone one shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15 next following;

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following; and

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada the closed season shall be between January 16 and September 30 next following.

Rails, other than Coots and Gallinules.—The closed season on sora and other rails, excluding coots and gallinules, in Zone one shall be between December 1 and August 31 next following, except as follows:

Rails.

Exception: In Vermont the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The closed seasons on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in Zone one shall be as follows:

Plover, etc.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15 next following;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada the closed season shall be between December 16 and August 31 next following;

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following;

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 30 next following; and

In Utah the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Jacksnipe.—The closed seasons on jacksnipe or Wilson snipe in Zone one shall be as follows:

Jacksnipe.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15 next following;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Utah the closed season shall be between January 16 and September 30 next following; and

In Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado the closed season shall be between December 21 and September 6 next following.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock in Zone one shall be between December 1 and September 30 next following, except as follows:

Woodcock.

Exceptions: In Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri the closed season shall continue until October 1, 1918.

Regulation 8.—Closed Seasons in Zone No. 2.

Closed seasons in Zone No. 2.

Waterfowl, Coots and Gallinules.—The closed seasons on waterfowl, coots and gallinules in Zone two shall be as follows:

Waterfowl, etc.

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following; and

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15 next following.

Rails, other than Coots and Gallinules.—The closed season on sora and other rails, excluding coots and gallinules, in Zone two shall be between December 1 and August 31 next following, except as follows:

Rails.

Exceptions: In Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31; and

In California the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Plover, etc.

Black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The closed seasons on black-breasted and golden plover and greater and lesser yellowlegs in Zone two shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15 next following;

In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following;

In North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona the closed season shall be between December 16 and August 31 next following; and

In California the closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918.

Jacksnipe.

Jacksnipe.—The closed seasons on jacksnipe or Wilson snipe in Zone two shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 31 next following; and

In Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15 next following.

Woodcock.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock in Zone two shall be between January 1 and October 31 next following:

Regulation 9.—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. Hearings will be arranged 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.

Repeal.

Prior regulations superseded.

Vol. 38, p. 1960.

Vol. 38, p. 2024.

Vol. 38, p. 2032.

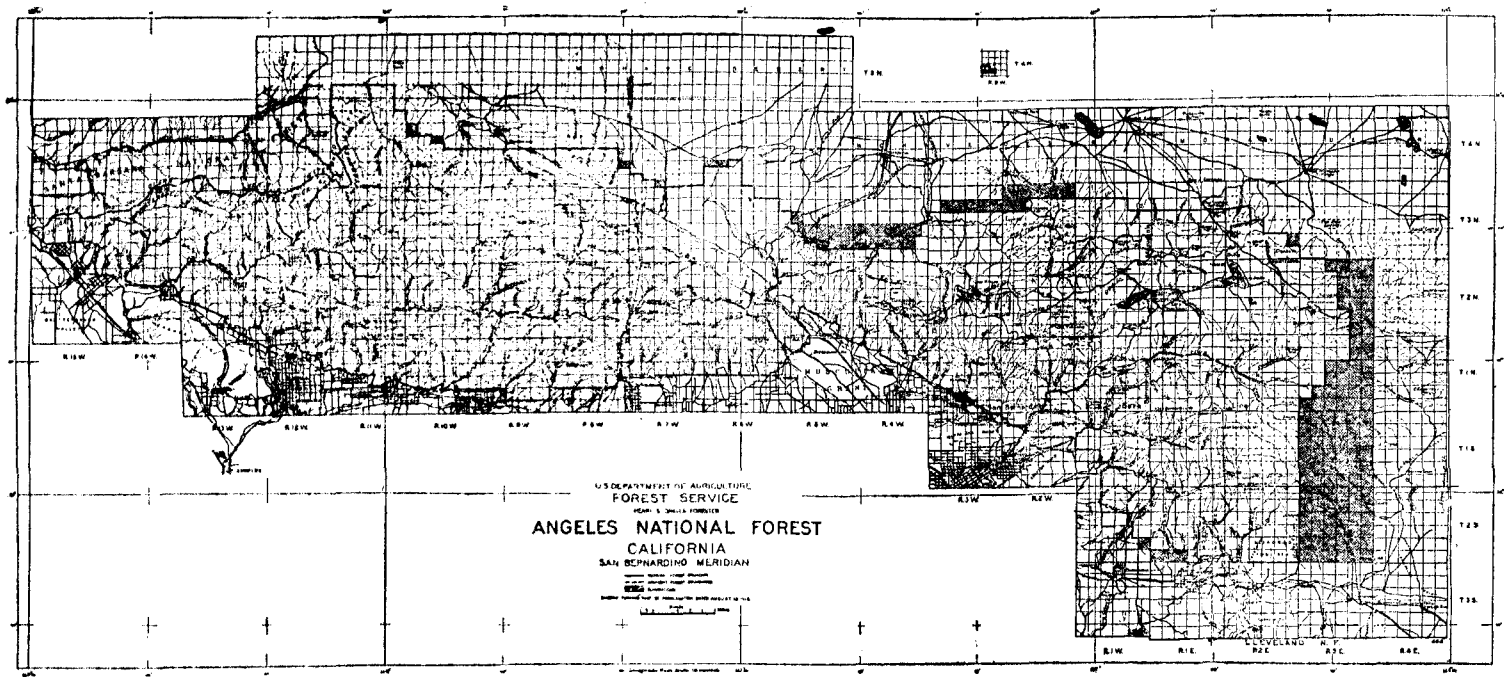
Except in respect to offenses theretofore committed, on and after the date of the approval by the President of the foregoing regulations such regulations shall supersede the regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed October first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 1960), as amended by regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed August thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (38 Stat., 2024), as further amended by regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved and proclaimed October first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (38 Stat., 2032).

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 August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
SAN JUAN MOUNTAIN

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
1:62,500
NAD 83
Datum: North American Datum of 1983
Projection: UTM
Zone: 11N
Units: Meter

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 23, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Angeles National Forest, California, certain areas, and withdrawing a portion thereof for classification, and by restoring the public lands subject to disposition in the remaining excluded areas in a manner authorized by the Act of Congress approved September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An Act To authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes;"

Angeles National Forest, Cal. Preamble.

Vol. 38, 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 Angeles National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area modified.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

And I do also proclaim that Section fifteen (15), in township two (2) north, range three (3) east, San Bernardino Meridian, excluded from the Angeles National Forest by this proclamation is hereby temporarily withdrawn under authority of 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.

Withdrawal for classification.

Vol. 36, p. 847.

Vol. 37, p. 497.

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 the remaining 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 or reservations, shall be opened and become subject to settlement only, under the general provisions of the homestead laws, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the sixty-third day after the date of this proclamation; and to entry and other disposition, under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, nine o'clock a. m., on the ninety-first day after said date.

Excluded lands restored to settlement.

Vol. 38, 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 sixty-third 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 thereafter to going upon and making settlement thereon when the lands shall become

Warning against trespassing prior to settlement.

Agricultural lands.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Examinations allowed.

Prior settlement rights, etc.

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.

Area affected.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any lands not immediately heretofore embraced in a national forest nor to exclude any lands except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed.

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 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

August 30, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

War between Germany and Italy.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and Italy; 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 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. 1989-1991.

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.

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 thirtieth of August, instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of

Naval vessels of belligerents.
Restrictions on territorial waters.

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 the 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 both 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.

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.

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 thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

August 31, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received from the House of Representatives of the United States a Resolution, passed July 21, 1916, reading as follows:

Aid to Lithuanian people.
Preamble.

Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are four millions of Lithuanians, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

Resolution of the House of Representatives.

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease, and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an opportunity has reached them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these four millions of Lithuanians are suffering the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Lithuanians in the war zone.

And Whereas, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid a people stricken by war, famine and disease;

Setting apart
Wednesday, Novem-
ber 1, 1916, as a day for
public contributions.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the request of the House of Representatives thereof, do appoint and proclaim Wednesday, November 1, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Lithuanian people.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

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.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

August 31, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Aid of Syrian and
Armenian peoples.
Preamble.

Resolution of the
Senate.

WHEREAS, I have received from the Senate of the United States a Resolution, passed July 7 (calendar day, July 10), 1916, reading as follows:

"Whereas the attention of the people of the United States has been directed to the helpless situation in which many of the Syrians in the Mount Lebanon district have been placed, and that many thousands have perished from hunger and exposure; and

"Whereas thousands of citizens of the United States in practically every State of the Union were either born in Syria or are the children of Syrians born in that country, and that thousands of American citizens are related by blood and affinity to many of the said suffering and helpless people; and

"Whereas the people of the United States have demonstrated their sympathy for the suffering people on all sides in the great European war, having helped in a practical way the people of Belgium, Serbia, Ireland, Poland, and others, as becomes a nation which is neutral in this war and on friendly terms with all the belligerents: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That, appreciating the sufferings of the Syrian people, it is suggested that the President of the United States set aside a day upon which a direct appeal to the sympathy of all American citizens shall be made and an opportunity shall be given for our public-spirited people to contribute to a much-needed fund for the relief of the Syrian people."

And Whereas, a Resolution was passed by the Congress of the United States on July 18, 1916, reading as follows:

"Whereas in countries now engaged in war there are several hundreds of thousands of Armenians in need of food, clothing, and shelter; and

"Whereas great numbers of them have been required by conditions growing out of the state of war to leave their homes and their property, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease, and untold suffering; and

Resolution of Con-
gress.
Anc, p. 1602.

“Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of great numbers of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them: Therefore be it

“Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these people are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Armenians in the belligerent countries.”

And Whereas, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid these peoples stricken by war, famine and disease;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the said suggestion of the Senate, and the said request of the Congress thereof; do appoint and proclaim Saturday, October 21, and Sunday, October 22, 1916, as joint days upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Syrian and Armenian peoples.

Setting apart Saturday and Sunday, October 21 and 22, 1916, as joint days for public contributions.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

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.] sixteen, and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 1, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township thirty-six north, range five west, Mount Diablo Meridian, California, patented to the Central Pacific Railroad Company under its grant on March eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, has been occupied for over five years by an Indian entitled to receive the tract in allotment if it were not for the grant to the Railroad Company;

Tahoe National Forest, Cal. and Nev. Preamble.

Whereas upon request of the Secretary of the Interior the said Railroad Company has agreed to reconvey the tract so occupied to the United States under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled “An Act For the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California”, as amended by the Act approved April eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in order that it may be available for allotment to said Indian, provided that the said Railroad Company may be permitted to select in lieu thereof under the provisions of said Acts, the tract of 160 acres within the Tahoe National Forest in California, hereinafter described; and

Vol. 37, p. 1007.

Acte, p. 48.

Whereas it appears that the relinquishment is sought for the benefit of the Indian and that the tract desired in exchange by said

company is of the character contemplated by the aforesaid Act of March fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and equal in area and value to that to be relinquished;

Area diminished.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Description.

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 Tahoe National Forest in California are hereby changed to exclude therefrom the following area, to wit: The south half of the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township seventeen north, range fourteen east, Mount Diablo Meridian.

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 sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

JOHN E. OSBORNE

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

September 18, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey on the one side and Roumania on the other;

War between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey. Preamble.

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:—

Declaration of neutrality.

Vol. 35, pp. 1089-1091.

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

Acts forbidden in United States territory.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of any 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 any 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 any of the belligerents 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 any 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 any of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of any, 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 any 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 18th 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 other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave 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

Naval vessels of belligerents.

Restriction on, in territorial waters.

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 can not 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 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

October 2, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Fort Assiniboine
Military Reservation.
Agricultural and coal
lands in abandoned,
opened to homestead
entry.
Vol. 38, p. 807.

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 February 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 807), do hereby prescribe, proclaim and make known that all the unreserved lands in the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, in the State of Montana, which have been surveyed and classified under said act of Congress, into agricultural lands, and coal lands, (no timber lands or mineral lands having been found therein), shall be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws of the United States, but not to entry or location under Sections 2306 and 2307, U. S. Rev. Stats., and be settled upon, occupied and entered in the following manner, and not otherwise:

Units of area.

1. *Units*—To prevent confusion and more readily to dispose of conflicts, during the period of simultaneous applications mentioned in paragraph numbered 2, the lands, both agricultural and coal, shall, so far as practicable, be arranged in units of approximately 160 acres each, and during said period all applications for these lands shall be filed for a unit or part of a unit, as thus arranged. An application filed during said period for lands embraced in more than one unit shall be rejected.

Time for filing ap-
plications.

2. *Simultaneous applications*—All persons qualified to make a homestead entry for said lands, may file one application for a unit or part of a unit, at the district land office at Havre, Montana, between 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, Wednesday, October 25, 1916, and 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, November 15, 1916. All applications filed during said period will be treated as filed simultaneously. Any person having only an additional homestead right for less than 160 acres, may file an application for such portion of a unit as he may be entitled to enter, the land to be described according to legal subdivisions.

3. *Disposition of applications*—The Register of said land office will note on all applications received at or prior to 12 o'clock noon, on November 15, 1916, the date and hour of receipt, and whether the land applied for is subject to disposition, according to the land office records. There shall also be appropriately indicated on a map of the reservation posted for public inspection the tracts for which applications have been filed. Where there is no conflict such applications if in proper form and accompanied by the required payments, will be allowed immediately after the close of the period mentioned in paragraph 2. Where there are such conflicting applications, conflicting in whole or in part, the right of the several applicants will be determined by a public drawing, at the United States land office at Havre, Montana, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., standard time, on Saturday, November 18, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The names of the conflicting 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. 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 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 its entirety. If he does not notify the register and receiver within the time allowed, the application will be rejected.

Disposition of applications.

Determination of conflicting applications.

4. *Subsequent applications*—After the period mentioned in paragraph 2 has expired, applicants may disregard said units in making their applications, and the applications will be disposed of by the register and receiver in the usual way in the order in which they are filed in the district land office.

Subsequent applications.

5. *Execution and presentation of applications*.—Applications to 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.

Execution and presentation of applications.

6. *Payments*.—Each person presenting an application to enter must accompany such application with the required first payment and the land office fee and commissions. 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. If an application is rejected the money paid will be returned. If an application is allowed in part, the money paid in excess of the required amount will be returned.

Payments.

7. *Price of land*.—For lands entered during the first six months subsequent to the date of opening, entrymen shall, in addition to the regular land office fees and commissions, pay the sum of \$2.50 per acre for said land, 50 cents per acre at the time of making entry and 50 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$2.50 per acre shall have been paid. For lands entered subsequent to said period of six months, the entryman will be required to pay \$1.25

Price. First six months.

Subsequent.

per acre for the land, in addition to the regular fee and commissions, 25 cents per acre at the time of making entry and 25 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$1.25 shall have been paid.

Fees and commissions.

8. *Fee and Commissions.*—The regular land office fee and commissions required on entries of these lands for 40 acres is \$6.50; on entries for 80 acres, \$8; on entries for 120 acres, \$14.50, and on entries for 160 acres, \$16.

Coal deposits reserved.

9. *Coal lands.*—The schedule indicates that certain lands have been classified as coal lands. These lands are subject to disposition under the homestead laws, but the homestead applicant must agree to a reservation to the United States of the coal deposits therein and of the right in the United States, or those claiming through the United States, to prospect for, mine and remove the same. The coal deposits shall be subject to disposal by the United States under the coal laws applicable thereto.

Enlarged homestead provisions.
Vol. 35, p. 639.

10. *Enlarged homesteads.*—The enlarged homestead act, approved February 19, 1909 (35 Stat., 639), shall not apply to these lands until six months after the lands have been opened to settlement and entry, and not then unless the lands have been designated under the act.

No right by settlement before entry.

11. *Settlement before entry.*—No right can be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation by settlement before entry, until after the expiration of the period for filing simultaneous applications, mentioned in paragraph 2, and no right can be acquired by settlement to more than 160 acres, until after the expiration of six months from the date the lands become subject to entry, and until the lands have been designated under the enlarged homestead act.

Completion of title.

12. *Completion of Title.*—Title to these lands may be acquired by complying with the three year homestead law, or commutation proof may be submitted on all homestead entries, except entries made under the enlarged homestead act, which are not subject to commutation.

Commutation price.

In case of commutation of a homestead entry, however, the entryman will be required to pay in addition to the price fixed for entry, the sum of \$1.25 per acre as consideration for the privilege of commutation.

Forfeiture, etc., for nonpayment.

13. *Forfeiture for non-payment and reentry of lands.*—In case any entryman fails to make the annual payments, or any of them when due, all right in and to the lands covered by his entry shall cease; and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled. In the event of the cancellation of an entry for any cause, the land shall be again subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at the price fixed therefor by the former entry; but in all cases the full amount of purchase money must be paid on or before the offer of final proof.

Regulations, etc.

14. *Forms, rules and regulations.*—The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make any necessary additional regulations to carry the provisions of this Proclamation and the act of February 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 807) into full force and effect.

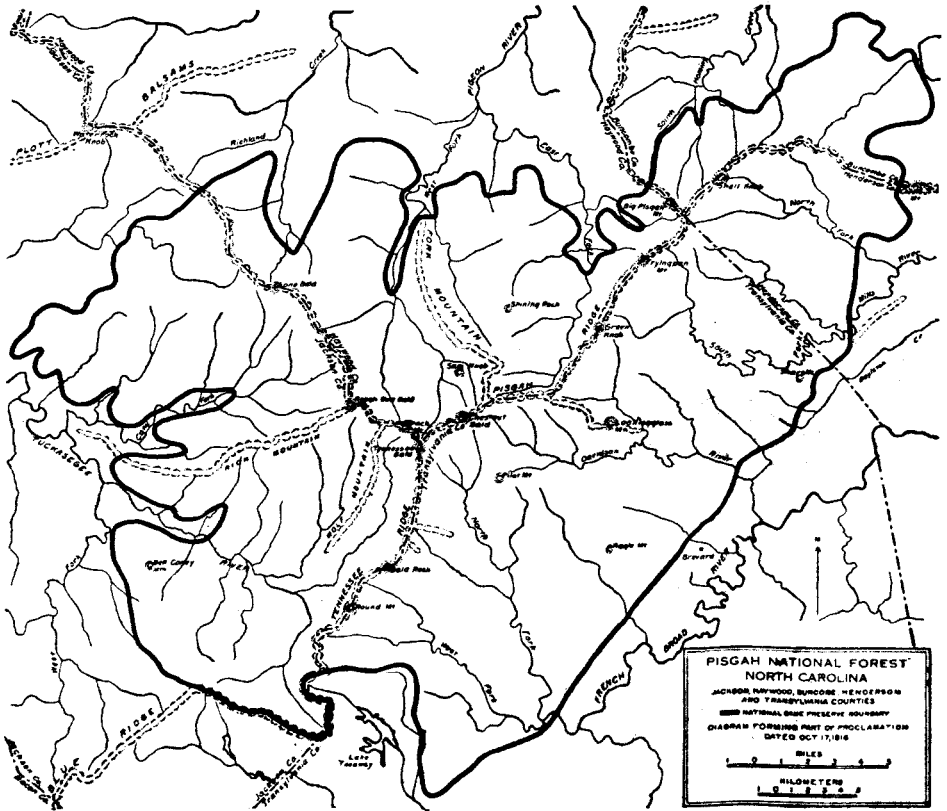
Vol. 38, p. 807.

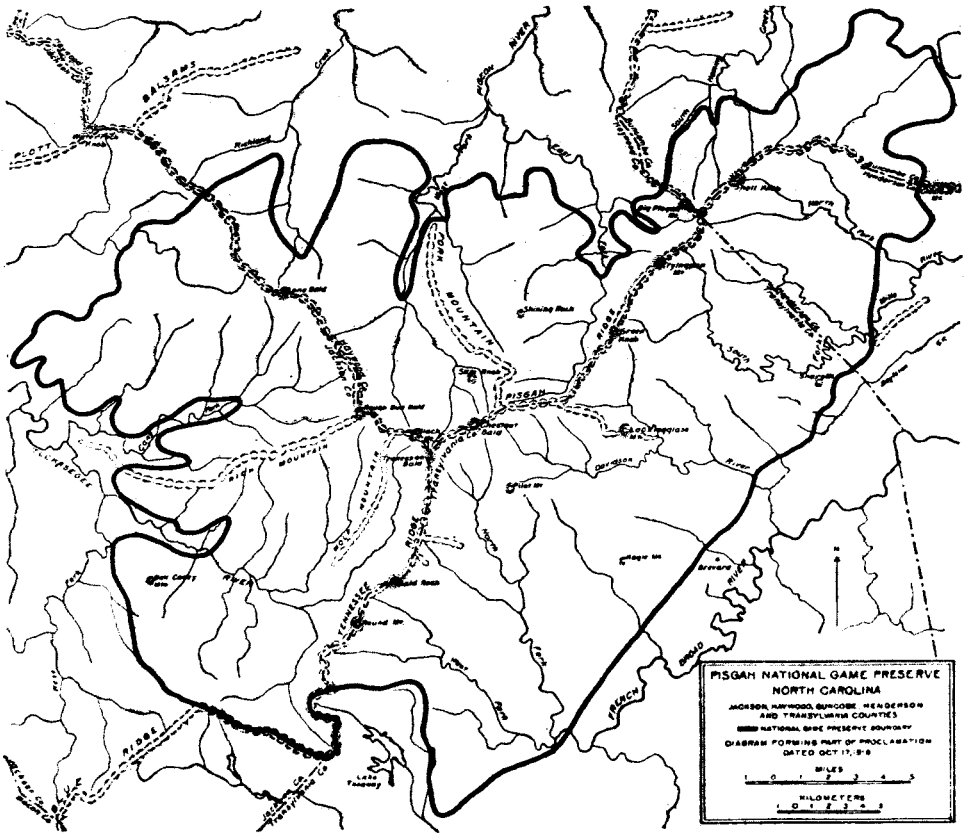
In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of October, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and sixteen and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President,
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.





PISGAH NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE
NORTH CAROLINA
 JACKSON, HAYWOOD, SWAIN, HENDERSON
 AND TRANSYLVANIA COUNTIES
 ——— NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE BOUNDARY
 ——— COUNTY BOUNDARIES
 DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION
 DATED OCT 17, 1939

0 1 2 3 4 5
 MILES
 0 1 2 3 4 5
 KILOMETERS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 17, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, certain lands within the State of North Carolina, acquired by the United States under authority of the Act of Congress approved March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and sixty-one), entitled "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," were, on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1916, designated as the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of section eleven of said Act:

Pisgah National Forest, N. C. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 961.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section eleven of said Act and by section twenty-four of the Act of March three, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An Act to repeal timberculture laws and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Pisgah National Forest as designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are as shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands within such boundaries acquired by the United States under authority of the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be reserved and administered as a National Forest.

National Forest, North Carolina. Vol. 36, p. 963. Vol. 26, p. 1103.

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 October, [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 17, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the designation and setting aside of of the areas in the State of North Carolina, hereinafter indicated, for for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish, will promote the public good;

Pisgah National Game Preserve, N. C. 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 August eleventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," do proclaim that there are hereby designated and set aside for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish, all lands of the United States within the Pisgah National Forest in the State of North Carolina, purchased under the provisions of the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and sixty-one), entitled, "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable streams," and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof, to be known as the Pisgah National Game Preserve.

Game Preserve, North Carolina.

Vol. 36, p. 961.

Warning against hunting, fishing, etc.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb or kill any kind of game animal, game or non-game bird, or fish, or take the eggs of any such bird, on any lands herein designated, or in or on the waters thereof, except under such general rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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 October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

October 25, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. Preamble.

WHEREAS, certain historic aboriginal ruins of the former Haida Indian village known as "Old Kasaan", situated upon public lands of the United States, on Prince of Wales Island, within the Tongass National Forest, in the Territory of Alaska, are of unusual ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, as representing a distinctive type of aboriginal American civilization, the vestiges of which are rapidly disappearing, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these ruins, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument;

National Monument, Alaska. Vol. 31, p. 225.

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 approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, all that certain tract of land, in the Territory of Alaska, shown as the Old Kasaan National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

Tongass National Monument. Use maintained.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the land for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Tongass National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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

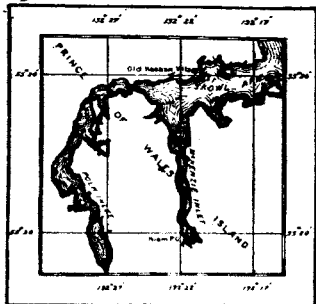
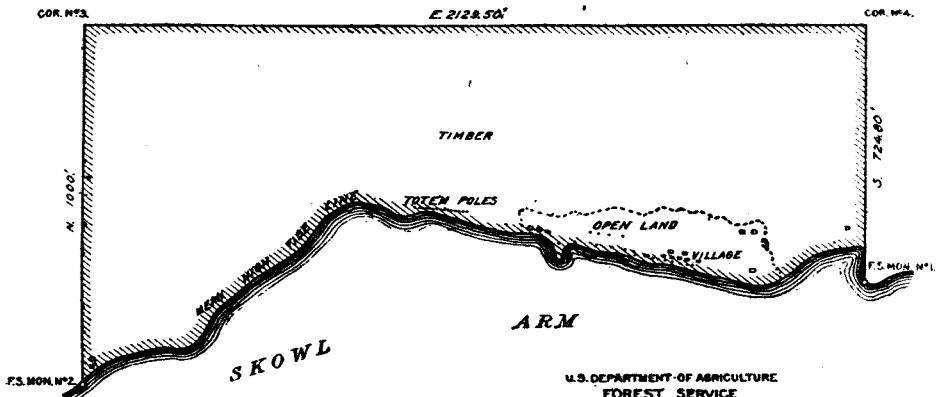
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:




ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER.

OLD KASAAN NATIONAL MONUMENT
WITHIN THE
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST
ALASKA

LEGEND

-  Boundary of Old Kasaan National Monument.
-  Totem Poles.
-  Buildings.

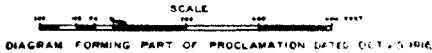


DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED OCT. 25, 1916.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 17, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

It has long been the 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 has elapsed since we last observed our day of thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We can not think of our own happiness without thinking also of their pitiful distress.

Thanksgiving Day,
1916.
Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth of November, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure. And I also urge and suggest our duty in this our day of peace and abundance to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen, and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their suffering. Our people could in no better way show their real attitude towards the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

Thursday, November
30, 1916, appointed as a
day of general thanksgiving.

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 November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL.] and sixteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 31, 1917.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the lands hereinafter described, in the State of Oregon, have been found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or for the protection of stream flow; and

Whitman National
Forest, Oreg.
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that such lands should be added to the Whitman National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 1 of the Act of Congress approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 852), entitled "An Act Authorizing an adjustment of the boundaries of the Whitman National Forest, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Whitman National Forest are hereby changed to include the following described lands:

Area enlarged.
Act, p. 852.

Description of lands included.

In Township 11 South, Range 34 East, Willamette Meridian:

Section 13,

Of Section 14 the north half, and the southeast quarter,

Of Section 24 the north half, and the southeast quarter,

Of Section 25 the east half;

In Township 11 South, Range 35 East, W. M.:

Sections 1 to 30, inclusive,

Of Section 31 the northeast quarter,

Of Section 32 the north half,

Sections 35 and 36;

In Township 12 South, Range 35 East, W. M.:

Of Section 1 the west half,

Of Section 2 the east half;

In Township 10 South, Range 35½ East, W. M.:

Section 1,

Of Section 12 the east half,

Of Section 21 the south half,

Of Section 22 the south half,

Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36;

In Township 10 South, Range 36 East, W. M.:

Of Section 1 the northeast quarter, and the south half,

Sections 7 to 36, inclusive;

In Township 11 South, Range 36 East, W. M.:

Of Section 2 the north half, and the southeast quarter,

Of Section 3 the north half,

Of Section 4 the north half,

Of Section 5 the northeast quarter,

Of Section 13 the southeast quarter,

Of Section 24 the east half.

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.

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 and

[SEAL.] seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

February 5, 1917.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Water transportation emergency. Preamble. *Ante*, p. 731.

WHEREAS, Congress did by "An Act To establish a United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; and for other purposes," approved September 7,

1916, provide that "during any national emergency the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President, no vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States shall, without the approval of the board, be sold, leased, or chartered to any person not a citizen of the United States, or transferred to a foreign registry or flag";

And whereas, many shipowners of the United States are permitting their ships to pass to alien registers and to foreign trades in which we do not participate, and from which they cannot be bought back to serve the needs of our water-borne commerce without the permission of governments of foreign nations;

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exists a national emergency arising from the insufficiency of maritime tonnage to carry the products of the farms, forests, mines and manufacturing industries of the United States to their consumers abroad and within the United States, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of said Act of Congress, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted, and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of said Act, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

Transfers of American vessels to foreign ownership forbidden.

Violations to be prosecuted.

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 5th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

February 9, 1917.

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 this 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":

Copyright.
Preamble.
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

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:

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

(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 there has been received from the Government of Great Britain satisfactory official assurance that the Government of New Zealand has issued an Order in Council, effective December 1, 1916, providing that the existing copyright law of that country, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said law and of the said 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 New Zealand.

Provided that—

(I) the term of copyright within New Zealand 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 32 of the Copyright Act, 1913, the commencement of this Order shall be substituted for the 1st July, 1913, in paragraph (b) of subsection (I).

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the Act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled and since December 1, 1916, has been fulfilled in respect to the citizens of New Zealand, and that such citizens are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said Act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work" in the case of all musical compositions by composers of New Zealand which have been published since December 1, 1916, and have been duly registered for copyright in the United States.

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 ninth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 14, 1917.

A PROCLAMATION.

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 herebefore mentioned vested in the United States of America.

Honolulu, Hawaii.
Preamble.
Vol. 30, p. 750.

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, the Congress of the United States has provided by the Act of April 30, 1900, chapter 258, section 7, that the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under said resolution shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the government of the Territory of Hawaii until taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President, and that any such public property so taken for the uses and purposes of the United States may be restored to its previous status by direction of the President;

Vol. 31, p. 159.

AND WHEREAS, because of a change in conditions the piece and parcel of land situated at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, in the Territory and District of Hawaii, reserved for lighthouse purposes by Presidential Proclamation of October 4, 1915, is no longer required for such purposes;

Ante, p. 1751.

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary in the public interests that a certain piece and parcel of land situated at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, 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 parcel of land situated at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, in the Territory and District of Hawaii, reserved for lighthouse purposes by Presidential Proclamation of October 4, 1915, be and the same is hereby restored to the possession, use and control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, to wit;

Lighthouse reservation restored to Territory of Hawaii.

Beginning at a point bearing 136° 36' 46'' true and distant 111.23 ft. from Fort Street Survey Monument, said monument being a copper bolt set in a 4'' cast iron pipe and located 72° 50' 45'' true and distant 6091.77 ft. from Punch Bowl Triangulation Station, thence by true azimuths and distances;

Description.

1. 138° 25' 0'', 16.0 feet to a point, thence
 2. 228° 25' 0'', 16.0 feet to a point, thence
 3. 318° 25' 0'', 16.0 feet to a point, thence
 4. 48° 25' 0'', 16.0 feet to the point of beginning.
- Containing 256 square feet.

New site reserved.

AND FURTHER, do hereby declare, proclaim and make known that the said piece and parcel of land situated at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, 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:

Description.

Beginning at a point bearing $144^{\circ} 38' 0''$ true and distant 94.0 feet from Fort Street Survey Monument, said monument being a copper bolt set in a 4'' cast iron pipe and located $72^{\circ} 50' 45''$ true and distant 6091.77 ft. from Punch Bowl Triangulation Station, thence by true azimuths and distances;

1. $108^{\circ} 28' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
2. $198^{\circ} 28' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
3. $288^{\circ} 28' 0''$, 16.0 feet to a point, thence
4. $18^{\circ} 28' 0''$, 16.0 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 256 square feet.

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 February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

February 23, 1917.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

WHEREAS public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at twelve o'clock on the fifth day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Special session of the Senate to be convened March 5, 1917.

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the fifth day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the twenty-third of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON