
PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1907

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

April 10, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat., 755), has submitted to me for approval, a regulation further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Protection of migratory birds.
Preamble.
Vol. 40, p. 755.
Vol. 39, p. 1702.
Vol. 40, p. 1817, amended.

REGULATION 8.—PERMITS TO PROPAGATE AND SELL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL.

Waterfowl.

Regulation 8, paragraph 8 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

8. A person may possess and transport for his own use, without a permit, live migratory waterfowl now lawfully possessed or hereafter lawfully acquired by him, but he may not purchase or sell such waterfowl without a permit. A State or municipal game farm or city park may possess, purchase, sell, and transport live migratory waterfowl without a permit, but no such waterfowl shall be purchased from or sold to a person (other than such State or municipal game farm or city park) unless he has a permit. The feathers of wild ducks and wild geese lawfully killed and feathers of such birds seized and condemned by Federal or State game authorities may be possessed, bought, sold, and transported, for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses and for similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes.

Permits for propagation, sale, etc.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WARREN G. HARDING, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY APPROVE AND PROCLAIM the foregoing amendatory regulation.

Approval.

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 10th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

May 7, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Sequoia National
Forest, Calif.
Preamble.

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of California heretofore embraced in the Inyo National Forest should be transferred to and made parts of the Sequoia National Forest;

Area diminished.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, WARREN G. HARDING, 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), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Sequoia National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; that this proclamation and that changing the boundaries of the Inyo National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

Infra.

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

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

WARREN G HARDING

By the President,
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

May 7, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Inyo National Forest,
Calif.
Preamble.

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of California heretofore embraced in the Sequoia National Forest should be transferred to and made parts of the Inyo National Forest;

Area enlarged.

Now, therefore, I, WARREN G. HARDING, 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), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Inyo National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and that changing the boundaries of the Sequoia National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

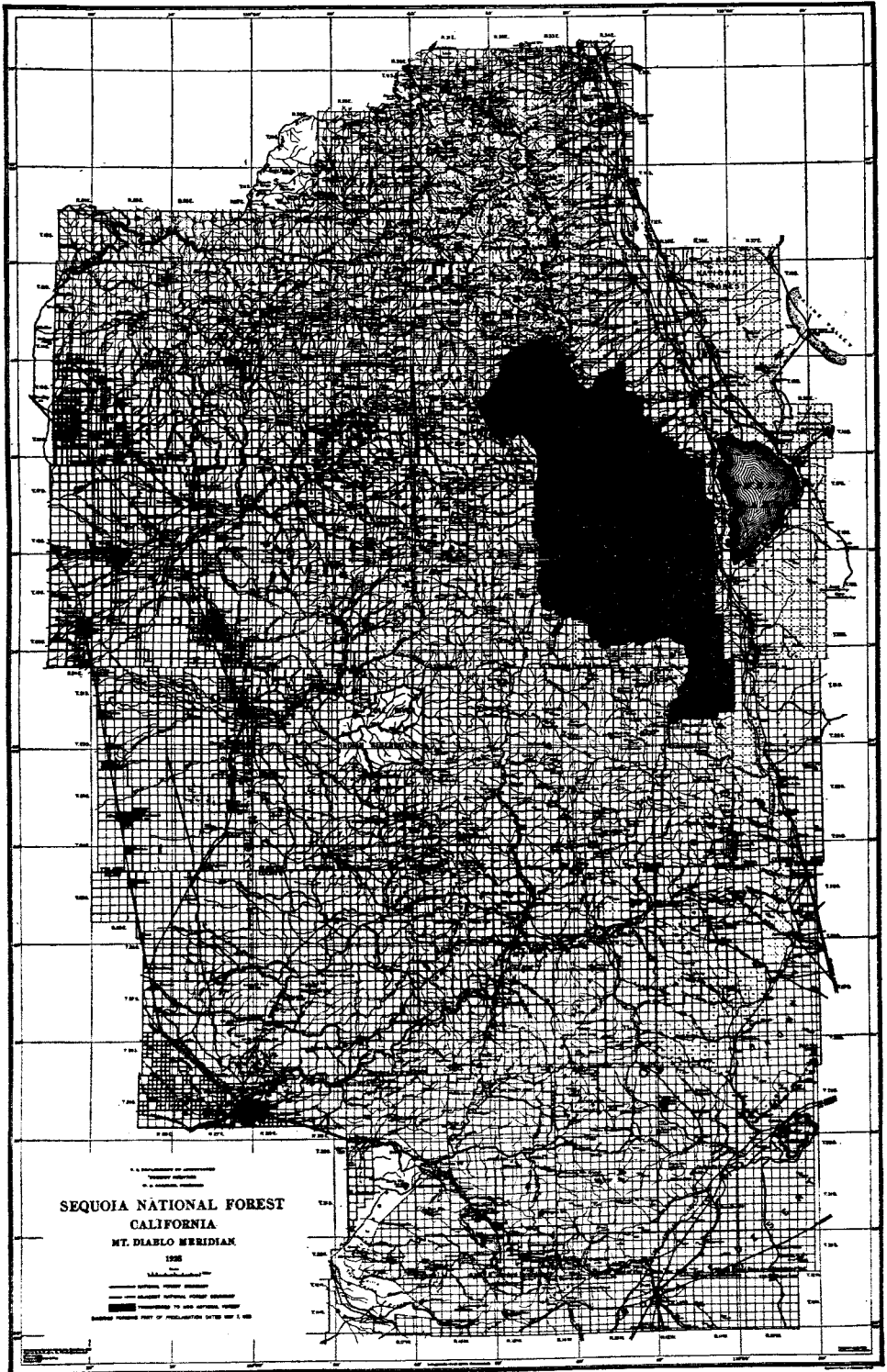
Supra.

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

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

WARREN G HARDING

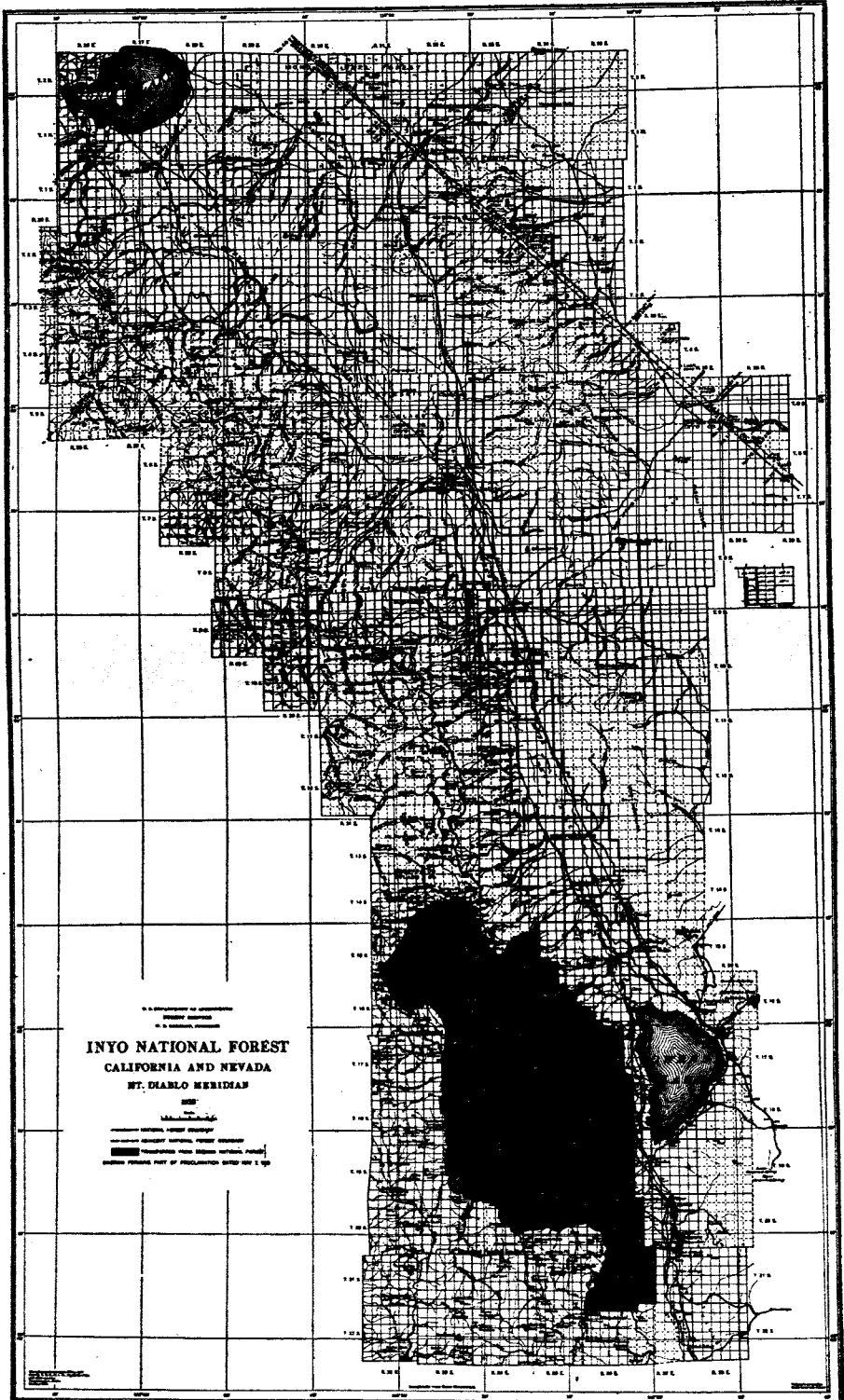
By the President,
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.



**SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN**

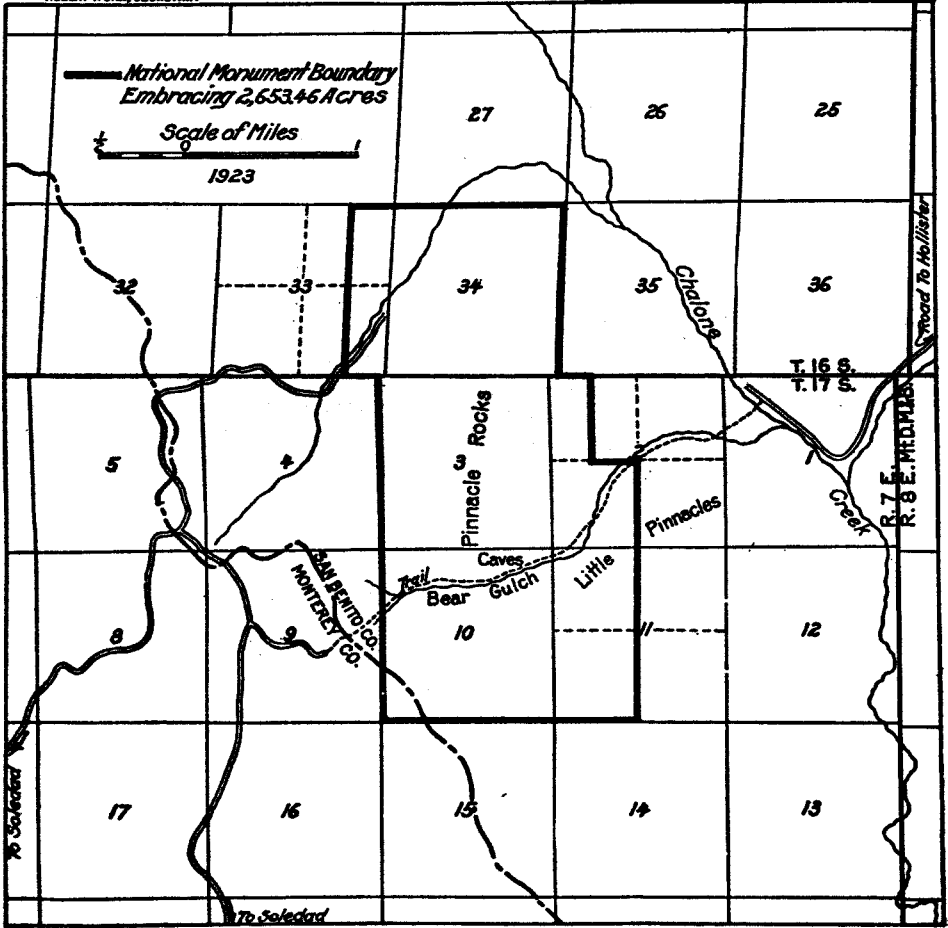
1908

Scale 1:250,000
 Contour Interval 100 Feet
 Contours 1000 Feet
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 Contours 5 Feet
 Contours 2 Feet
 Contours 1 Foot
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 INYO NATIONAL FOREST
 CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
 MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

Scale 1:62,500
 Vertical scale 1:125,000
 Horizontal scale 1:125,000
 Contour interval 100 feet
 Elevation above mean sea level (msl)



PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 7, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument certain lands in the State of California, containing natural formations, known as Pinnacle Rocks, with a series of caves underlying them;

Pinnacles National Monument, Calif. Preamble. Vol. 35, p. 2177.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that said lands, to-wit, the tracts described as lot 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 11, in T. 17 S., R. 7 E., Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument, and that the boundaries of the said National Monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area enlarged.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

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

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535) as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service. Vol. 39, p. 535.

Vol. 41, p. 732.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 17, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, an Executive order dated February 14, 1922, directed that on and after July 1, 1922, all lands included within the eastern division of the Sevier National Forest should be transferred to the Powell National Forest and be administered as a part thereof; and

Powell National Forest, Utah. Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding to the Powell National Forest certain lands within the State of Utah which are in part covered with timber;

Area enlarged.

Now, therefore, I, WARREN G. HARDING, 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

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

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 Powell National Forest are hereby changed to include the following described lands of the Salt Lake Meridian:

Lands added.

In Township thirty-six (36) south, range three (3) west, all section thirty-two (32); in Township thirty-seven (37) south, range three (3) west, northeast quarter, west half and west half of southeast quarter of section five (5), west half and west half of east half of section eight (8), and all section seventeen (17).

Prior rights, etc., 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 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

May 23, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

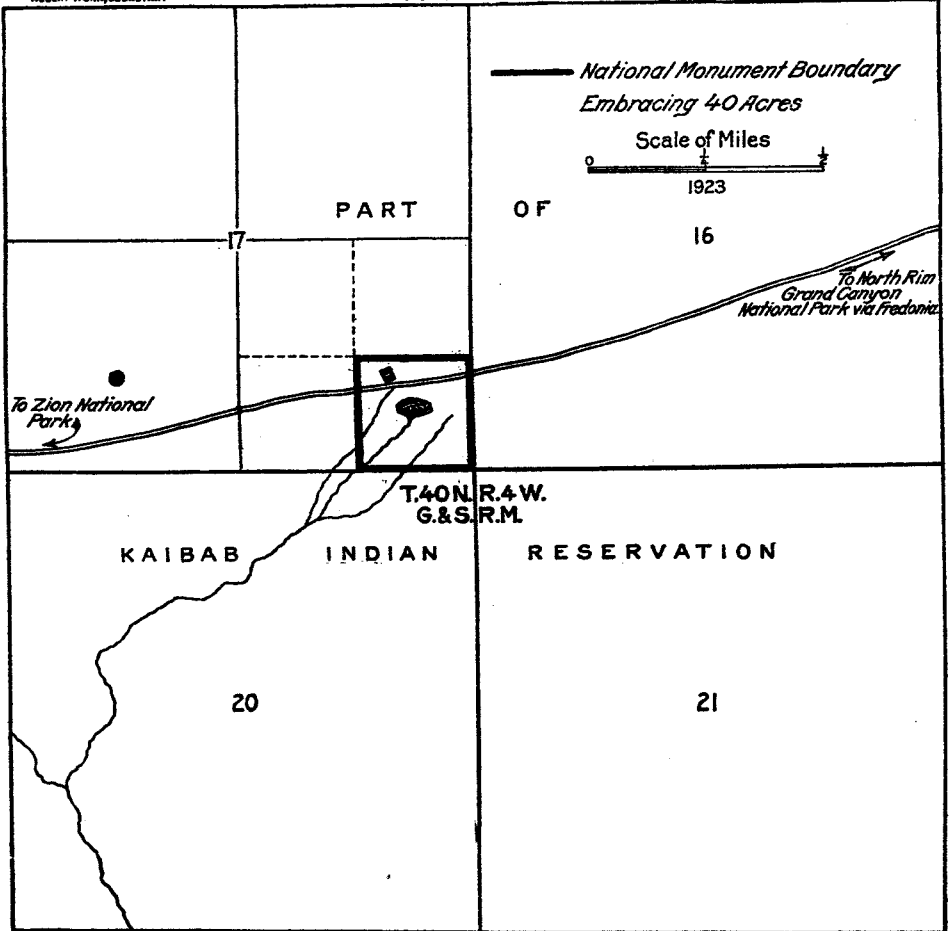
A PROCLAMATION.

Sugar from Argentina.
Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 1224.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States did on the 9th day of February, 1923, approve an Act of Congress entitled "Authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board, (Inc.) to take over and dispose of 13,902 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic" and reading as follows:

Statutory authorization.

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over from the corporation, American Trading Co., and the copartnership, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., a certain transaction entered into and carried on by said corporation and copartnership at the request, under direction and as agents of the Department of Justice and Department of State, which transaction involved the purchase in the Argentine Republic, between the 13th day of May, 1920, and the 22nd day of May, 1920, of 13,902 tons of sugar, the importation thereof into the United States and the distribution of a portion of the same within the United States and to require the said United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to dispose of any of said sugar so imported remaining undisposed of, and to liquidate and adjust the entire transaction in such manner as may be deemed by said board to be equitable and proper in the premises, paying to the corporation and copartnership aforesaid such sums as may be found by said board to represent the actual



PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

loss sustained by them, or either of them, in said transaction, and for this purpose the President is authorized to vote or use the stock of the corporation held by him, or otherwise exercise or use his control over the said United States Sugar Equalization Board and its directors, and to continue the said corporation for such time as may be necessary to carry out the intention of this joint resolution."

and,

WHEREAS by virtue of said Act and pursuant to the power and authority thereby conferred the President of the United States did require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over from the corporation, American Trading Co., and the copartnership, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., a certain transaction entered into and carried on by said corporation and copartnership at the request, under the direction and as agents of the Department of Justice and Department of State, and to liquidate and adjust the entire transaction in such manner as may be deemed by said Board to be equitable and proper in the premises, and

WHEREAS said United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.), pursuant to said direction, has liquidated and adjusted said transaction in such manner as is deemed by it to be equitable and proper in the premises, and has found that the actual loss sustained jointly by said American Trading Co. and said B. H. Howell, Son & Co. in said transaction is, as of the date of this order, the sum of Two million, four hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-two and 31/100 dollars, and has filed with the President of the United States its report in support of said finding.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WARREN G. HARDING, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and pursuant to the power and authority conferred by said Act do hereby approve, ratify and confirm the findings of the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) aforesaid and do hereby order and direct said Board to forthwith pay out of its corporate funds jointly to said American Trading Co. and said B. H. Howell, Son & Co. the sum of Two million, four hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-two and 31/100 dollars as and for a full and final liquidation, adjustment and settlement of the loss sustained by them, or either of them, in the transaction as in said Act provided.

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 May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 31, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there is in northwestern Arizona on the road between Zion National Park and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park a spring, known as Pipe Spring, which affords the only water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Arizona, a distance of sixty-two miles; and

Pipe Spring National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

WHEREAS, a settlement was made at Pipe Spring in 1863 and there was built a large dwelling place, called "Windsor Castle," with portholes in its walls, which was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by the early settlers, and it was also the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life,

National Monument,
Arizona.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Pipe Spring National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

Description.

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township forty north, range four west, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

Reserved from settle-
ment, etc.

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.

Supervision, etc., by
Director of National
Park Service.

Vol. 39, p. 535.

The Director of the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732): Provided that in the administration of this Monument, the Indians of the Kaibab Reservation, shall have the privilege of utilizing waters from Pipe Spring for irrigation, stock watering and other purposes, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 41, p. 732.

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

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

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

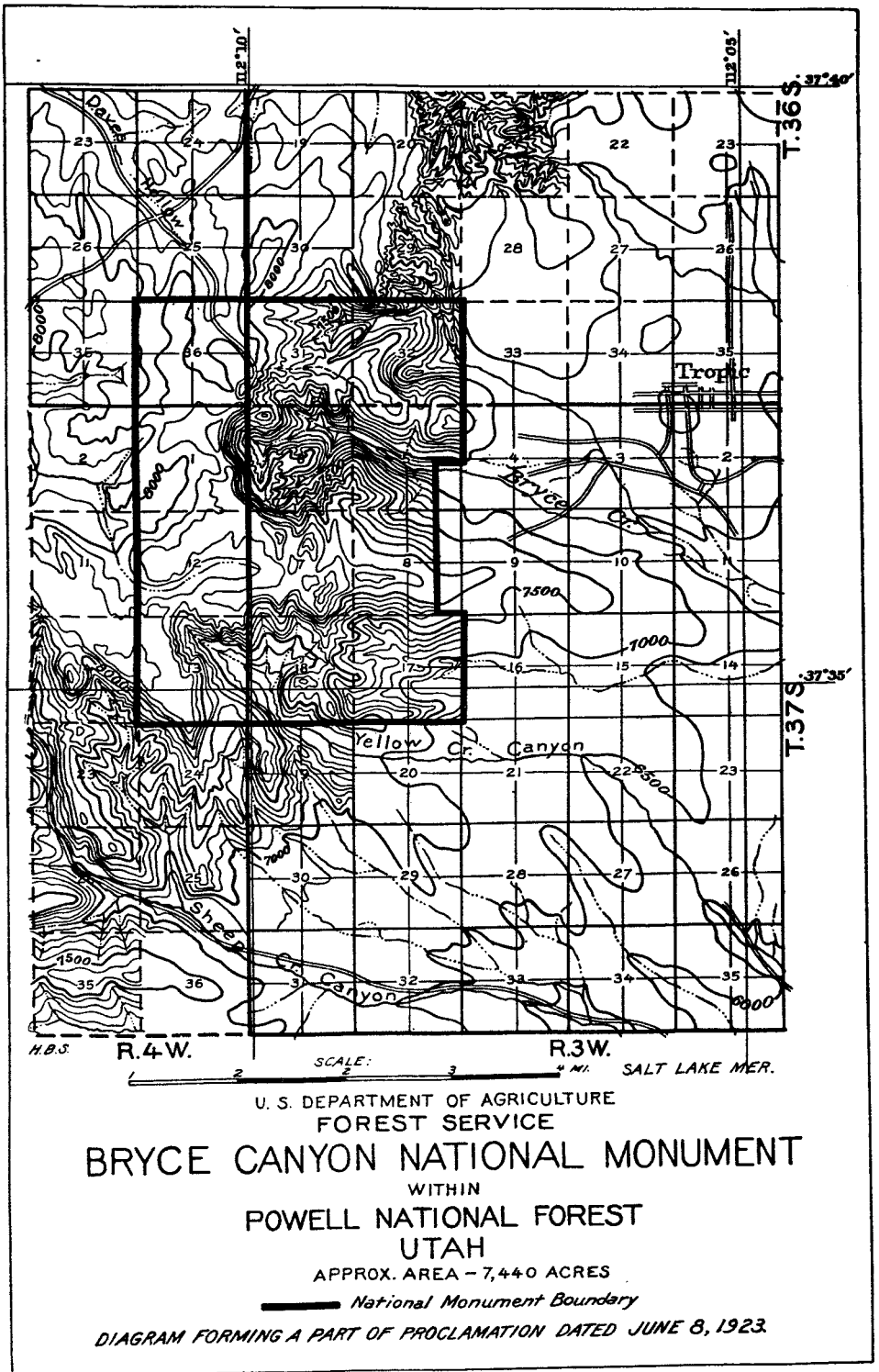
June 8, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bryce Canyon
National Monument,
Utah.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, certain lands within the Powell National Forest, in the State of Utah, known as Bryce Canyon, are of unusual scenic beauty, scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these areas with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument;



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
 WITHIN
POWELL NATIONAL FOREST
 UTAH
 APPROX. AREA - 7,440 ACRES
 ——— National Monument Boundary
 DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 8, 1923

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WARREN G. HARDING, 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 eight, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities", do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as Bryce Canyon National Monument, all of the tracts of land in the State of Utah which are shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

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

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for National Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Powell National Forest, and 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.

Use of Powell National Forest not affected.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, 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 eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 11, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat., 755), has submitted to me for approval, a regulation further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Protection of migratory birds.
Preamble.
Vol. 40, p. 755.
Vol. 39, p. 1702.

Regulations amended.
Vol. 40, p. 1813; Vol. 41, pp. 1764, 1798, 1817; Vol. 42, pp. 2240, 2265.

REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Open seasons.

Regulation 4, sub-title "Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Waterfowl, etc.
Vol. 42, p. 2265, amended.
Foot, p. 1962.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.—The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana,

Geographical limitations.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Utah, California, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Arizona the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Regulation 4, sub-title "Doves" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Doves:—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Mississippi and Louisiana the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Georgia, Florida, and Alabama the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31, and

In South Carolina the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Waterfowl propagation.

REGULATION 8.—PERMITS TO PROPAGATE AND SELL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL.

Regulation 8,—paragraph 5 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

5. A person granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth the total number of each species of waterfowl and their eggs possessed on the date of application for the permit and on the first day of each January next following; also for each calendar year during the life of the permit the total number of each species reared and killed, number of each

Doves.
Vol. 62, p. 2266,
amended.
Post, p. 1945.

Geographical limitations.

Sale, etc., of carcasses of propagated birds under permit.
Vol. 40, p. 1816,
amended.

species and their eggs sold and transported, manner in which such waterfowl and eggs were transported, name and address of each person from or to whom waterfowl and eggs were purchased or sold, together with number and species and whether sold alive or dead; and the date of each transaction. A report setting forth this information shall be annually furnished the Secretary during the month of January for the preceding calendar year.

Regulation 8,—paragraph 7 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

7. A permit issued under this regulation shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and may be revoked by the Secretary, if the permittee violates any of the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or of the Regulations thereunder. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Duration of permits.
Vol. 40, p. 1817,
amended.

REGULATION 9.—PERMITS TO COLLECT MIGRATORY BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Scientific collections.

Regulation 9, fifth paragraph is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Permits required.

Each permit shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A person holding a permit shall report annually to the Secretary on or before the 10th day of January during the life of the permit the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Duration, etc., of permits.
Vol. 40, p. 1817,
amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WARREN G. HARDING, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY APPROVE AND PROCLAIM the foregoing amendatory regulation. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Approval.

DONE at the City of Washington this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

June 12, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to amend the War Risk Insurance Act," approved by the President on the eleventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, it is provided that the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the

War Risk Insurance.
Preamble.
Vol. 40, p. 308.

War Risk Insurance Bureau shall suspend within six months after the end of the war, but that for the purpose of the final adjustment of outstanding insurance or claims said division may, in the discretion of the President, be continued in existence for a period not exceeding three years after such suspension, and

Vol. 41, p. 1359.

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on the third of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, it is provided that in the interpretation of any provision relating to the duration or date of the termination of the late war between the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and people of the United States, in any Acts of Congress contingent upon the date of the termination of such war, the date when such resolution becomes effective should be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to continue the existence of said Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance for the purpose of final adjustment of outstanding claims, and

Vol. 42, p. 148.

WHEREAS, by the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to Establish a Veterans' Bureau" and for other purposes, approved by the President on the ninth of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the powers, duties and personnel of the War Risk Insurance Bureau were transferred to the Veterans' Bureau, and

Vol. 42, p. 202.

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on the twenty-fourth of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the name of the Veterans' Bureau was changed to the United States Veterans' Bureau, and

Vol. 42, p. 2248.

WHEREAS, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, by proclamation of date the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth, did declare and proclaim that the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau should continue in existence for the purpose of making final adjustment of outstanding insurance or claims until the thirty-first of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and

Vol. 42, p. 2258.

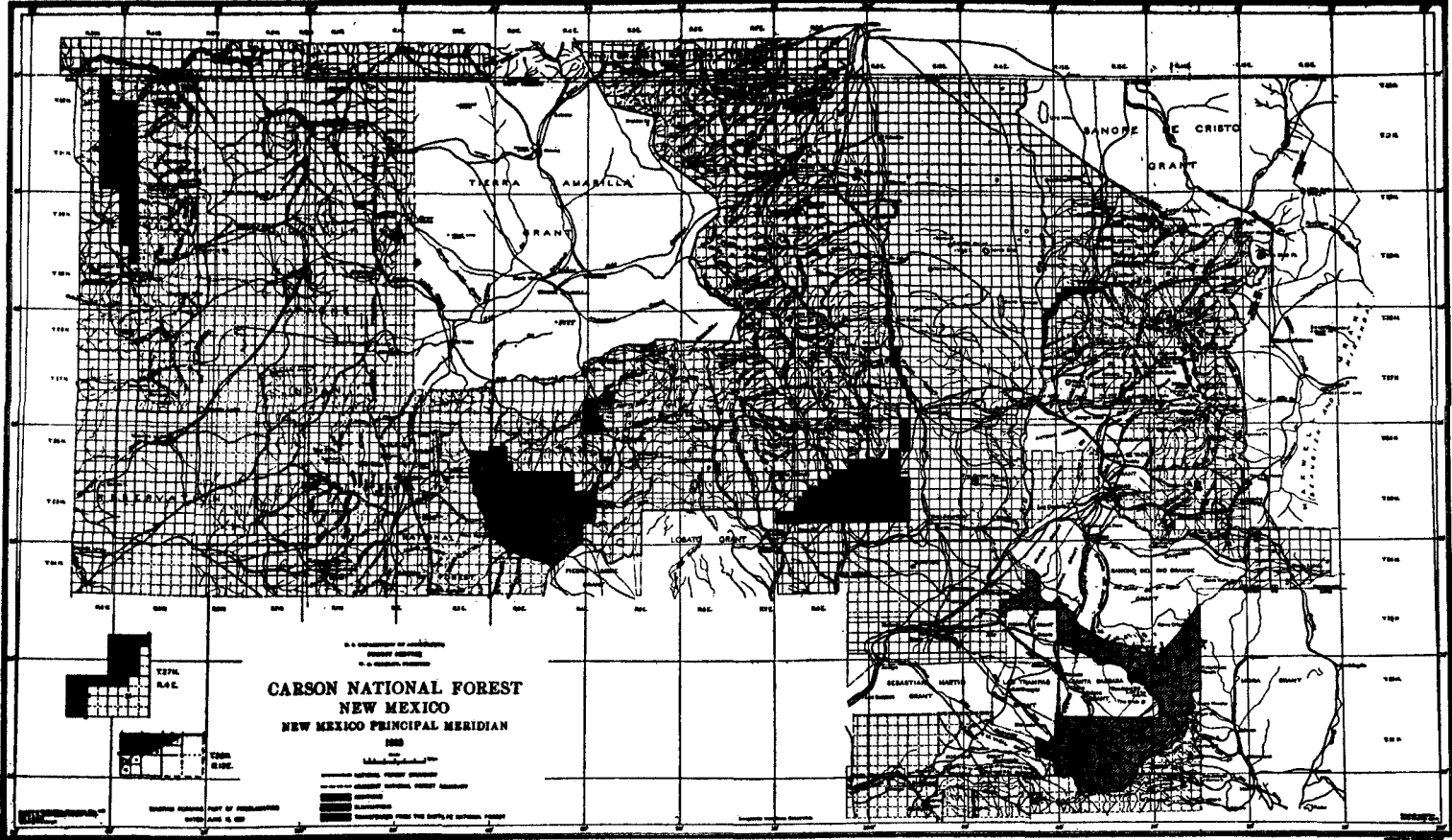
WHEREAS, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, by proclamation of date the fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth, did declare and proclaim that the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau should continue in existence for the purpose of making final adjustment of outstanding insurance or claims until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and

Vol. 42, p. 2279.

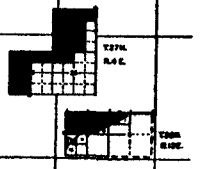
WHEREAS, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, by proclamation of date the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth, did declare and proclaim that the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau should continue in existence for the purpose of making final adjustment of outstanding insurance or claims until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and

WHEREAS, it becomes necessary to further extend the existence of said Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by authority of the powers conferred upon me by said Acts and Resolutions of Congress, do hereby declare and



CARSON NATIONAL FOREST
NEW MEXICO
NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
 NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
 1930

Legend:

- ROADS
- TRAILS
- RAILROADS
- WATER COURSES
- WATER
- SWAMP
- WETLANDS
- WETLANDS FROM THE SURFACE OF WATER

proclaim that the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall continue in existence for the purpose of making final adjustment of outstanding insurance or claims until the third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL.] three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 16, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands to the Carson National Forest, in New Mexico, and by excluding certain areas therefrom and restoring the public lands subject to disposition therein to entry by ex-service men in advance of the general public, in accordance with existing law; and

Carson National Forest, N. Mex.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that certain lands immediately heretofore forming a part of the Santa Fe National Forest, in New Mexico, should be transferred to and made a part of the Carson National Forest;

Post, p. 1920.

Now, Therefore, I, WARREN G. HARDING, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled, "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes", and also by the Act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Carson National Forest are hereby changed and are now as shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and that changing the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest, which I have also signed this same day, are made and are intended to be, and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

Boundaries modified.

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Post, p. 1920.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws, or embraced in a proper application to enter under the provisions of the Stock Raising Homestead Law, or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the designation of the lands embraced in such application and allowance thereof, nor the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such claims are legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution Number Twenty-nine, approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty, as amended by Public Resolutions Numbers Thirty-six and Seventy-nine, approved January

Excluded lands opened to ex-service men of World War for 91 days.

Vol. 41, p. 434; Vol. 42, pp. 358, 1067.

Thereafter to the general public.

twenty-first, and December twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, respectively, it is hereby ordered that the public lands in the excluded areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the homestead and desert-land laws by qualified ex-service men of the War with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of ninety-one days, beginning with the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter any of said land remaining unentered will be subject to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto by the general public. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as herein provided, no rights may be acquired to the excluded lands by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

Filing applications, etc.

Prospective applicants may, during the period of twenty days preceding the date on which the lands shall become subject to entry, selection or location of the form desired under the provisions of this proclamation, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the proper United States land office in person, by mail, or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at the hour fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

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 sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL.] three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

June 16, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

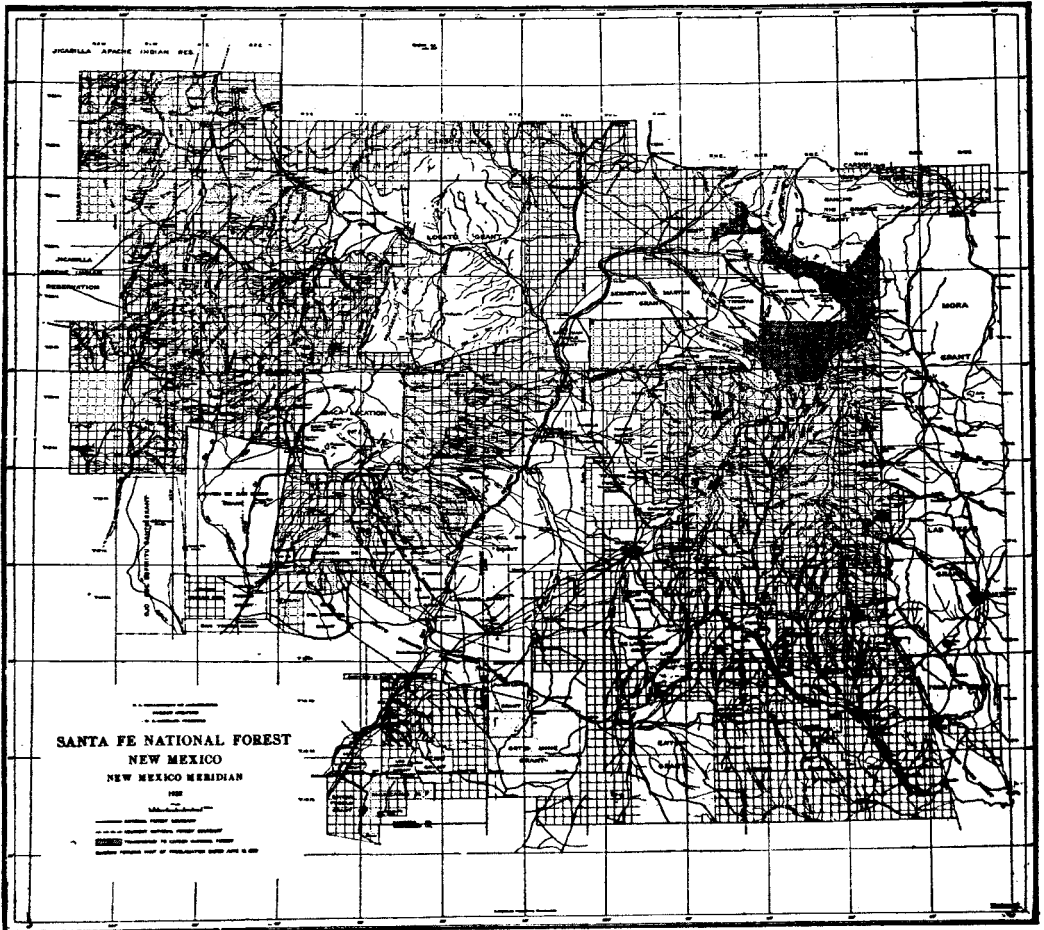
Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble. *Ante*, p. 1919.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by transferring to the Carson National Forest, New Mexico, certain lands heretofore forming part of the Santa Fe National Forest, in the same State;

Area diminished. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, WARREN G. HARDING, 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 Fe National Forest are hereby changed and are now as shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and that changing the boundaries of the Carson National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be, and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

Ante, p. 1919.



It is not intended by this Proclamation to release any land from reservation nor to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

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 sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 4, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

To the people of the United States:

In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, has been taken from us. The nation has lost a wise and enlightened statesman and the American people a true friend and counsellor whose whole public life was inspired with the desire to promote the best interests of the United States and the welfare of all its citizens. His private life was marked by gentleness and brotherly sympathy, and by the charm of his personality he made friends of all who came in contact with him.

Announcing death of President Warren Gamaliel Harding. Preamble.

It is meet that the deep grief which fills the hearts of the American people should find fitting expression.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday next, August tenth, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts the homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good President, whose death has so sorely smitten the nation.

Appointing August 10, 1923, the day of burial, as a day of mourning and prayer.

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, the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

The White House,
Washington, August 4, 1923.

August 13, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Federal Control Act.
Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 2237.Vol. 40, p. 451; Vol.
41, p. 469.Reappointing James
C. Davis, Director Gen-
eral of Railroads and
Agent of the President.

WHEREAS, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, did on the 26th day of March, 1921, by proclamation appoint James C. Davis Director General of Railroads, and did on the 26th day of March, 1921, in like manner appoint said James C. Davis Agent of the President, acting under the provisions of the Federal Control Act and the Transportation Act, 1920; and,

WHEREAS, the affairs of the United States Railroad Administration are still in process of liquidation under said Acts, requiring daily and continuous activities of the Director General of Railroads and Agent of the President;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by said Acts, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby re-appoint said James C. Davis Director General of Railroads and Agent of the President, effective August 3d, 1923, with all the powers, duties and responsibilities conferred and imposed by said Acts and each of the proclamations originally appointing him as aforesaid, and hereby ratify and confirm his acts and deeds in the current administration of said affairs in the interval between August 3d, 1923 and the date of this proclamation.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 13th, day of August, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

August 14, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

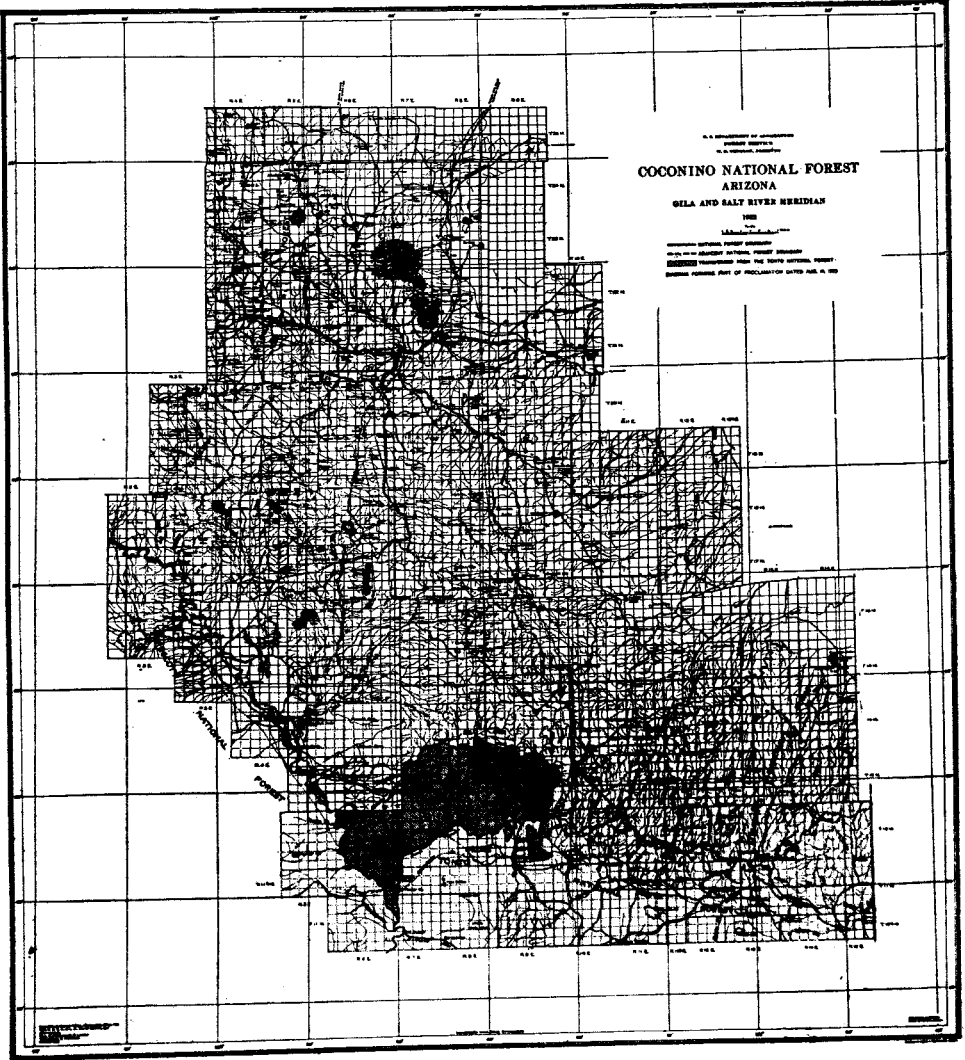
A PROCLAMATION

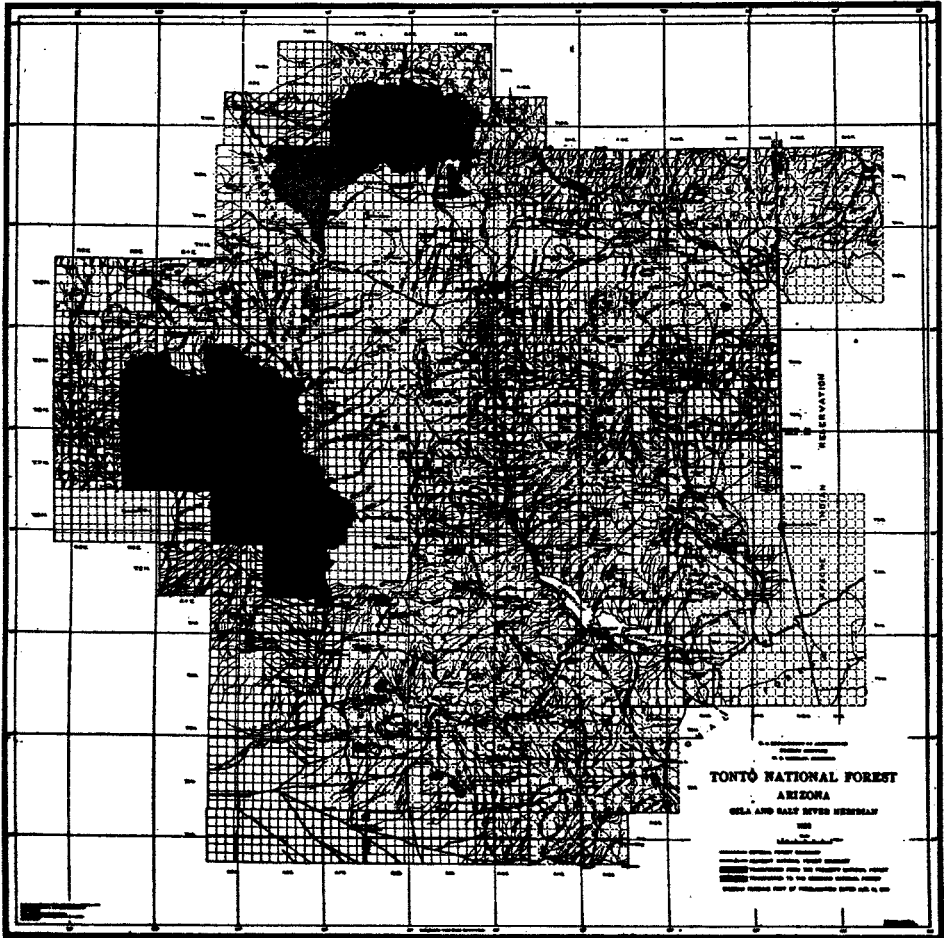
Coconino National
Forest, Ariz.
Preamble.
Vol. 38, p. 2745.Area enlarged.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

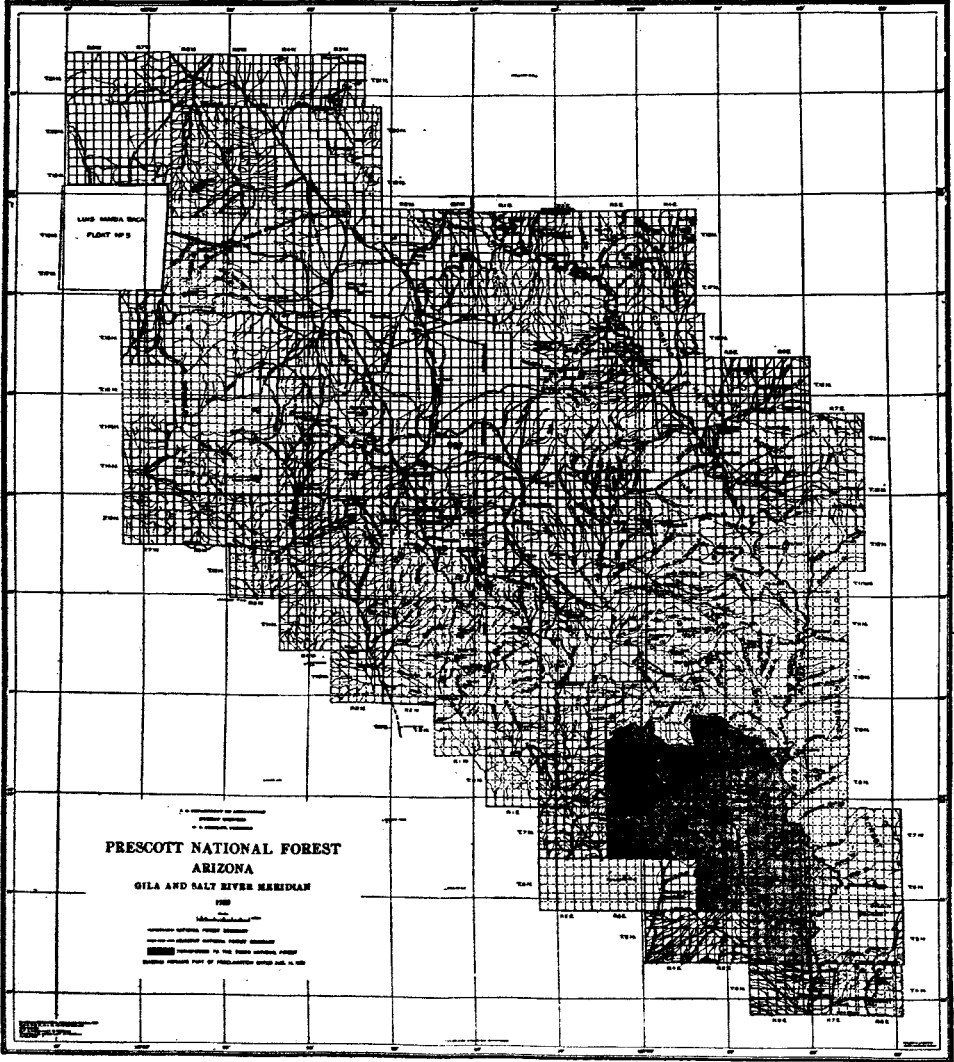
Post, p. 1923.

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of Arizona heretofore embraced in the Tonto National Forest, as established by Proclamation dated September 26, 1910 (No. 1087), should be transferred to, and made parts of, the Coconino National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and those changing the boundaries of the Tonto National Forest and the Prescott National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.







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 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
 CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 14, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of Arizona heretofore embraced in the Tonto National Forest, as established by Proclamation dated September 26, 1910 (No. 1087), should be transferred to, and made parts of, the Coconino National Forest, and that certain other lands in the Prescott National Forest, as established by Proclamation dated September 29, 1919 (No. 1537), should be transferred to, and made parts of, the Tonto National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Tonto National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and those changing the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest and the Prescott National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

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 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President;
 CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

Tonto National Forest, Ariz. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 2745.

Vol. 41, p. 1770.

Area modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Ante, p. 1922. Infra.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 14, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of Arizona heretofore embraced in the Prescott National Forest, as established by Proclamation dated September 29, 1919 (No. 1537), should be transferred to, and made parts of, the Tonto National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Prescott National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof;

Prescott National Forest, Ariz. Preamble. Vol. 41, p. 1770.

Area diminished. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Ante, pp. 1922, 1923.

and that this proclamation and those changing the boundaries of the Tonto National Forest and the Coconino National Forest, which I have also signed this day, are made and are intended to be and shall be considered as one act to become effective simultaneously.

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 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty-three, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

September 17, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

National Fire Prevention Day.
Preamble.

WITH the approach of October 9th, anniversary of the great Chicago fire, it is customary for the Chief Executive to direct attention each year to the enormous fire loss of the nation and to propose the observance of that date as National Fire Prevention Day. I am informed that the national fire loss for 1922 approximated fifteen thousand lives and somewhat more than five hundred million dollars. If this is correct, or even approximately correct, it indicates that the 1922 fire waste was the largest since 1906, when the fearful San Francisco conflagration brought the total to above five hundred million dollars. The fact that, with all our improvement of methods in most directions, the fire loss continues to mount upward year by year places a striking point of interrogation opposite our claims of high national efficiency. I am informed that in 1912, which was not an exceptional year, the per capita fire loss of the country was \$2.16, and that in 1922 it was \$4.67. The importance of every possible measure to reduce this loss is so apparent as to require no argument. The specialists in this subject agree that probably the greater part of the loss is due to human factors, such as carelessness and moral hazards; another large portion to poor construction, inefficient enforcement of building regulations, and the like. All of these are subject to correction through proper procedures, and it is highly desirable that public attention be directed to them and every encouragement given to measures for lessening the fire menace.

In view of these facts

Recommending observance of October 9, 1923, as.

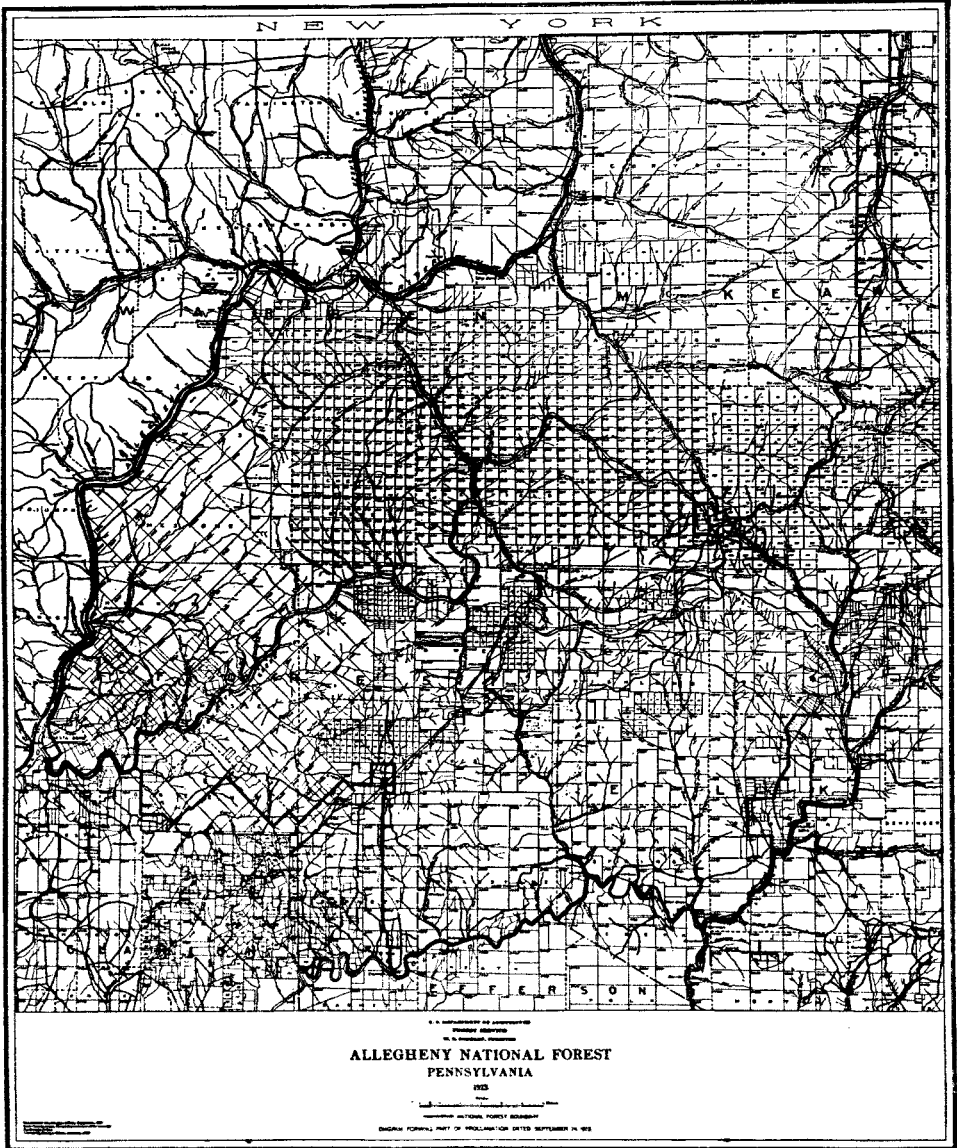
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, designate Tuesday, October 9th, as National Fire Prevention Day, and recommend that it be observed in a manner most fitting. I particularly recommend the importance of educational effort through the schools, industrial establishments, and in the homes.

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

Done in the City of Washington this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL.] Twenty-Three, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
Acting Secretary of State.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 24, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, certain lands within the State of Pennsylvania have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States under authority of the Act of Congress approved March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (36 Stat., 961), 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"; and,

Allegheny National Forest, Pa. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 961.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by reserving and setting apart said lands as a public forest reservation, and the same have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Allegheny National Forest.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 (26 Stat., 1103), entitled "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as a public forest reservation all of said lands within the area shown as the Allegheny National Forest on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States for National Forest purposes shall be permanently reserved and administered as part of the Allegheny National Forest.

National Forest, Pennsylvania. 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 in the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 26, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

FROM its earliest beginnings, America has been devoted to the cause of education. This country was founded on the ideal of ministering to the individual. It was realized that this must be done by the institutions of religion and government. In order that there might be a properly educated clergy and well trained civil magistrates, one of the first thoughts of the early settlers was to provide for a college of liberal culture, while for the general diffusion of knowledge, primary schools were established. This course was taken as the necessary requirement of enlightened society.

National Education Week. Preamble.

Such a policy, once adopted, has continued to grow in extent. With the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the establishment of free governments in the states of the Union, there was additional reason for broadening the opportunity for education. Our country adopted the principle of self-government by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free, were worthy of being educated.

Those who had the duty and responsibility of government, must necessarily have the education with which to discharge the obligations of citizenship. The sovereign had to be educated. The sovereign had become the people. Schools and universities were provided by the various governments, and founded and fostered by private charity, until their buildings dotted all the land.

The willingness of the people to bear the burdens of maintaining these institutions, and the patriotic devotion of an army of teachers, who, in many cases, might have earned larger incomes in other pursuits, have made it possible to accomplish results with which we may well be gratified. But the task is not finished, it has only been begun.

We have observed the evidences of a broadening vision of the whole educational system. This has included a recognition that education must not end with the period of school attendance, but must be given every encouragement thereafter. To this end the night schools of the cities, the moonlight schools of the southern Appalachian countries, the extension work of the colleges and universities, the provision for teaching technical, agricultural and mechanical arts, have marked out the path to a broader and more widely diffused national culture. To insure the permanence and continuing improvement of such an educational policy, there must be the fullest public realization of its absolute necessity. Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this, there is no guarantee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self-government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand.

In order that the people of the nation may think on these things, it is desirable that there should be an annual observance of Educational Week.

Urging observance of week beginning November 18, as.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning on the eighteenth of November, next, as National Education Week, and urge its observance throughout the country. I recommend that the state and local authorities cooperate with the civic and religious bodies to secure its most general and helpful observance, for the purpose of more liberally supporting and more effectively improving the educational facilities of our country.

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

DONE, in the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

October 13, 1923.

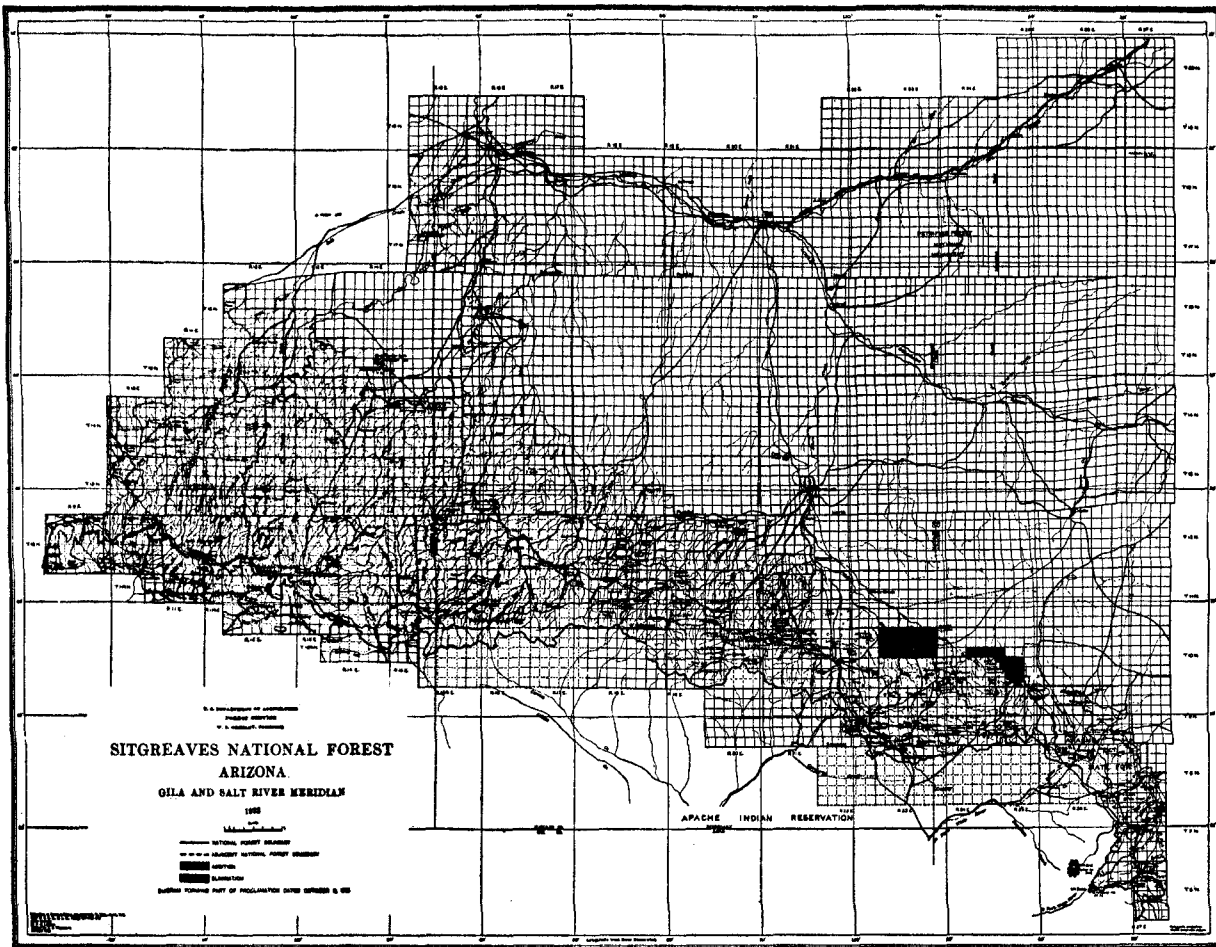
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Sitgreaves National Forest, Ariz. Preamble.

WHEREAS, an Executive Order signed February seventeenth and effective March first, nineteen hundred and twelve, excluded from the Sitgreaves National Forest, in Arizona, certain Indian reservation lands included therein March second, nineteen hundred and nine;

AND WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands to the Sitgreaves National Forest, and by excluding certain areas therefrom and restoring the public



lands subject to disposition therein to entry by ex-service men in advance of the general public, in accordance with existing law;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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 Sitgreaves National Forest are hereby changed to include the area indicated as an addition upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations.

Area modified.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

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

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution Number Twenty-nine, approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty (41 Stat., 434), as amended by the Resolutions approved January twenty-first and December twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, respectively (42 Stat., 358, 1067), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in the excluded areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the homestead and desert-land laws by qualified ex-service men of the War with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of ninety-one days, beginning with the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter any of said land remaining unentered will be subject to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto by the general public. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as herein provided, no rights may be acquired to the excluded lands by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

Excluded lands opened to entry by ex-service men of World War, for 91 days.
Vol. 41, p. 434.
Vol. 42, pp. 358, 1067.

Unentered lands opened to settlement thereafter.

Filing applications, etc.

Prospective applicants may, during the period of twenty days preceding the date on which the lands shall become subject to entry, selection or location of the form desired under the provisions of this proclamation, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, in person, by mail or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at nine o'clock a. m., standard time, on the dates fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

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 13th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

October 25, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Virgin Islands.
Preamble.Statutory provisions.
Vol. 41, p. 997.

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress, entitled the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920", approved June 5, 1921, contains the following provisions:

"Sec. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island Territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: *Provided*, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor: *Provided further*, That until Congress shall have authorized the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine Islands, the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions of this section shall not take effect with reference to the Philippine Islands until the President of the United States after a full investigation of the local needs and conditions shall, by proclamation, declare that an adequate shipping service has been established as herein provided and fix a date for the going into effect of the same."

AND WHEREAS, an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and passenger travel of the Virgin Islands has not been established as provided by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920";

Vol. 41, p. 997.

Vol. 42, p. 2261.

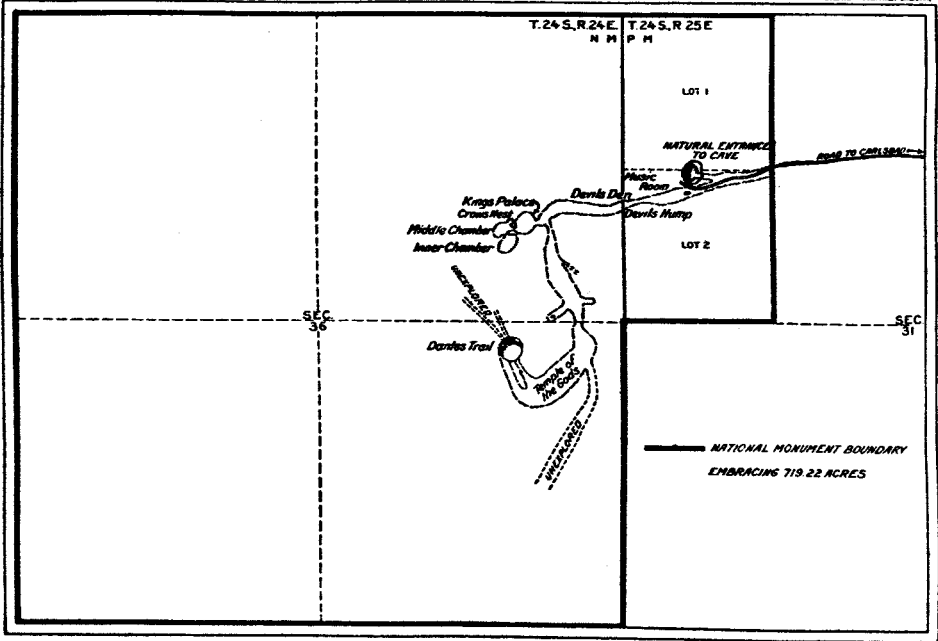
AND WHEREAS, a proclamation dated February 1, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on him by Section 21 of said act of Congress, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2269.

AND WHEREAS, a second proclamation dated May 18, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from May 1, 1922 to November 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from May 1, 1922 to November 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2287.

AND WHEREAS, a third proclamation dated October 28, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from November 1, 1922 to November 1, 1923, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from November 1, 1922 to November 1, 1923;



CARLSBAD CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by Section 21 of said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from November 1, 1923 to May 1, 1924;

Time for establishing shipping service thereto, extended to May 1, 1924.
Post, pp. 1944, 1970.

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the aforesaid act, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from November 1 1923 to May 1, 1924.

Coastwise laws deferred to May 1, 1924.
Post, pp. 1944, 1970.

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 October in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL.] Twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 25, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there is located in section thirty-one, township twenty-four south, range twenty-five east, and section thirty-six, township twenty-four south, range twenty-four east of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, in southeastern New Mexico, near the town of Carlsbad, a limestone cavern known as the Carlsbad Cave, of extraordinary proportions and of unusual beauty and variety of natural decoration; and

Carlsbad Cave National Monument, N. Mex.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, beyond the spacious chambers that have been explored, other vast chambers of unknown character and dimensions exist; and

WHEREAS, the several chambers contain stalactites, stalagmites, and other formations in such unusual number, size, beauty of form, and variety of figure as to make this a cavern equal, if not superior, in both scientific and popular interest to the better known caves; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this natural wonder as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection, not only of the known entrance, but such other entrances as may be found.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority 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 eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Carlsbad Cave National Monument all that piece or parcel of land in the County of Eddy, State of New Mexico, shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows: lots one and two, section thirty-one, township twenty-four south, range twenty-five

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

Description.

east, and section thirty-six, township twenty-four south, range twenty-four east of the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service.
Vol. 39, p. 545.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

Done in the City of Washington this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

November 5, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Thanksgiving Day,
1923.
Preamble.

The American people, from their earliest days, have observed the wise custom of acknowledging each year the bounty with which divine Providence has favored them. In the beginnings, this acknowledgment was a voluntary return of thanks by the community for the fruitfulness of the harvest. Though our mode of life has greatly changed, this custom has always survived. It has made Thanksgiving Day not only one of the oldest but one of the most characteristic observances of our country. On that day, in home and church, in family and in public gatherings, the whole nation has for generations paid the tribute due from grateful hearts for blessings bestowed.

To center our thought in this way upon the favor which we have been shown has been altogether wise and desirable. It has given opportunity justly to balance the good and the evil which we have experienced. In that we have never failed to find reasons for being grateful to God for a generous preponderance of the good. Even in the least propitious times, a broad contemplation of our whole position has never failed to disclose overwhelming reasons for thankfulness. Thus viewing our situation, we have found warrant for a more hopeful and confident attitude toward the future.

In this current year, we now approach the time which has been accepted by custom as most fitting for the calm survey of our estate and the return of thanks. We shall the more keenly realize our good fortune, if we will, in deep sincerity, give to it due thought, and more especially, if we will compare it with that of any other community in the world.

The year has brought to our people two tragic experiences which have deeply affected them. One was the death of our beloved President Harding, which has been mourned wherever there is a realization of the worth of high ideals, noble purpose and unselfish service carried even to the end of supreme sacrifice. His loss recalled the nation to a less captious and more charitable attitude. It sobered the whole thought of the country. A little later came the unparalleled disaster

to the friendly people of Japan. This called forth from the people of the United States a demonstration of deep and humane feeling. It was wrought into the substance of good works. It created new evidences of our international friendship, which is a guarantee of world peace. It replenished the charitable impulse of the country.

By experiences, such as these, men and nations are tested and refined. We have been blessed with much of material prosperity. We shall be better able to appreciate it if we remember the privations others have suffered, and we shall be the more worthy of it if we use it for their relief. We will do well then to render thanks for the good that has come to us, and show by our actions that we have become stronger, wiser, and truer by the chastenings which have been imposed upon us. We will thus prepare ourselves for the part we must take in a world which forever needs the full measure of service. We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people.

WHEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby fix and designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as Thanksgiving Day, and recommend its general observance throughout the land. It is urged that the people, gathering in their homes and their usual places of worship, give expression to their gratitude for the benefits and blessings that a gracious Providence has bestowed upon them, and seek the guidance of Almighty God, that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

Thursday, November 29, 1923, designated as Thanksgiving Day.

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

DONE at the City of Washington, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL.] Twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

December 18, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Act of Congress directing the disposal of lands within a specified part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), among other things, provides:

Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Preamble. Vol. 33, p. 361.

That when, in the judgment of the President, no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining land subject to the provisions of the homestead law or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all the interests concerned;

AND WHEREAS certain lands in the Reservation were sold and entered in the manner provided for by Proclamations of September 28, 1914 (38 Stat., 2029), and April 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 1653), which Proclamations fixed the terms under which the lands might be paid for;

Vol. 38, p. 2029; Vol. 40, p. 1653.

AND WHEREAS because of droughts and adverse weather conditions an extension of time for payments, until the 1921 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated

Vol. 41, p. 1793.

May 5, 1920 (41 Stat., 1793);
AND WHEREAS it appearing that there had been no substantial amelioration of conditions a further extension of time for payments until the 1922 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated August 11, 1921 (42 Stat., 2246);

Vol. 42, p. 2246.

AND WHEREAS it appearing that there had been no material improvement in the conditions a further extension of time for payments until the 1923 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated July 10, 1922 (42 Stat., 2281);

Vol. 42, p. 2281.

AND WHEREAS it appears that while there has been some improvement in the conditions existing on the Reservation there are still many purchasers and entrymen who are unable to make payment in the manner required of the aforesaid Proclamation.

Further extensions allowed to pay installments for ceded lands. Post, p. 1955.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Act of April 27, 1904, do hereby order and direct that any purchaser or entryman of lands within said former Reservation who is unable to pay the purchase money due under his purchase or entry made under the said Proclamations of September 28, 1914, or the said Proclamation of April 6, 1917, upon filing in the local land office an affidavit corroborated by two persons setting out his inability to make the required payment and the reasons therefor shall be granted an extension of time until the 1924 anniversary of the date of his entry or purchase upon the payment to the Receiver of the district land office of interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the amounts extended from the maturities thereof to the expiration of the period of extension. The district land office will promptly notify all purchasers and entrymen entitled to the extension of the manner in which it may be obtained. If the affidavit is not filed and the interest paid within thirty days from receipt of notice, or if, within such time, the amounts in arrears are not paid in full, the purchases or entries for which the amounts are due will be reported by the district land office to the General Land Office for cancellation.

Vol. 33, p. 2029; Vol. 40, p. 1653.

Conditions.

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 Nineteen Hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-three and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

December 27, 1923.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is provided by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright", that the copyright secured by the Act, except the benefits under Section 1 (e) thereof as to which special

Copyrights. Preamble. Vol. 35, p. 1075.

conditions are imposed, 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 the said Act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 1 (e) of the said Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the 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";

AND WHEREAS the President is authorized by the said Section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the Act may require;

AND WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada issued, pursuant to Section 4 (2) of the Canadian Copyright Act assented to June 4, 1921, a certificate dated December 26, 1923, to become operative on January 1, 1924, declaring that for the purposes of the rights conferred by the said Act, the United States shall be treated as if it were a country to which the Act extends.

NOW THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after January 1, 1924, the conditions specified in Sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Canada and that on and after that date citizens of Canada will be entitled to all the benefits of the Act of March 4, 1909, including Section 1 (e) thereof and the Acts amendatory of the said Act.

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the Act of March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And Provided Further that the provisions of Section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published on or after January 1, 1924, and registered for copyright in the United States.

Benefits to citizens of Canada extended to mechanical musical reproductions.

Conditions.

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 27th day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

January 7, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Export of arms, etc.
Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 361.

Whereas, Section I of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled a "Joint Resolution To prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States to certain countries, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1922, provides as follows:

Statutory authorization.

"That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, 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."

Vol. 42, p. 361.

And whereas, it is provided by Section II of the said Joint Resolution that "Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section I shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

Declaration of domestic violence existing in Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 which are or may be 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.

Warning against illegal shipment of arms, etc., thereto.

Officers to enforce laws.

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.

Power delegated to Secretary of State for shipments to Government of Mexico.

And I do hereby prescribe as an exception and limitation to the foregoing restrictions such exportations of arms or munitions of war as are approved by the Government of the United States for shipment to the Government of Mexico which has been recognized by the Government of the United States, and such arms and munitions for industrial or commercial uses as may from time to time be exported with the consent of the Secretary of State.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 16, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by Proclamations, the President of the United States has, at various times, created certain National Forests, within the State of Washington; and

Chelan National Forest, Wash.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, In order to provide for a proper adjustment of the claims of the State to lands within said National Forests, in satisfaction of its common school grant, a memorandum of agreement was entered into under date of December 22, 1914, between the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Washington, whereby it was agreed that the said State should relinquish all its title or claim under its grant in aid of common schools to the whole or parts of certain sections sixteen and thirty-six included within the said National Forests prior to survey, or upon which homestead settlements had been made prior to survey and inclusion within such reservations and legally maintained, and be allowed to select other lands equivalent in acreage and value lying along and within the boundaries of said National Forests in such position that, when eliminated therefrom, all of said selected lands will lie outside the new exterior boundaries of the National Forests; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the public interests would be promoted by modifying Executive order of December 31, 1920, No. 3380, affecting the boundaries of the Chelan National Forest, so as to exclude the areas first hereinafter described, and also so as to allow the State of Washington, in furtherance of the aforesaid agreement, to make selections of the lands agreed upon for selection, and hereinafter described, as indemnity in satisfaction of the aforesaid portions of its common school grant;

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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, 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 modified to exclude therefrom the following areas, to wit:

Area diminished.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

- In T. 38 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 36;
 - In T. 39 N., R. 23 E., Sec. 36;
 - In T. 33 N., R. 24 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
 - In T. 34 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 36;
 - In T. 37 N., R. 24 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
 - In T. 38 N., R. 24 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
 - In T. 39 N., R. 24 E., Sec. 36;
 - In T. 40 N., R. 24 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
 - In T. 38 N., R. 25 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 16;
 - In T. 39 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 16;
- Willamette Meridian.

Description.

Lands to be selected by Washington as indemnity for school grant in National Forest.

And I do also proclaim, under authority of the aforesaid act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, that the said Executive Order is hereby further modified so as to admit of immediate selection by the State of Washington, as indemnity in partial satisfaction of its common school grant and in furtherance of the before mentioned agreement of December 22, 1914, and not otherwise, of the following described lands within the said Chelan National Forest, Washington, to wit:

In T. 31 N., R. 23 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 6, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 18, all Sec. 19, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 37 N., R. 23 E., all Secs. 1, 12, 13 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 24;

In T. 38 N., R. 23 E., all Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 24, all Sec. 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 39 N., R. 23 E., NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 33 N., R. 24 E., all Sec. 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, all Secs. 4 to 15, inclusive, 17, 18, 19, 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, all Secs. 22 and 23, Lots 1, 2, 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, all Sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28, all Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 34 N., R. 24 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, all Sec. 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, all Sec. 11, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 12, all Secs. 13 and 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21, all Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, all Sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, all Secs. 31 and 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 33, all Secs. 34 and 35;

In T. 36 N., R. 24 E., E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 12;

In T. 37 N., R. 24 E., all Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive, 17 and 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, all Secs. 20 to 27, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28, all Sec. 35;

In T. 38 N., R. 24 E., all Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive, 17 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 39 N., R. 24 E., all Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10 to 15, inclusive, 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, all Secs. 24 and 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1, 2 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$

NW¹/₄, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, W¹/₂ SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 27, all Secs. 31 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 40 N., R. 24 E., all Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive, Lots 1, 2, 3, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ Sec. 6, all Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive, 17, 20 to 29, inclusive, 32, 33, 34, 35;

In T. 33 N., R. 25 E., S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and W¹/₂ SW¹/₄ Sec. 17, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ SW¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ Sec. 18, E¹/₂, Lots 5, 7, 8, and E¹/₂ SW¹/₄ Sec. 19, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, N¹/₂ SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ Sec. 20, W¹/₂ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 28, NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ Sec. 29, NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄, E¹/₂ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, Lot 6, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 30, all Sec. 31, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, E¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, E¹/₂ W¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, W¹/₂ NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, E¹/₂ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, W¹/₂ E¹/₂ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, W¹/₂ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, W¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 32, N¹/₂ Sec. 33;

In T. 34 N., R. 25 E., Lots 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, E¹/₂ NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and E¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ Sec. 6, N¹/₂, E¹/₂ SW¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ Sec. 7, Lots 2, 3, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄ and W¹/₂ SW¹/₄ Sec. 8, W¹/₂ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, Lot 1 and SE¹/₄ Sec. 9, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ Sec. 15, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, S¹/₂ SW¹/₄ and W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 17, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, E¹/₂ NW¹/₄, N¹/₂ SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and S¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 18, E¹/₂, SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄, Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and SE¹/₄ SW¹/₄ Sec. 19, W¹/₂ Sec. 20, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄, SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ and NE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 21, W¹/₂ and NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 22, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ Sec. 28, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄ and W¹/₂ Sec. 29, E¹/₂, E¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, Sec. 30, NE¹/₄, W¹/₂ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ and E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 31, NW¹/₄ Sec. 32, E¹/₂ and E¹/₂ W¹/₂ Sec. 33;

In T. 36 N., R. 25 E., W¹/₂ Sec. 4, all Sec. 5, N¹/₂ and SW¹/₄ Sec. 6, N¹/₂, SW¹/₄ and W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 7, NE¹/₄, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 8, W¹/₂ Sec. 9, all Sec. 17, NE¹/₄, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ SW¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and S¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 18;

In T. 37 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 1, Lots 1, 2, 12, E¹/₂ NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and S¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 2, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Sec. 3, SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ Sec. 4, all Secs. 5, 6 and 7, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, NW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ S¹/₂ Sec. 8, NE¹/₄, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄, N¹/₂ N¹/₂ SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄, SW¹/₄, N¹/₂ SE¹/₄, SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and Lot 1, Sec. 9, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 10, E¹/₂, E¹/₂ W¹/₂ and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 11, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ Sec. 12, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 15, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, E¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, S¹/₂ S¹/₂ SW¹/₄, S¹/₂ N¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄, S¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 17, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 18, W¹/₂ Sec. 19, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, Lots 3, 4 and SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 20, SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ and SW¹/₄ Sec. 21, W¹/₂ Sec. 28, all Secs. 29, 30, 31, 32 and W¹/₂ Sec. 33;

In T. 38 N., R. 25 E., W¹/₂ Sec. 2, all Sec. 3, E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ Sec. 4, NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, N¹/₂ SW¹/₄ and SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ Sec. 5, all Secs. 6 and 7, S¹/₂ Sec. 8, NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ and S¹/₂ Sec. 9, all Sec. 10, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄, Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and W¹/₂ W¹/₂ Sec. 11, E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ and Lot 6, Sec. 12, NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and SE¹/₄ Sec. 13, Lot 7, NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄, W¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ and W¹/₂ E¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ Sec. 14, N¹/₂ N¹/₂, N¹/₂ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, N¹/₂ SE¹/₄ NE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄, W¹/₂ W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ SW¹/₄, N¹/₂ NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄, E¹/₂ SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄, E¹/₂ W¹/₂ SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ and W¹/₂ SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec. 15, all Secs. 17 to 21, inclusive, NE¹/₄ NE¹/₄, NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NW¹/₄ NE¹/₄, S¹/₂ NE¹/₄, W¹/₂ W¹/₂ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄,

W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1, 2, 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$, Lot 1 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Lots 10, 11, 12, 13 Sec. 26, all Secs. 27 and 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, all Secs. 30, 31 and 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 35;

In T. 39 N., R. 25 E., all Sec. 3, Lots 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, all Secs. 6, 7, 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, all Secs. 17 to 21, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, all Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, all Secs. 30, 31 and 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 40 N., R. 25 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31;

In T. 37 N., R. 26 E., all Sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8;

In T. 38 N., R. 26 E., all Secs. 18, 19, 30 and 31, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 32;

Willamette Meridian.

Lands selected by Washington, eliminated from Chelan National Forest.

Provided, that all selections made by the State of Washington hereunder must be filed within ninety days from the date of this proclamation, and the lands embraced in selections made by the State of Washington hereunder to the extent that such selections receive the final approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same are, hereby declared eliminated from the Chelan National Forest, such eliminations to become effective from the date of such approvals.

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 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty
 [SEAL.] four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

February 3, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Announcing death of former President Woodrow Wilson.

To the People of the United States:

The death of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1921, which occurred at 11:15 o'clock today at his home at Washington, District of Columbia, deprives the country of a most distinguished citizen, and is an event which causes universal and genuine sorrow. To many of us it brings the sense of a profound personal bereavement.

His early profession as a lawyer was abandoned to enter academic life. In this chosen field he attained the highest rank as an educator, and has left his impress upon the intellectual thought of the country. From the Presidency of Princeton University he was called by his fellow citizens to be the Chief Executive of the State of New Jersey. The duties of this high office he so conducted as to win the confidence of the people of the United States, who twice elected him to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. As President of the United States he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the country as he conceived them. His acts were prompted by high motives and his sincerity of purpose can not be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the world war with a lofty idealism which never failed him. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth and made America a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and of the several Departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Suitable civil, military, and naval honors directed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 15, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is essential to the continued comfort, welfare, and prosperity of the people of the United States that abundant forests, widely distributed and maintained in a condition of high productiveness, be forever wisely conserved as one of our greatest natural resources; and

Forest protection and Arbor Day observance, 1924.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, because of our constantly increasing need for wood and other forest products, together with our past failure to provide for reforestation, we are drawing upon our supplies of timber four times as fast as they are renewed through growth; and

WHEREAS, the most formidable agency of forest destruction and prevention of reforestation is fire and, of the fires which annually devastate vast areas, four-fifths are ascribed in origin to human agencies and virtually all may be controlled and made innocuous through prudence, care, and vigilance;

THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, do urge upon the Governors of the various States to designate and set apart the week of April 21-27, 1924, as Forest Protection Week, and, wherever practicable and not in conflict with State law or accepted customs, to celebrate Arbor Day within that week. I also urge all citizens, either in association or as individuals, all schools, and the press of the land to give common

Designation of week of April 21-27, 1924, as Forest Protection Week, etc.

thought to the protection of our forests from fire, to the end that, in the future as in the past, these forests may supply us with wood, protect the purity of our streams, and otherwise serve the people of the United States.

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

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

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

March 5, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Amnesty and pardon.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment"; and

R. S., sec. 1906, p. 350.
Vol. 37, p. 356.

WHEREAS, Sections 1996 and 1998 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as modified by the Act of Congress approved August 22, 1912 (37 Stat. 356), prescribe that all persons thereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens, and shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, but that said provisions "shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of peace"; and

WHEREAS, an armistice was signed with the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government on November 3, 1918, and with the Imperial German Government on November 11, 1918, the effect of which was to terminate hostilities; and

Vol. 42, p. 108.

WHEREAS, the war with the aforesaid foreign powers was not formally at an end until July 2, 1921, as declared by a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States approved July 2, 1921, and by proclamations of the President of the United States of November 14, 1921, and November 17, 1921; and

Vol. 42, pp. 1030, 1046.

WHEREAS, many persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States on or after November 11, 1918, and therefor were duly convicted of desertion committed in time of war, are now leading blameless lives and have reestablished themselves in the confidence of their fellow citizens, and it is believed that further application of the provisions of the Revised Statutes hereinabove set forth to their cases would in most instances be productive of no good results and would be contrary to the spirit of those provisions;

Granting amnesty and pardon as to forfeiture of citizenship, etc., by persons deserting from Army or Navy since armistice of the World War.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby declare and grant amnesty and pardon to all persons who have heretofore been or may hereafter be convicted of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, committed during the war hereinbefore mentioned and

on or since November 11, 1918, to the extent that there shall be, and hereby are, fully remitted as to such persons any relinquishment or forfeiture of their rights of citizenship as well as their right to become citizens, and any incapacity to hold office of trust or profit under the United States or to exercise any rights of citizens thereof, which forfeitures and disabilities have heretofore been or may hereafter be incurred under the provisions of the sections of the Revised Statutes hereinabove set forth by any such persons in consequence of conviction of desertion committed in time of war as aforesaid.

FURTHERMORE, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known that nothing contained in this proclamation is intended to remove, or to authorize the removal of, any charge of desertion which may now be standing on the rolls or records of the United States in the case of any person, or as pardoning, remitting or mitigating any penalties to which any person has become, is now, or hereafter may become liable, except as hereinbefore specifically provided.

No other penalties 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 fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 7, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by Section 315 (a) of Title III of the Act of Congress approved September 21, 1922, entitled "An Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," it is among other things provided that whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this Act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in rates of duty provided in said Act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same;

Tariff on Wheat and Wheat Products. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 42, p. 941.

WHEREAS, in and by Section 315 (c) of said Act it is further provided that in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of said section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs in production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of said section of said Act the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the President in ascertaining differences in costs of production of, and of all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to the articles described in paragraphs 729 and 730 of Title I of said Tariff Act of 1922, namely, wheat, wheat flour, semolina, crushed and cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, bran, shorts and by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries;

Vol. 42, p. 893.

WHEREAS, in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given a reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

AND, WHEREAS, The President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of said articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, has thereby found that the principal competing country is the Dominion of Canada and that the duties fixed in said Title and Act do not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and in said principal competing country, namely, Canada, and has ascertained and determined the increased and decreased rates of duty, respectively, necessary to equalize the same.

Determining rates to equalize differences in costs of production.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, do hereby determine and proclaim that the increases and decreases in the rates of duty provided in said Act shown by said ascertained differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same, are as follows:

Wheat.

An increase in said duty on wheat from 30 cents per bushel of sixty pounds to 42 cents per bushel of sixty pounds;

Wheat flour, etc.

An increase in said duty on wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for from 78 cents per hundred pounds to \$1.04 per hundred pounds;

Wheat feeds.

A decrease in said duty on bran, shorts, and by-product feeds obtained in milling wheat (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said Act) from 15 per centum ad valorem to 7½ per centum ad valorem.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

March 22, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Section I of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled a "Joint Resolution to Prohibit the Exportation of Arms or Munitions of War from the United States to Certain Countries, and for other Purposes", approved January 31, 1922, provides as follows:

"That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial

Export of arms, etc. Preamble. Vol. 42, p. 361.

Statutory authorization.

jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, 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 "Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section I shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

Vol. 42, p. 361.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 exists in Honduras such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be 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 Honduras, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

Declaration of domestic violence existing in Honduras.
Post, p. 1950.

Warning against illegal shipments of arms, etc., thereto.

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.

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 twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL.] and twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 7, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress entitled the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920", approved June 5, 1920, contains the following provisions:

Virgin Islands.
Preamble.
Statutory provisions.
Vol. 41, p. 997.

"Sec. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: *Provided*, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may

be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor: *Provided further*, That until Congress shall have authorized the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine Islands, the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions of this section shall not take effect with reference to the Philippine Islands until the President of the United States after a full investigation of the local needs and conditions shall, by proclamation, declare that an adequate shipping service has been established as herein provided and fix a date for the going into effect of the same."

AND WHEREAS, an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and passenger travel of the Virgin Islands has not been established as provided by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920";

Vol. 41, p. 907.

Vol. 42, p. 2261.

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation dated February 1, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on him by Section 21 of said Act of Congress, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2269.

AND WHEREAS, a second proclamation dated May 18, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from May 1, 1922, to November 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from May 1, 1922, to November 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2287.

AND WHEREAS, a third proclamation dated October 28, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923;

Time for establishing service to, further extended to November 1, 1924.

Ante, p. 1920.
Post, p. 1970.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Section 21 of said Act of Congress, having issued a proclamation on October 25, 1923, declaring that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from November 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from November 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from May 1, 1924, to November 1, 1924;

Coastwise laws deferred to November 1, 1924.

Ante, p. 1920.
Post, p. 1970.

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the aforesaid act, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from May 1, 1924, to November 1, 1924.

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 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 11, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat., 755), has submitted to me for approval, a regulation further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Protection of migratory birds.
Preamble.
Vol. 40, p. 755.
Vol. 39, p. 1702.

REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Open seasons.
Vol. 42, p. 2266.

Regulation 4, sub-title "Doves" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Doves.—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

Doves.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

Geographical limitations.
Ante, p. 1916, amended.

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31; and

In South Carolina and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY APPROVE AND PROCLAIM the foregoing amendatory regulation.

Approval of regulation.

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 April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

April 18, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, certain natural formations, known as "The Pinnacles," within the Coronado National Forest, in the State of Arizona, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument.

National Monument in Coronado National Forest, Arizona.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 eight, nineteen hundred and six, entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities", do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, the following described tracts of land in the State of Arizona:

Description.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sections 19, 30 and 31, Township 16 South, Range 30 East, G. & S. R. M.; Sections 24, 25 and 36, Township 16 South, Range 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ East, G. & S. R. M.; S $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 24, unsurveyed; Section 35, unsurveyed; Section 36, unsurveyed; Township 16 South, Range 29 East, G. & S. R. M.

Use of Coronado National Forest not affected.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for National Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Coronado National Forest, and 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.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, 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 18 day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

May 2, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

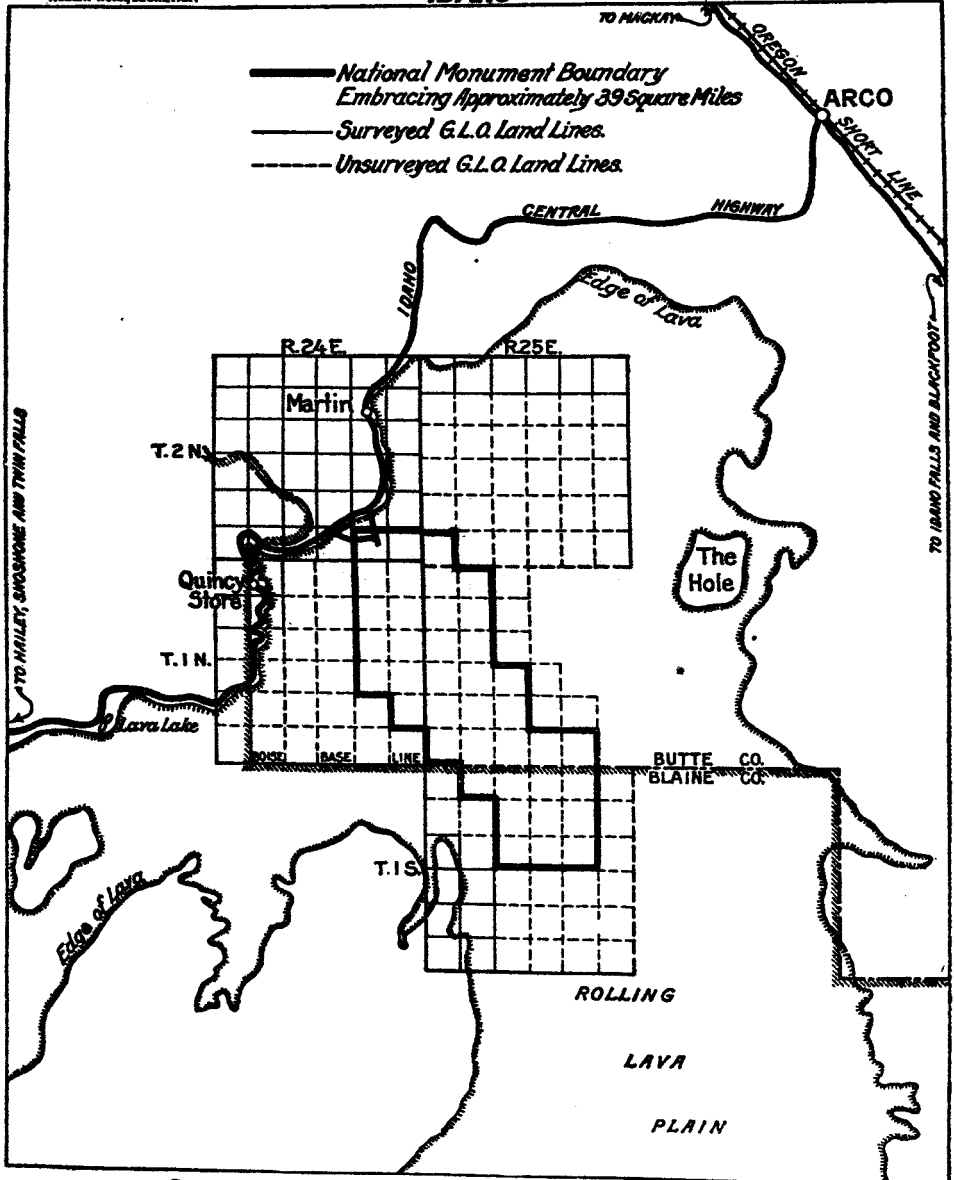
A PROCLAMATION

Export of arms, etc. Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 361.
Post, p. 1965.

Whereas, Section I of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled a "Joint Resolution to Prohibit the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War from the United States to Certain Countries, and for other Purposes", approved January 31, 1922, provides as follows:

Statutory authorization.

"That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limita-



CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

tions and exceptions as the President prescribes, 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 "Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of Section I shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

Vol. 42, p. 361.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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, as has been formally represented to this Government by the Government of Cuba, that there exist in Cuba such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be 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 Cuba, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

Declaration of domestic violence existing in Cuba.

Warning against illegal shipment of arms, etc., thereto.

Officers to enforce laws.

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 Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby prescribe as an exception and limitation to the foregoing restrictions such exportations of arms or munitions of war as are approved by the Government of the United States for shipment to the Government of Cuba which has been recognized by the Government of the United States, and such arms and munitions for industrial or commercial uses as may from time to time be exported with the consent of the Secretary of State.

Exportation to the Government of Cuba allowed.

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 May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four
 [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 2, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there is located in townships one south, one and two north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian, in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho, an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.
 Preamble.

WHEREAS, this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.

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

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority 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 eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as a National Monument all that piece or parcel of land in the Counties of Butte and Blaine, State of Idaho, shown as the Craters of the Moon National Monument upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Reserved from settle-
ment, etc.

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

Supervision, etc., by
Director of National
Park Service.
Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol.
41, p. 732.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

DONE in the City of Washington this 2d day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

May 5, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

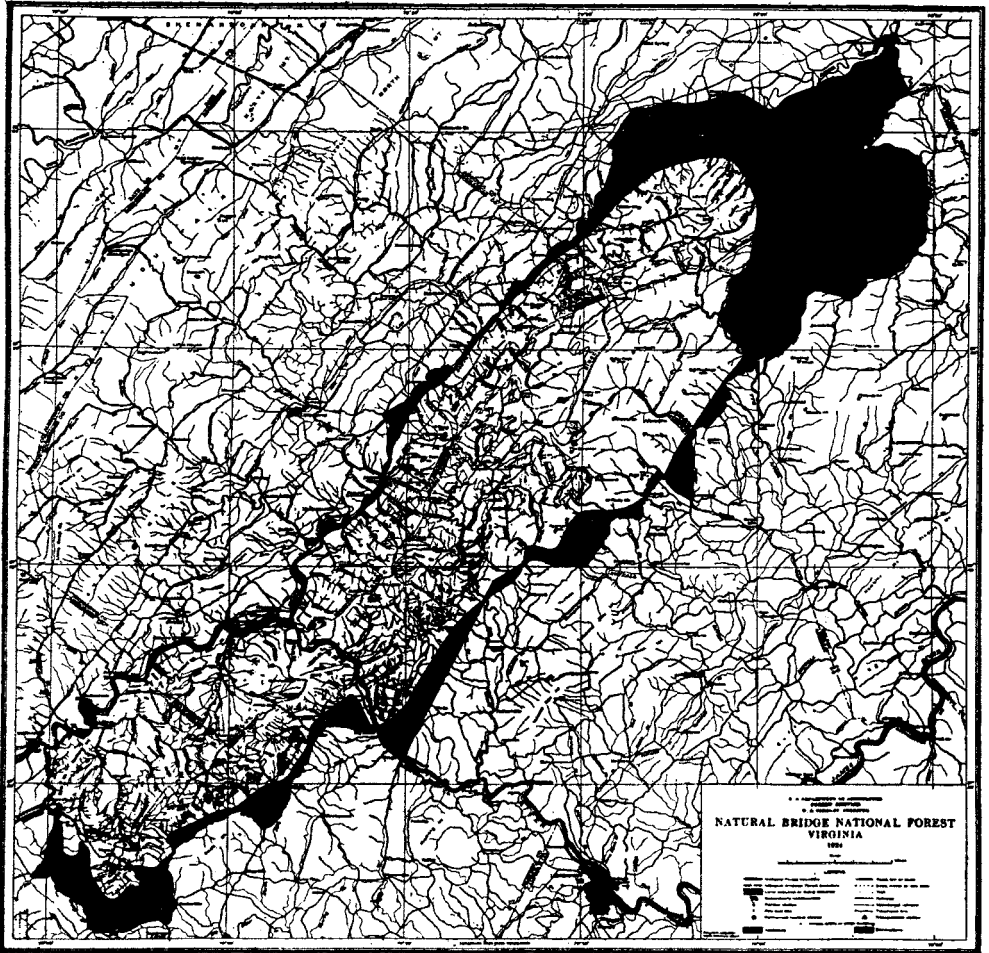
Natural Bridge Na-
tional Forest, Va.
Preamble.
Vol. 40, p. 1780.
Vol. 36, p. 961.

WHEREAS, by proclamation of May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, there were reserved and set apart as the Natural Bridge National Forest certain lands within the State of Virginia, acquired by the United States under authority of the Act of Congress approved March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (36 Stat., 961), 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"; and

WHEREAS, certain additional lands in the vicinity of the said National Forest and within the said State have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States under said Act, and have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as parts of the Natural Bridge Purchase Unit under the Weeks Law of March one, nineteen hundred and eleven.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, do hereby proclaim

Area enlarged.
Vol. 36, p. 963.
Vol. 26, p. 1103.



that on and after July one, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, the boundaries of the said Natural Bridge National Forest shall include the lands as shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands within said enlarged boundaries which have been or may thereafter be acquired by the United States under authority of said Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be permanently reserved and administered as parts of said Natural Bridge National Forest.

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

DONE in the City of Washington this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
 [SEAL] four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 6, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by section 315 (a) of Title III of the act of Congress approved September 21, 1922, entitled, "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," it is, among other things, provided that whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in rates of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same;

Tariff on Sodium Nitrite.
 Preamble.
 Statutory authorization.
 Vol. 42, p. 941.

Whereas in and by section 315 (c) of said act it is further provided that in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of said section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

Whereas, under and by virtue of said section of said act, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the President in ascertaining the differences in costs of production of and of all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to an article described in paragraph 83 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, sodium nitrite, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries;

Vol. 42, p. 868.

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given a reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

Increasing duty on sodium nitrite to equalize differences in costs of production.

And whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of said article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of the like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, has thereby found that the principal competing country is Norway and that the duty fixed in said title and act does not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and in said principal competing country, namely, Norway, and has ascertained and determined the increased rate of duty necessary to equalize the same.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby determine and proclaim that the increase in the rate of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same is as follows:

An increase in said duty on sodium nitrite from 3 cents per pound to 4½ cents per pound.

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

DONE at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four,
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

May 15, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Export of arms, etc.
Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 361.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the President issued March 22, 1924, under a Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President January 31, 1922, it was declared that there existed in Honduras conditions of domestic violence which were or might be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

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

Shipment to Honduras unlawful except with consent of Secretary of State.
Ante, p. 1942.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby prescribe as such an exception and limitation, such arms and munitions as may from time to time be exported with the consent of the Secretary of State.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

May 19, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by section 315 (a) of Title III of the act of Congress approved September 21, 1922, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," it is, among other things, provided that whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in rates of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same;

Tariff on Barium
Dioxide.
Preamble.
Statutory authori-
zation.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

Whereas in and by section 315 (c) of said act it is further provided that in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of said section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

Whereas, under and by virtue of said section of said act, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the President in ascertaining the differences in costs of production of and of all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to the article described in paragraph 12 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, barium dioxide, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries;

Vol. 42, p. 860.

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given a reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

And whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of said article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of the like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, has thereby found that the principal competing country is Germany and that the duty fixed in said title and act does not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and in said principal competing country, namely, Germany, and has ascertained and determined the increased rate of duty necessary to equalize the same.

Increasing duty on
barium dioxide to
equalize differences in
costs of production.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby determine and proclaim that the increase in rate of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same is as follows:

An increase in said duty on barium dioxide (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 4 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound.

Rate.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

May 28, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Panama Canal.
Preamble.

Statutory authoriza-
tion.
Vol. 42, p. 1225.
Vol. 37, p. 561.

WHEREAS, a Joint Resolution of Congress entitled a "Joint Resolution Authorizing the President to abrogate the international agreement embodied in certain Executive orders relating to the Panama Canal," approved February 12, 1923, provides as follows:

"Whereas it is provided in the Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone,' approved August 24, 1912, 'that all laws, orders, regulations, and ordinances adopted and promulgated in the Canal Zone by order of the President for the government and sanitation of the Canal Zone and the construction of the Panama Canal are hereby ratified and confirmed as valid and binding until Congress shall otherwise provide'; and

"Whereas among the orders so ratified and confirmed as valid and binding are Executive Orders, issued by the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, on December 3, December 6, and December 28, 1904, January 7, 1905, and January 5, 1911, in which were embodied the terms of an agreement reached between the Secretary of War and officials of the Panama Government to serve as a modus operandi during the construction of the canal; and

"Whereas the purpose of the agreement in question has passed with the formal opening of the canal, and the agreement no longer provides an adequate basis for the adjustment of questions arising out of the relations between the Canal Zone authorities and the Government of Panama, and should be replaced by a more permanent agreement:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized to abrogate the international agreement embodied in the Executive orders issued as aforesaid, on December 3, December 6, and December 28, 1904, January 7, 1905, and January 5, 1911.

"Sec. 2. That when the President shall exercise the authority hereby granted, such orders shall no longer be valid and binding, and the legal effect of these orders given to them by the said Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, shall be repealed."

Canal Zone.

Agreements with
Panama respecting,
abrogated as of June
1, 1924.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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, in accordance with notice of my intention heretofore given to the Government of Panama, the abrogation as of June 1, 1924, of the international agreement embodied in the Executive Orders issued as aforesaid, on December 3, December 6, and December 28, 1904, January 7, 1905, and January 5, 1911.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 4, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, By Proclamations, the President of the United States has, at various times, created certain National Forests within the State of Idaho; and

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for a proper adjustment of the claims of the State to lands within said National Forests, in satisfaction of its common school grant, a memorandum of agreement was entered into under date of October 4, 1911, between the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the Governor of the State of Idaho, whereby it was agreed that the said State should relinquish all its title or claim under its grant in aid of common schools to lands included within the said National Forests prior to survey, being the whole or parts of certain sections sixteen and thirty-six, and be allowed to select other lands equivalent in acreage and value lying along and within the boundaries of said National Forests in such position that, when eliminated therefrom, all of said selected lands will lie outside the new exterior boundaries of the National Forests; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the public interests would be promoted by modifying the proclamations affecting the Kaniksu National Forest, so as to exclude the areas first hereinafter described, and also so as to allow the State of Idaho, in furtherance of the above mentioned agreement, to make selections of the lands agreed upon for selection, and hereinafter described, as indemnity in satisfaction of the aforesaid portions of its common school grant;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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, 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 Kaniksu National Forest are hereby modified to exclude therefrom the following areas, to wit:

Boundaries modified. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Description.

In T. 60 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 16;

In T. 61 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 16;

In T. 62 N., R. 3 W., Sec. 16, and that part of Sec. 36 west of the hydrographic divide between the Kootenai and Priest Rivers;

In T. 63 N., R. 3 W., that part of Sec. 16 west of the hydrographic divide between the Kootenai and Priest Rivers, and all Sec. 36;

In T. 60 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 36;

In T. 61 N., R. 4 W., Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 16, and all Sec. 36;

In T. 62 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 36;

In T. 63 N., R. 4 W., Secs. 16 and 36;

In T. 64 N., R. 4 W., that part of Sec. 16 west of the hydrographic divide between the Kootenai and Priest Rivers, and all Sec. 36;
Boise Meridian.

Lands to be selected by Idaho as indemnity for school grant in National Forest.

And I do also proclaim, under authority of the aforesaid act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, that the said proclamations affecting the Kaniksu National Forest, are hereby further modified so as to admit of immediate selection by the State of Idaho, as indemnity in partial satisfaction of its common school grant and in furtherance of the before mentioned agreement of October 4, 1911, and not otherwise, of the following described lands within the said Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, to wit:

- In T. 58 N., R. 2 W., Lot 7, Sec. 6, all Sec. 18;
In T. 57 N., R. 3 W., Lots 1, 2, and 7, Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19;
In T. 58 N., R. 3 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Lot 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3;
In T. 59 N., R. 3 W., Lot 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2;
In T. 60 N., R. 3 W., E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10;
In T. 64 N., R. 3 W., Lot 1, Sec. 31;
In T. 57 N., R. 4 W., Lots 8, 9, 10, and 13 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, Lot 1, Sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;
In T. 58 N., R. 4 W., Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, Lots 1, 5 and 9, Sec. 5, Lots 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 16, Sec. 6. Lot 3, Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 1, 3 and 5, Sec. 9, all Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15;
In T. 59 N., R. 4 W., E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Lots 5 and 8, Sec. 7, Lots 7, 9 and 13, Sec. 18, Lots 5, 9, 10 and 13, Sec. 19, Lots 13 and 14, Sec. 30, Lots 10 and 12, Sec. 31;
In T. 60 N., R. 4 W., Lot 1, Sec. 28;
In T. 61 N., R. 4 W., Lot 1, Sec. 33;
In T. 63 N., R. 4 W., Lot 4, Sec. 3;
In T. 64 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 25, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 31, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;
In T. 58 N., R. 5 W., Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Sec. 1;
In T. 59 N., R. 5 W., Lot 2, Sec. 12, Lot 1 Sec. 13, and Lot 2, Sec. 36;

Boise Meridian.

Selected lands eliminated from Kaniksu National Forest.

Provided, that all selections made by the State of Idaho hereunder must be filed within one year from the date of this proclamation, and the lands embraced in selections made by the State of Idaho hereunder to the extent that such selections receive the final approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same are, hereby declared eliminated from the Kaniksu National Forest, such eliminations to become effective from the date of such approvals.

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

DONE at the City of Washington, this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

June 9, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Act of Congress directing the disposal of lands within a specified part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), among other things, provides:

Crow Indian Res-
ervation, Mont.
Preamble.
Vol. 33, p. 352.

That when, in the judgment of the President, no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining land subject to the provisions of the homestead law or otherwise as he may deem most advantageous, at such price or prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and upon such terms as he may deem best for all the interests concerned;

AND WHEREAS certain lands in the Reservation were sold and entered in the manner provided for by Proclamations of September 28, 1914 (38 Stat., 2029), and April 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 1653), which Proclamations fixed the terms under which the lands might be paid for;

Vol. 38, p. 2029; Vol.
40, p. 1653.

AND WHEREAS because of droughts and adverse weather conditions an extension of time for payments, until the 1921 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated May 5, 1920 (41 Stat., 1793);

Vol. 41, p. 1793.

AND WHEREAS it appearing that there had been no substantial amelioration of conditions a further extension of time for payments until the 1922 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated August 11, 1921 (42 Stat., 2246);

Vol. 42, p. 2246.

AND WHEREAS it appearing that there had been no material improvement in the conditions a further extension of time for payments until the 1923 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated July 10, 1922 (42 Stat., 2281);

Vol. 42, p. 2281.

AND WHEREAS it appearing that while there had been some improvement in the conditions existing on the Reservation there were still many purchasers and entrymen who were unable to make payments, a further extension of time until the 1924 anniversaries of the purchases and entries was allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by Proclamation dated December 18, 1923;

Note, p. 1931.

AND WHEREAS, it appears that conditions have not improved over those of last year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Act of April 27, 1904, do hereby order and direct that any purchaser or entryman of lands within said former Reservation who is unable to pay the purchase money due under his purchase or entry made under the said Proclamation of September 28, 1914, or the said Proclamation of April 6, 1917, upon filing in the local land office an affidavit corroborated by two persons setting out his inability to make the required payment and the reasons therefor shall be granted an extension of time until the 1925 anniversary of the date of his entry or purchase upon the payment to the Receiver of the district land office of interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the amounts extended from the maturities thereof to the expiration of the period of extension. The district land office will promptly notify all purchasers and entrymen entitled to the extension of the manner in which it may be obtained. If the affidavit is not filed and the interest paid within thirty days from receipt of notice, or if,

Further extensions
allowed to pay install-
ments for ceded lands.

Vol. 38, p. 2029; Vol.
40, p. 1653.

Conditions.

within such time, the amounts in arrears are not paid in full, the purchases or entries for which the amounts are due will be reported by the district land office to the General Land Office for cancellation.

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 9 day of June in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and twenty-four and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 26, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," that the copyright secured by the Act except the benefits under Section 1 (e) thereof, as to which special conditions are imposed, 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:

Copyrights.
Preamble.
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

(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

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

(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 provided by Section 1 (e) of the said Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the 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";

AND WHEREAS the President is authorized by Section 8 of the said Act to determine and declare by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the Act may require;

AND WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Governor General in Council of the Union of South Africa has issued a Proclamation which will come into operation on July 1, 1924, by which rights to protection for their works in the Union of South Africa are granted to citizens of the United States on substantially the same basis as to subjects of the Union of South Africa, including rights similar to those provided by Section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

NOW THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim

Benefits extended to subjects of Union of South Africa, including mechanical musical reproductions.

That on and after July 1, 1924, one of the alternative conditions specified in Section 8, and the conditions specified in Section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, will exist and will be fulfilled in respect to the subjects of the Union of South Africa, and that from that

date subjects of the Union of South Africa will be entitled for all their works produced or published on or after said date, to all the benefits of the said Copyright Act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, including the benefits of Section 1 (e), and of the Acts amendatory of the said Act.

Conditions.

Provided that the enjoyment by any work to which the provisions of this proclamation relate of the rights and benefits conferred by the Copyright Act approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States, and shall commence from and after compliance with those requirements, constituting due registration for copyright in the United States.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

June 30, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Immigration of aliens.
Preamble.

Whereas it is provided in the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An Act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes" that—

Ante, p. 150.

"The annual quota of any nationality shall be two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100" (Sec. 11(a);

Ante, p. 160.

"For the purposes of this Act nationality shall be determined by country of birth * * (Sec. 12(a);

Ante, p. 160.

"The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this Act, prepare a statement showing the number of individuals of the various nationalities resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of subdivision (a) of section 11" (Sec. 12(b);

Ante, p. 161.

"Such officials shall, jointly, report annually to the President the quota of each nationality under subdivision (a) of section 11, together with the statements, estimates, and revisions provided for in this section. The President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported." (Sec. 12 (e).

And Whereas satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to the authority conferred upon them in the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, have made the statement and the quotas therein provided,

Establishing quota of nationality allowed admission during fiscal year 1924-25.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that on and after July 1, 1924, and throughout the fiscal year

1924-1925, the quota of each nationality provided in the said Act shall be as follows:

<i>Country or area of birth.</i>	<i>Quota 1924 to 1925</i>
Afghanistan.....	100
Albania.....	100
Andorra.....	100
Arabian peninsula (1, 2).....	100
Armenia.....	124
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands ap- pertaining to Australia (3, 4).....	121
Austria.....	785
Belgium (5).....	512
Bhutan.....	100
Bulgaria.....	100
Cameroon (Proposed British mandate).....	100
Cameroon (French mandate).....	100
China.....	100
Czechoslovakia.....	3, 073
Danzig, Free City of.....	228
Denmark (5, 6).....	2, 789
Egypt.....	100
Esthonia.....	124
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).....	100
Finland.....	471
France (1, 5, 6).....	3, 954
Germany.....	51, 227
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1, 3, 5, 6).....	34, 007
Greece.....	100
Hungary.....	473
Iceland.....	100
India (3).....	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100
Irish Free State (3).....	28, 567
Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo (5).....	3, 845
Japan.....	100
Latvia.....	142
Liberia.....	100
Liechtenstein.....	100
Lithuania.....	344
Luxemburg.....	100
Monaco.....	100
Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier).....	100
Muscat (Oman).....	100
Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4).....	100
Nepal.....	100
Netherlands (1, 5, 6).....	1, 648
New Zealand (including appertaining islands) (3, 4).....	100
Norway (5).....	6, 453
New Guinea, and other Pacific islands under proposed Australian mandate (4).....	100
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) (proposed British mandate) Persia (1).....	100
Poland.....	5, 982
Portugal (1, 5).....	503
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate).....	100
Rumania.....	603
Russia, European and Asiatic (1).....	2, 248
Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand).....	100

<i>Country or area of birth.</i>	<i>Quota 1924 to 1925</i>
San Marino.....	100
Siam.....	100
South Africa, Union of (3).....	100
South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa).....	100
Spain (5).....	131
Sweden.....	9, 561
Switzerland.....	2, 081
Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate).....	100
Tanganyika (proposed British mandate).....	100
Togoland (proposed British mandate).....	100
Togoland (French mandate).....	100
Turkey.....	100
Yap and other Pacific islands under Japanese mandate (4).....	100
Yugoslavia.....	671

Nominal quotas.

For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk () is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

Assignment of persons born within the Barred Zone.

1. (a) Persons born in the portions of Persia, Russia, or the Arabian peninsula situated within the Barred Zone, and who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quotas of these countries; and (b) persons born in the colonies, dependencies, or protectorates, or portions thereof, within the Barred Zone, of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Portugal, who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs or by which it is administered as a protectorate.

Arabian peninsula territory designated.

2. The quota-area denominated "Arabian peninsula" consists of all territory except Muscat and Aden, situated in the portion of that peninsula and adjacent islands, to the southeast of Iraq, of Palestine with Trans-Jordan, and of Egypt.

British dominions, etc.

3. Quota immigrants born in the British self-governing dominions or in the Empire of India, will be charged to the appropriate quota rather than to that of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are no quota restrictions for Canada and Newfoundland.

Pacific islands.

4. As shown on Chart No. 1262a, Hydrographic office, United States Navy Department.

Assignment of colonies, dependencies or protectorates.

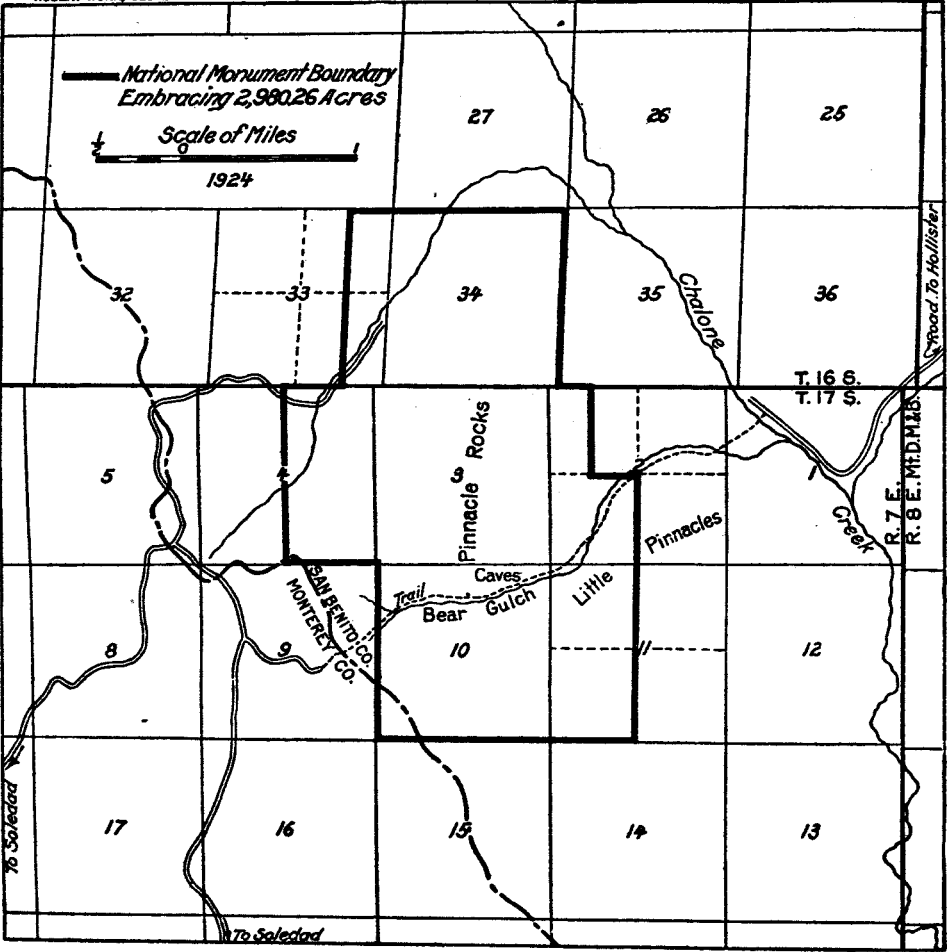
5. Quota immigrants eligible to citizenship in the United States, born in a colony, dependency, or protectorate of any country to which a quota applies will be charged to the quota of that country.

European colonies or dependencies in Central or South America, etc.

6. In contrast with the law of 1921, the Immigration Act of 1924 provides that persons born in the colonies or dependencies of European countries situated in Central America, South America, or the islands adjacent to the American continents (except Newfoundland and islands pertaining to Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada), will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs.

No political significance in quota assignments.

General Note. The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota-areas should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.



PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

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 twenty-
[SEAL.] four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 2, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument in the State of California, certain adjoining lands on which are located a spring of water and valuable camping sites.

Pinnacles National Monument, Calif. Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 2177.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority 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 eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 4, in T. 17 S., R. 7 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument and that the boundaries of the said National Monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Ante, p. 1911. Area enlarged. Vol. 34, p. 225.

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

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service.

Vol. 39, p. 535.

Vol. 41, p. 732.

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

DONE in the City of Washington this 2^d day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

July 2, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat., 755), has submitted to me for approval, a regulation further

Protection of migratory birds.

Vol. 40, p. 755.

Vol. 39, p. 1702.

amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Open seasons.

REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Waterfowl, etc.
Act, p. 1915, amended.

Regulation 4, sub-title "Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.—The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

Geographical limitations.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In New York (except Long Island) the open season shall be from September 24 to January 7;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Utah, California, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Arizona the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Approval of regulation.

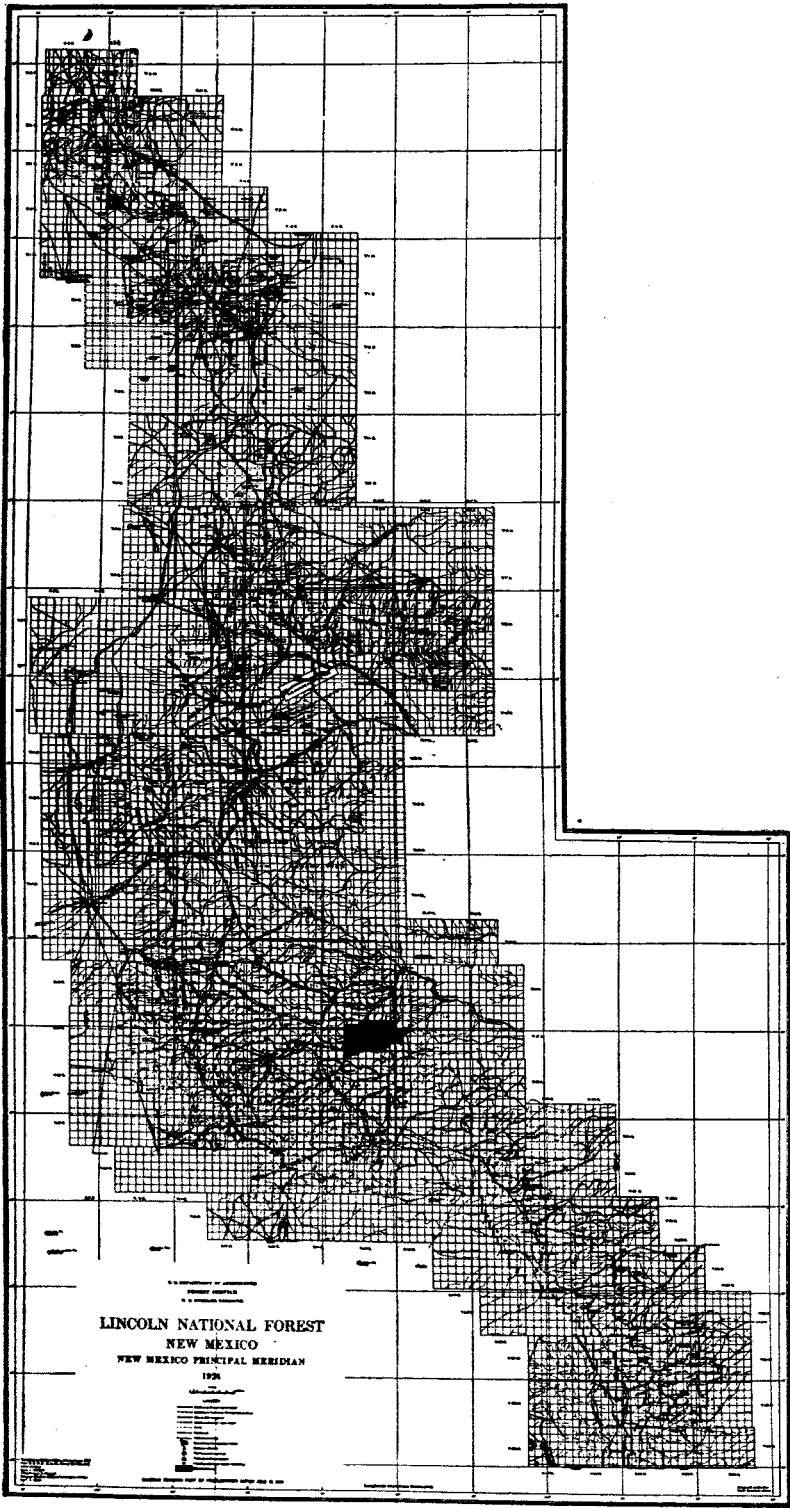
NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY APPROVE AND PROCLAIM the foregoing amendatory regulation.

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 2^d day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of American the one hundred and forty-eighth.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 17, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding certain areas from the Lincoln National Forest, in the State of New Mexico, and restoring the public lands subject to disposition therein to entry by ex-service men in advance of the general public in accordance with existing law;

Lincoln National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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 Lincoln National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part thereof.

Area diminished. Vol. 30, p. 36.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution No. 29 of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty (41 Stat., 434), as amended by Public Resolutions Nos. 36 and 79 approved January twenty-first and December twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, respectively (42 Stat., 358, 1067), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in the excluded areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the homestead and desert-land laws by qualified ex-service men of the war with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of 91 days, beginning with the 63rd day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter any of said lands remaining unentered will be subject to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto by the general public. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as herein provided, no rights may be acquired to the excluded lands by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

Excluded lands opened to ex-service men of World War for 91 days. Vol. 41, p. 434; Vol. 42, pp. 358, 1067.

Thereafter to the general public.

Prospective applicants may, during the period of twenty days preceding the date on which the lands shall become subject to entry, selection or location of the form desired under the provisions of this proclamation, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the United States land offices at Roswell, New Mexico, in person by mail or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, on the dates fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

Filing applications, 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 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

August 5, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Cherokee National
Game Refuges, Tenn.
and Ga.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the designation and setting aside of the areas in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, hereinafter indicated, for the protection of game animals, birds, and fish will promote the public good:

Game refuges, Ten-
nessee and Georgia.
Vol. 39, p. 476.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 Cherokee National Forest in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, 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 Cherokee National Game Refuges Numbers One and Two.

Within Cherokee
National Forest, Tenn.
and Ga.
Vol. 36, p. 961.
Vol. 41, p. 1798.

Warning against un-
authorized hunting,
etc.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb or kill any kind of game animal, game or nongame bird, or fish, or to 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 fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
JOSEPH C. GREW
Acting Secretary of State.

August 8, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

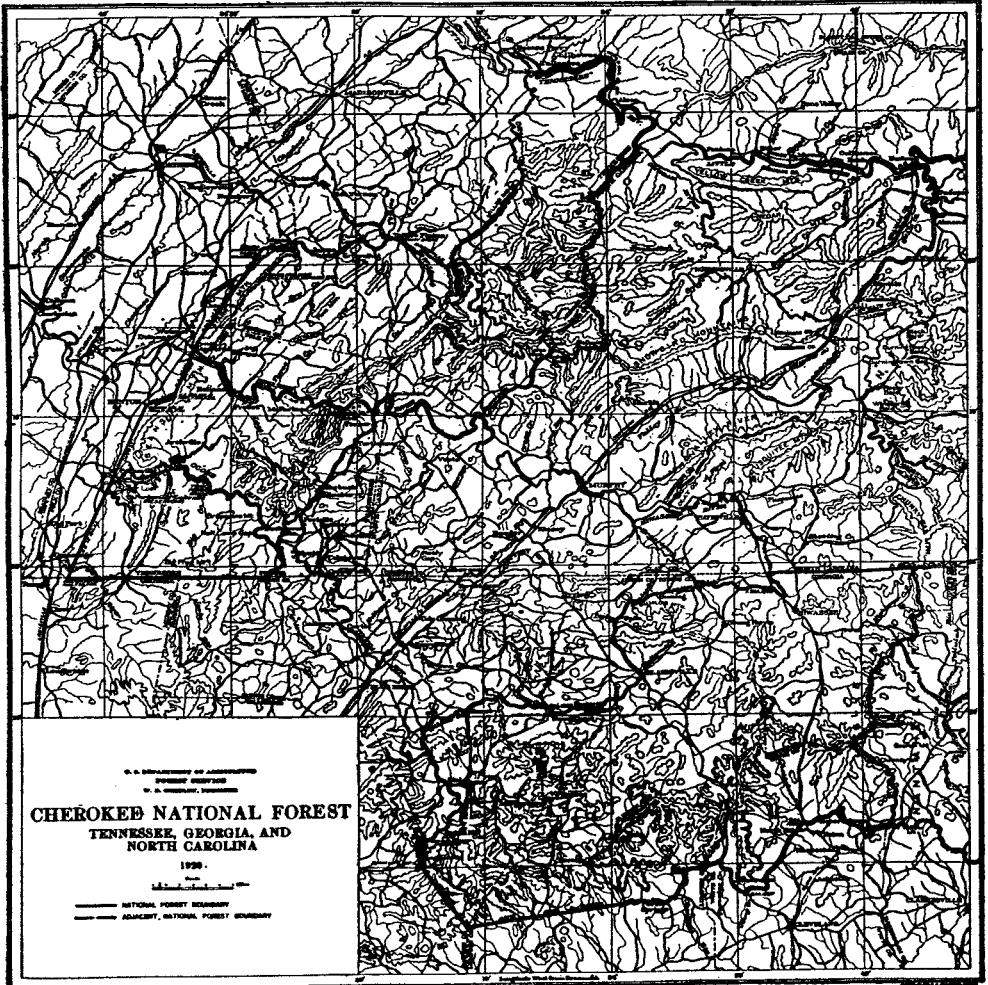
A PROCLAMATION

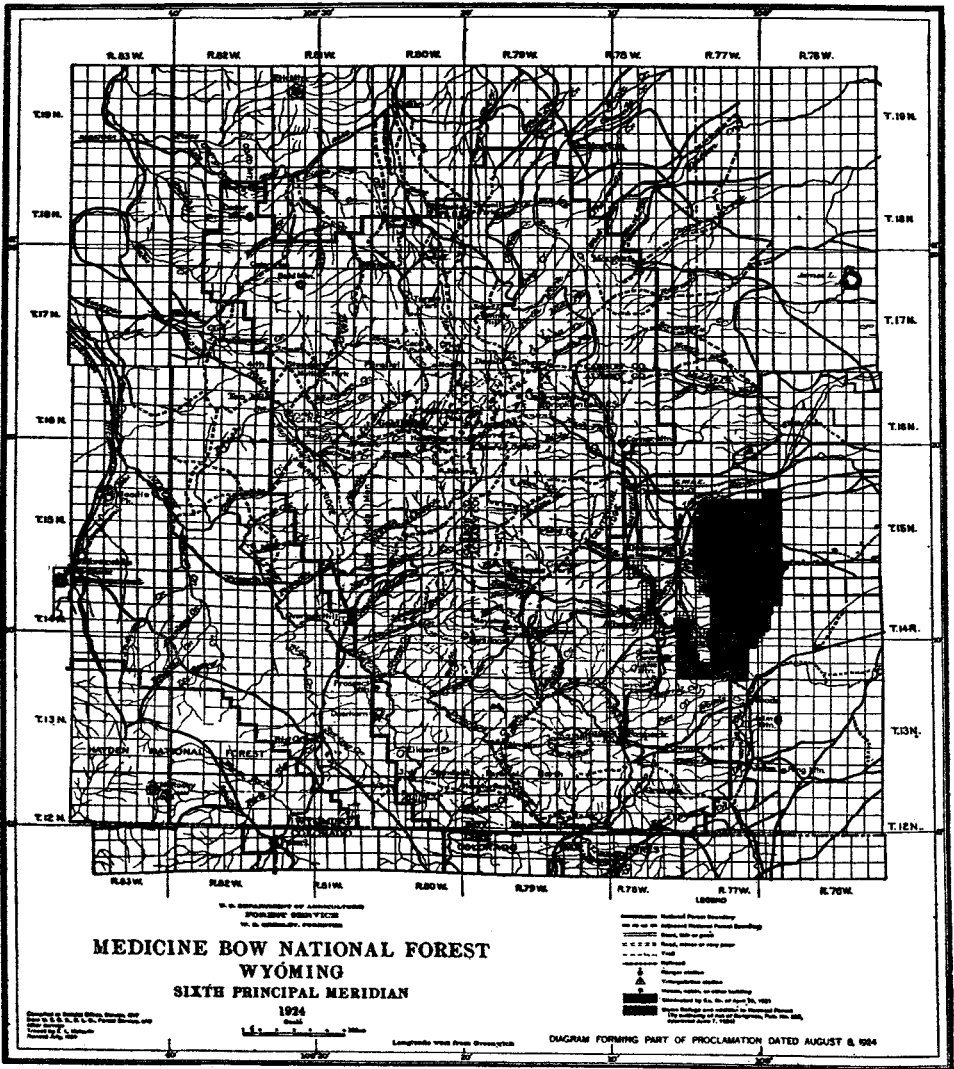
Medicine Bow Na-
tional Forest, Wyo.
Preamble.
Acte, p. 594.

WHEREAS, it appears that certain public lands within the area described in the act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (Public No. 229), which have been found under the terms of said act to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Medicine Bow National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and designated as a refuge for the protection and propagation of game animals and birds;

Area enlarged.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, entitled, "An Act Authorizing the addition of certain lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, and





for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the said national forest are hereby changed to include the area indicated as an addition on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof, and that such area is also hereby set aside as a game refuge and shall be recognized as a breeding place for game animals and birds, and that the hunting, trapping, killing, or capturing of any game animals and birds upon said lands is unlawful except under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture;

Game refuge established.

Provided, that the reservation made by this proclamation shall not affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose, nor the rights of any claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of such land.

Existing rights not 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 8th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW,
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 29, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the President issued on May 2, 1924, under a Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President on January 31, 1922, it was declared that there existed in Cuba conditions of domestic violence which were or which might be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States; and

Export of arms, etc. *Ante*, p. 1946. Vol. 42, p. 366.

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

NOW, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, do hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions in Cuba which prompted the issuance of the Proclamation of May 2, 1924, have ceased to exist, the said Proclamation is hereby revoked.

Revocation of prohibition against shipment of arms, etc., to Cuba. *Ante*, p. 1946, revoked.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

August 29, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Manzano National
Forest, N. Mex.
Preamble.
Area extended.
Vol. 26, p. 1095

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands in New Mexico to the Manzano National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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 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 Manzano National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Existing rights, etc.,
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 embraced in a proper application to enter under the provisions of the stock raising homestead law, or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the designation of the lands embraced in such application and allowance thereof, nor the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such claims are 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 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-four, and
[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

August 29, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

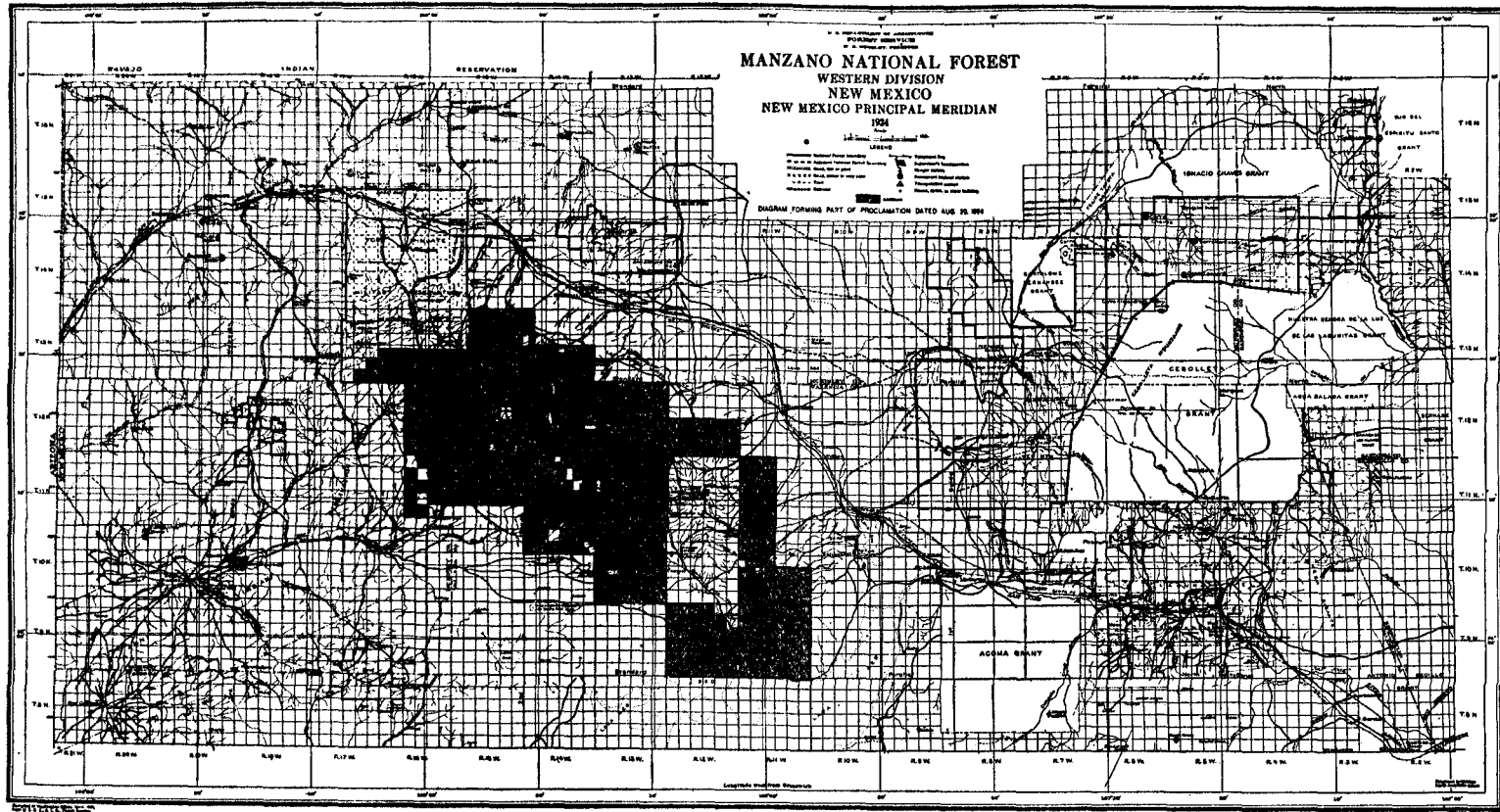
Devils Lake Indian
Reservation, N. Dak.
Preamble.

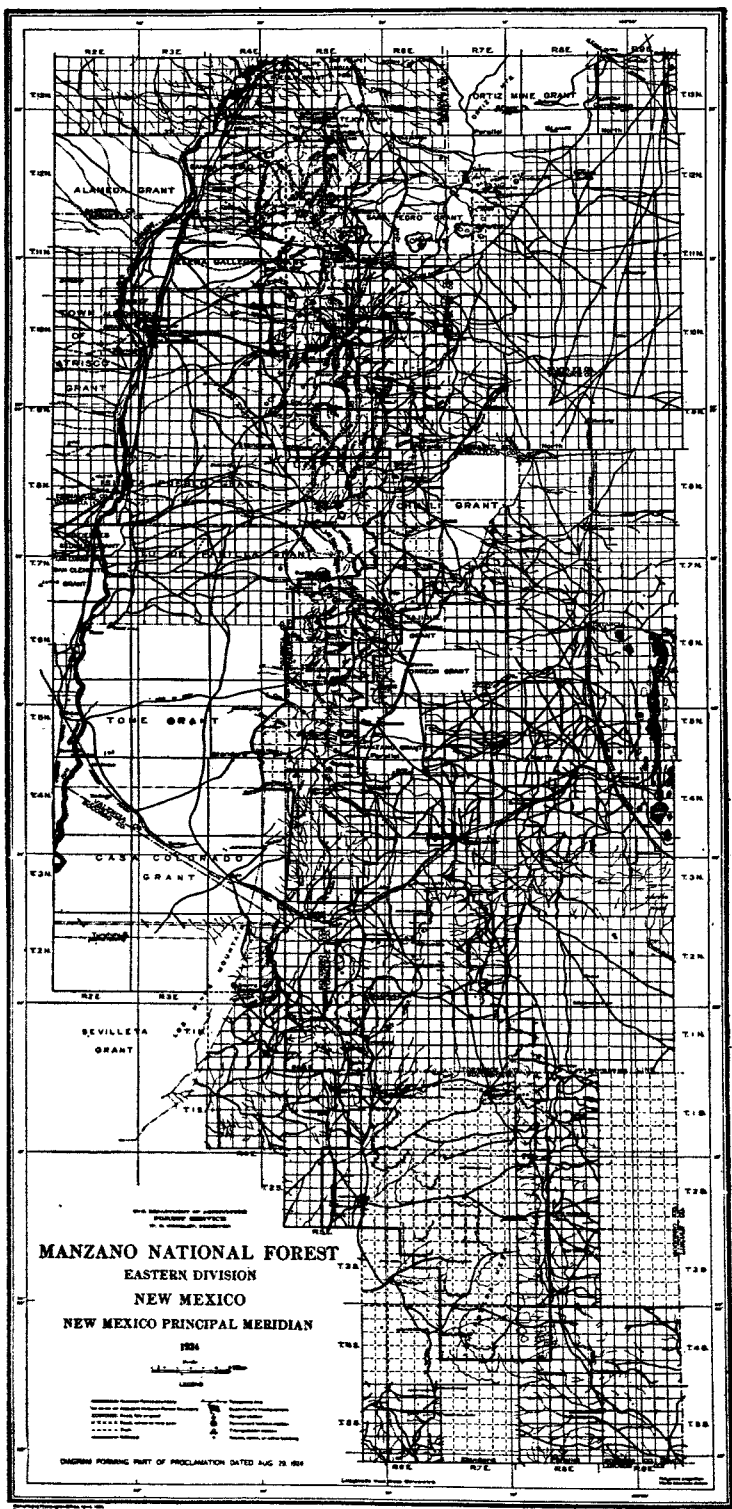
WHEREAS the act of Congress authorizing the disposal of lands within the former Devils Lake Indian Reservation, North Dakota, approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 319), among other things provides:

Statutory authoriza-
tion.
Vol. 33, p. 319.

That, when in the judgment of the President no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may by proclamation, to be repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time the remaining 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





MANZANO NATIONAL FOREST
 EASTERN DIVISION
 NEW MEXICO
 NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

1924

- Scale: 1:62,500
 Legend:
 - - - - - Section Boundary
 - - - - - Township Boundary
 - - - - - Grant Boundary
 - - - - - Survey Line
 - - - - - Easement
 - - - - - Right-of-Way
 - - - - - Other

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED AUG 28 1894

lands can be most advantageously disposed of in the following manner;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby prescribe, 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 Register and Receiver of the Bismarck, North Dakota, Land Office to the highest bidder for cash at not less than \$1.25 per acre. The sale will be held at Bismarck, North Dakota, commencing October 14, 1924.

Directing sale of un-disposed of ceded lands on.

The successful bidder for each tract must pay the purchase price thereof to the Receiver before 4:30 o'clock p. m. on the next day following the date of sale on which the land office is open. Bids may be made either in person or by agent, but will not be considered if received through the mail. No showing will be required of purchasers as to age, citizenship or otherwise.

Conditions.

All persons are warned against entering into any agreement, combination or conspiracy which will prevent any of said lands from selling advantageously, and all persons so offending will be prosecuted criminally under Section 59 of the Criminal Code, which reads:

Warning against interfering with sale, etc.

"Whoever, before or at the time of the public sale of any of the lands of the United States, shall bargain, contract, or agree, or attempt 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 whoever by intimidation, combination, or unfair management shall hinder or prevent, or attempt 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."

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 29th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 12, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

Although gratifying efforts are being made to lengthen the lives of our citizens and to conserve our diminishing store of natural resources, the nation's annual loss in life and property due to fire continues to surpass that of any other country. It is reported that 15,000 American lives and property valued at \$500,000,000 were lost in fires during 1923. The problem of combating this stupendous waste is of national importance. If it is to be diminished, especial efforts must be made to educate the public mind and conscience to the necessity of improving building construction, increasing protective equipment, and fostering a spirit of national carefulness. To this end

National Fire Prevention Day.
Preamble.

THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, following an established custom, designate Thursday, October 9, the fifty-third anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as National Fire Prevention Day and accordingly recommend and appeal to all citizens that it be observed by them in an appropriate manner. I

Recommending observance of October 9, 1924, as.

especially direct the attention of public officials, civic organizations and newspapers to the importance of carrying on impressive activities in our schools, homes and industrial establishments. The preservation of thousands of lives and valuable property is a task worthy of our constant endeavor and wholesome cooperation.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

October 15, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

National monuments.
Preamble.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Setting apart designated historic forts as national monuments.

WHEREAS, there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;

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

NOW THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby declare and proclaim the hereinafter designated areas with the historic structures and objects thereto appertaining, and any other object or objects specifically designated, within the following military reservations to be national monuments:

Fort Wood, N. Y.

FORT WOOD, NEW YORK

The site of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the foundations of which are built in the form of an eleven-pointed star and clearly define the area comprising about two and one-half acres.

Castle Pinckney, S. C.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

The entire reservation, comprising three and one-half acres situated on Shutes Folly Island at the mouth of Cooper River opposite the southern extremity of the city of Charleston and about one mile distant therefrom.

Fort Pulaski, Ga.

FORT PULASKI, GEORGIA

The entire area comprising the site of the old fortifications which are clearly defined by ditches and embankments, which inclose about twenty acres.

Fort Marion, Fla.

FORT MARION, FLORIDA

The entire area comprising 18.09 acres situated in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida.

FORT MATANZAS, FLORIDA

Fort Matanzas, Fla.

An area of one acre comprising within it the site of the old fortification which is situated on a marsh island south of the present main channel of the Matanzas River in the southeast quarter of section 14, Township 9 South, Range 30 East, about 15 miles from the city of Saint Augustine, and about one mile from Matanzas Inlet.

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 October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 23, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress entitled the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920", approved June 5, 1920, contains the following provisions:

Virgin Islands.
Preamble.

Statutory provisions.
Vol. 41, p. 997.

"Sec. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coast-wise laws of the United States shall extend to the island territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: Provided, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor: Provided further, That until Congress shall have authorized the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine Islands, the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago: And provided further, That the foregoing provisions of this section shall not take effect with reference to the Philippine Islands until the President of the United States after a full investigation of the local needs and conditions shall, by proclamation, declare that an adequate shipping service has been established as herein provided and fix a date for the going into effect of the same."

AND WHEREAS, an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and passenger travel of the Virgin Islands has not been established as provided by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act of 1920":

Vol. 41, p. 997.

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation dated February 1, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of

Vol. 42, p. 2261.

America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on him by Section 21 of said Act of Congress, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from February 1, 1922, to May 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2269.

AND WHEREAS, a second proclamation dated May 18, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from May 1, 1922, to November 1, 1922, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from May 1, 1922, to November 1, 1922;

Vol. 42, p. 2287.

AND WHEREAS, a third proclamation dated October 28, 1922, was issued by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, declaring that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923;

Time for establishing
service to, further ex-
tended to May 1, 1925.
Ante, p. 1929.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Section 21 of said Act of Congress, having issued a proclamation on October 25, 1923, declaring that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from November 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from November 1, 1923, to May 1, 1924; and having issued a second proclamation on April 7, 1924, declaring that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be extended from May 1, 1924, to November 1, 1924, and that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands be deferred from May 1, 1924, to November 1, 1924, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of adequate shipping service of the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from November 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925;

Ante, p. 1943.

Coastwise laws de-
ferred to May 1, 1925.
Ante, p. 1944.

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the aforesaid Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the aforesaid act, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from November 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925.

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

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred [SEAL] and Twenty-Four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE,

By the President:
JOSEPH C. GREW
Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 5, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

We approach that season of the year when it has been the custom for the American people to give thanks for the good fortune which the bounty of Providence, through the generosity of nature, has visited upon them. It is altogether a good custom. It has the sanction of antiquity and the approbation of our religious convictions. In acknowledging the receipt of Divine favor, in contemplating the blessings which have been bestowed upon us, we shall reveal the spiritual strength of the nation.

Thanksgiving Day,
1924.
Preamble.

The year has been marked by a continuation of peace whereby our country has entered into a relationship of better understanding with all the other nations of the earth. Ways have been revealed to us by which we could perform very great service through the giving of friendly counsel, through the extension of financial assistance, and through the exercise of a spirit of neighborly kindness to less favored peoples. We should give thanks for the power which has been given into our keeping, with which we have been able to render these services to the rest of mankind.

At home we have continually had an improving state of the public health. The production of our industries has been large and our harvests have been bountiful. We have been remarkably free from disorder and remarkably successful in all those pursuits which flourish during a state of domestic peace. An abundant prosperity has overspread the land. We shall do well to accept all these favors and bounties with a becoming humility, and dedicate them to the service of the righteous cause of the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. As the nation has prospered let all the people show that they are worthy to prosper by rededicating America to the service of God and man.

THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim and fix Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November, as a day for National Thanksgiving. I recommend that the people gather in their places of worship, and at the family altars, and offer up their thanks for the goodness which has been shown to them in such a multitude of ways. Especially I urge them to supplicate the Throne of Grace that they may gather strength from their tribulations, that they may gain humility from their victories, that they may bear without complaining the burdens that shall be placed upon them, and that they may be increasingly worthy in all ways of the blessings that shall come to them.

Thursday, November
27, 1924, designated as
Thanksgiving Day.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

November 14, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

American Education
Week.
Preamble.

Education for the children of all the people, extending from the primary grades through the university, constitutes America's noblest contribution to civilization. No child or youth in the United States need be deprived of the benefits of education suited to his age and degree of advancement.

Nevertheless, either through negligence or because of unfortunate circumstances which might be controlled with sufficient effort, large numbers of children do not receive the full preparation for their life's work to which they are justly entitled. Many have reached maturity without even the rudiments of education.

This condition demands the solicitude of all patriotic citizens. It involves not only the persons immediately concerned and the communities in which they live, but the Nation itself, for the welfare of the country depends upon the character and the intelligence of those who cast the ballots.

Education has come to be nearer to the hearts of the American people than any other single public interest. The plan of maintaining educational institutions from public funds did not originally prevail in most of the States, and even where it was in use it was but feebly developed in the early days of the Republic. That plan did not arise spontaneously in the minds of all citizens. It was only when the suggestion came forcefully, convincingly, and repeatedly from a few pioneers that popular interest was fully aroused. Vigorous campaigns were required not only to establish the idea of public education, but also for its maintenance, and for its important extensions.

Campaigns of national scope in behalf of education have been conducted annually since 1920, and they have been increasingly effective with each succeeding year. They have concentrated attention upon the needs of education, and the cumulative impetus of mass action has been peculiarly beneficial. It is clearly in the interest of popular education, and consequently of the country, that these campaigns be continued with vigor.

In the last few years we have placed much emphasis on vocational training. It is necessary for men to know the practical side of life and be able to earn a living. We want to have masters of our material resources. But it is also necessary to have a broad and liberal culture that will enable men to think and know how to live after they have earned a living. An educated fool is a sorry spectacle, but he is not nearly so dangerous to society as a rich fool. We want neither in this country. We want the educated to know how to work and the rich to know how to think.

Urging observance of
week beginning No-
vember 17, as American
Education Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do designate November 17th to 23rd, inclusive, as American Education Week. I urge that the citizens do all they can to advance the interests of education. It is especially recommended that the Governors of the States issue proclamations emphasizing the services rendered by their educational institutions, and calling upon their people to observe the occasion by appropriate action. Further, I urge that all civil officers whose duties relate to education, and all persons connected with the profession of teaching, exert themselves to diffuse information concerning the condition and needs of the schools and to enhance appreciation of the value of education. Patriotic, civic, religious, social, and other organizations could contribute by conducting meetings and demonstrations to promote the desire for knowledge. Ministers of religion and members

of the press are asked to exercise the means within their power to increase enthusiasm for educational advancement and to stimulate zeal for enlightened citizenship.

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

Done in the City of Washington on this 14th day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL] Twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

November 14, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by section 315 (a) of Title III of the act of Congress approved September 21, 1922, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," it is, among other things, provided that whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in rates of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same;

Tariff on Diethylbarbituric Acid, etc.
Preamble.
Statutory authorization.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

Whereas in and by section 315 (c) of said act it is further provided that in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of said section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

Whereas, under and by virtue of said section of said act, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the President in ascertaining the differences in costs of production of and of all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to the articles described in paragraphs 1 and 5 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, diethylbarbituric acid and salts and compounds thereof, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries;

Vol. 42, pp. 858, 859.

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties

interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

And whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of said articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, has thereby found—

That the principal competing country is Switzerland;

That the duties fixed in said title and act do not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and in said principal competing country, namely, Switzerland;

That the differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country are greater than the amount of the present duty at the rate of 25 per centum ad valorem increased by the total maximum increase authorized under said section, subdivision (a);

And that said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of said section and act, that is to say, by increasing the duties to the extent of 50 per centum of the existing ad valorem duties applied to the value of the imported article in the country of exportation.

Increasing duty on diethylbarbituric acid, salts, etc., to equalize differences in cost of production.

Rate on American selling price.
Vol. 42, p. 950.

Veronal or veronal-sodium not included.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, do hereby determine and proclaim that the rate of duty shown by said differences in costs of production of diethylbarbituric acid and salts and compounds thereof in the United States and in the principal competing country necessary to equalize such differences, within the limit provided in said section, is the rate of 25 per centum ad valorem based and assessed upon the American selling price as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of said act, of similar diethylbarbituric acid and salts and compounds thereof manufactured or produced in the United States and sold under their respective chemical names, or under their respective descriptive names, including barbital and barbital-sodium, not using for the purpose of said basis and assessment such price of such articles when sold under the trademark name Veronal or Veronal-sodium.

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 November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

November 18, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Harney National Forest, S. Dak.
Preamble.

Area enlarged.

Vol. 26, p. 1163.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain land in South Dakota to the Harney National Forest;

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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 Harney National Forest are hereby changed to include the N½ and SE¼, Section 27, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, Black Hills Meridian, South Dakota.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Lands added.

Prior rights, etc., 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 18th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 20, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it appears that certain lands within the area described in the act of Congress approved March 1, 1921 (41 Stat., 1198), which have been found under the terms of said act to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow, should be added to the Targhee National Forest in the State of Idaho;

Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyo. Preamble. Vol. 41, p. 1198.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, entitled, "An Act To add certain lands to the Targhee National Forest," do proclaim that the boundaries of the said national forest are hereby changed to include the following described lands in Idaho:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 41, p. 1198.

Boise Meridian

Lands added.

In T. 12 N., R. 32 E., all Secs. 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 35 and what will probably be when surveyed, all Secs. 4, 9, 16, 21, and 28; In T. 13 N., R. 32 E., all Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12; In fractional T. 13 N., R. 33 E., all Secs. 1 to 12 inclusive.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, while legally maintained.

Prior rights, etc., not 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 20th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

November 22, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Copyrights.
Preamble.
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

WHEREAS, it is provided by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright", that the copyright secured by the Act, except the benefits under Section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, 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 the 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 provided by Section 1 (e) of the said Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the 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";

AND WHEREAS the President is authorized by the said Section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the Act may require:

AND WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Swiss Federal Council has issued a decree dated September 26, 1924, declaring that citizens of the United States may obtain and since July 1, 1923, have been entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Switzerland which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by Section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

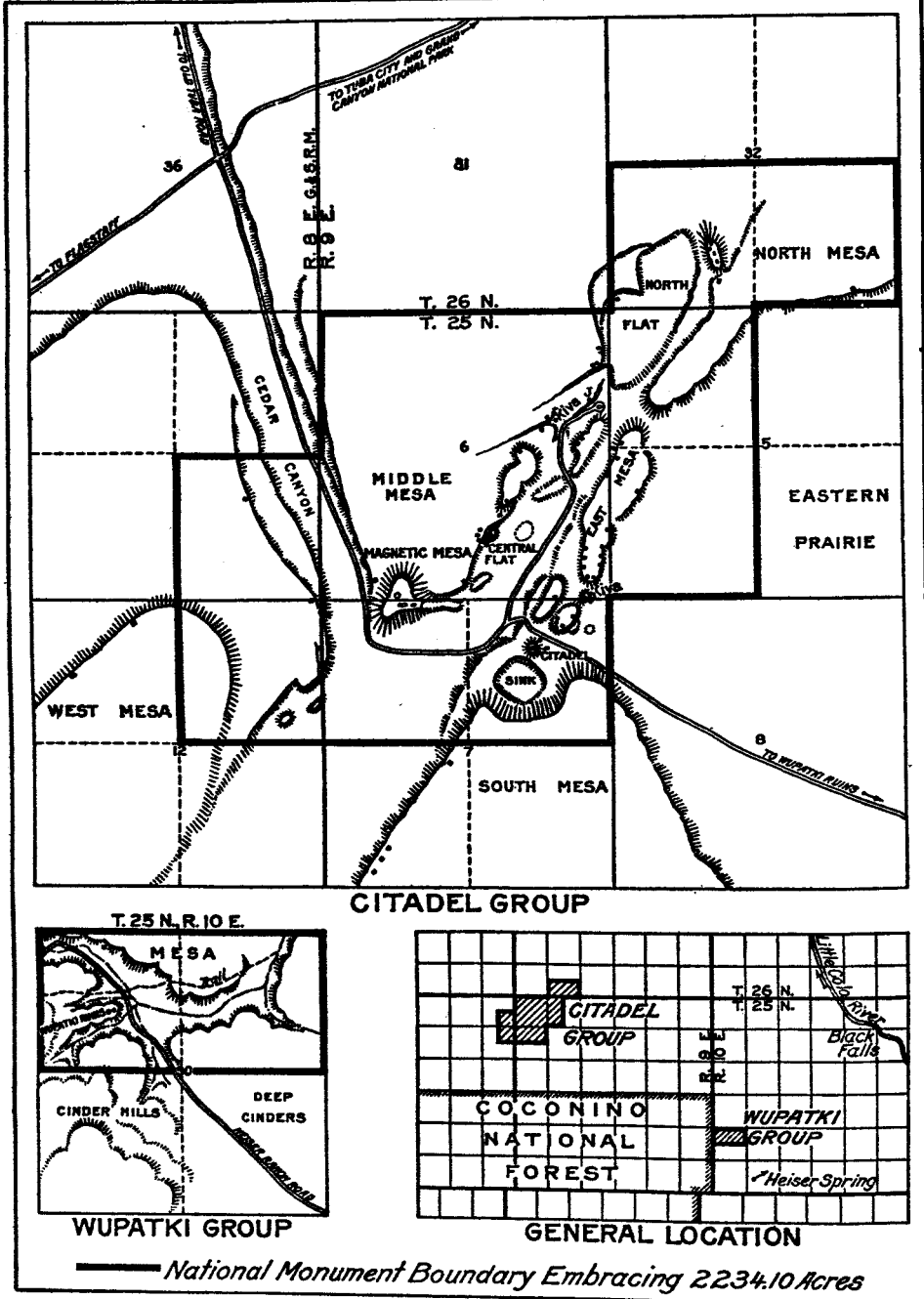
NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America do declare and proclaim

That on and after July 1, 1923, the conditions specified in Sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Switzerland and that citizens of Switzerland are and since July 1, 1923, have been entitled to all the benefits of the Act of March 4, 1909, including Section 1 (e) thereof and the Acts amendatory of the said Act.

PROVIDED that the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the Act of March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditioned upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

Benefits to citizens of
Switzerland extended
to mechanical musical
reproductions.

Conditions.



AND PROVIDED FURTHER that the provisions of Section 1 (e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to November 22, 1924, on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

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-second day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 9, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, there are located in Arizona, about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff, two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States, the Hopi or People of Peace; and

Wupatki National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument together with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Wupatki National Monument those two pieces or parcels of land outlined upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows: The S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 32, Township 26 North, Range 9 East; all Sec. 6, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 7, Township 25 North, Range 9 East; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Township 25 North, Range 8 East; and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30, Township 25 North, Range 10 East, of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

National Monument, Arizona.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description.

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.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service.

Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732.

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

DONE in the City of Washington this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

December 22, 1924.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION

Hawaii.
Preamble.

Vol. 31, p. 159.

Vol. 36, p. 447.

Vol. 30, p. 750.

WHEREAS, section ninety-one of the Act of Congress approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" (31 Stat. 141-159), as amended by section seven of the Act approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat. 443, 447), authorizes the transfer of the title to certain public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (30 Stat. 750), and in the possession and use of the Territory of Hawaii, to said Territory; and

WHEREAS, on the twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and one, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, acting pursuant to the authority contained in section ninety-one of the Act of April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, issued a proclamation setting aside certain lands therein described constituting the old Honolulu Custom House Site, the buildings thereon and the furniture and fixtures therein contained, "for the uses and purposes of the United States," to wit: the transaction of the public business of the United States relating to customs, and

WHEREAS, the lands and buildings, etc., at Honolulu, Hawaii, described in said proclamation are no longer needed for the uses and purposes of the United States, and

WHEREAS, such lands and buildings, etc., are desired by the Government of the Territory of Hawaii to be used for street, parking, and other purposes by the people of the Territory of Hawaii,

Title to old custom house site, Honolulu, transferred to the Territory.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section seven of the Act of Congress approved May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and ten (36 Stat. 443, 447), do hereby transfer to the Territory of Hawaii the title to the lands and buildings thereon and fixtures therein contained, referred to in the proclamation of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, above mentioned, described as follows, to wit:

Description.

Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Fort Street, 126 feet from the Esplanade, running northeasterly along Fort Street 200 feet to Allen Street; southeasterly along Allen Street 200 feet to Kekua-naoa Street; southwesterly along Kekua-naoa Street 200 feet; thence northwesterly 200 feet to the starting point, including an area of 40,000 square feet, and known as the Custom House Lot, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

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 22d day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

December 29, 1924.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by section 315 (a) of Title III of the act of Congress approved September 21, 1922, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," it is, among other things, provided that whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, shall find it thereby shown that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country he shall, by such investigation, ascertain said differences and determine and proclaim the changes in classifications or increases or decreases in rates of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in such costs of production necessary to equalize the same;

Tariff on oxalic acid. Preamble.

Statutory authorization.

Vol. 42, p. 941.

Whereas in and by section 315 (c) of said act it is further provided that in ascertaining the differences in costs of production, under the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of said section, the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration (1) the differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries; (2) the differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States; (3) advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country; and (4) any other advantages or disadvantages in competition;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

Whereas, under and by virtue of said section of said act, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the President in ascertaining the differences in costs of production of and of all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to the article described in paragraph 1 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, oxalic acid, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries;

Vol. 42, p. 859.

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

And whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of said article wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of the like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of competing foreign countries, has thereby found that the principal competing country is

Germany and that the duty fixed in said title and act does not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and in said principal competing country, namely, Germany, and has ascertained and determined the increased rate of duty necessary to equalize the same.

Increasing duty on oxalic acid to equalize differences in costs of production.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby determine and proclaim that the increase in the rate of duty provided in said act shown by said ascertained differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same is as follows:

Rate.

An increase in said duty on oxalic acid (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 4 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound.

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 29th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

January 7, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Manti National Forest, Utah.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, an Executive order dated November 6, 1923, transferred to the Uinta National Forest all lands in Townships 13, 14 and 15 South of Ranges 1 and 2 East, Salt Lake Meridian, theretofore embraced in the Manti National Forest; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands in Utah to the Manti National Forest;

Area increased.

Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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 Manti National Forest are hereby changed to include Sections 1 and 2 and the NE¼ and S½ of Section 3, Township 14 South, Range 7 East, Salt Lake Meridian, Utah.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Lands added.

Prior rights, etc., 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 7th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 8, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend an Act creating the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary in the State of South Dakota", approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., 632), provides that, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the area designated as the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary under the provisions of the Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat., 986), may, by proclamation of the President, be enlarged to embrace a total of not to exceed 46,000 acres; and

Custer State Park Game Sanctuary, S. Dak. Preamble. *Ante*, p. 632.

Vol. 41, pp. 986, 1805.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary be enlarged by the addition thereto of the following described lands of the United States, within the Harney National Forest, South Dakota, to wit:

Lands added from Harney National Forest. *Post*, p. 1985.

E $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 13, Township 2 South, Range 4 East; S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Township 2 South, Range 5 East; N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 7, Section 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 9, Section 16, Section 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 28, E $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 33, Section 34, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 35, Township 2 South, Range 6 East; N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 1, Township 3 South, Range 4 East; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ Section 27, Township 3 South, Range 5 East; Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Township 5 South, Range 5 East, all of Black Hills Meridian; and

WHEREAS, the area designated as the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary by proclamation of October 9, 1920, and the area above described do not embrace a total area in excess of 46,000 acres:

Vol. 41, p. 1805.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said Act of June 7, 1924, do hereby make known and proclaim that the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary is enlarged to embrace all the lands of the United States above described, and the hunting, trapping, killing or capturing of any game animals and birds upon said lands is unlawful except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Area enlarged. *Ante*, p. 632.

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

DONE at the City of Washington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

January 10, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Snoqualmie and
Olympic National
Forests, Wash.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Proclamations, the President of the United States has, at various times, created certain National Forests, within the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, In order to provide for a proper adjustment of the claims of the State to lands within said National Forests, in satisfaction of its common school grant, a memorandum of agreement was entered into under date of December 22, 1914, between the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Washington, whereby it was agreed that the said State should relinquish all its title or claim under its grant in aid of common schools to the whole or parts of certain sections sixteen and thirty-six included within the said National Forests prior to survey, or upon which homestead settlements had been made prior to survey and inclusion within such reservations and legally maintained, and be allowed to select other lands equivalent in acreage and value lying along and within the boundaries of said National Forests in such position that, when eliminated therefrom, all of said selected lands will lie outside the new exterior boundaries of the National Forests; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the public interests would be promoted by modifying the proclamations heretofore issued, affecting the Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests, so as to exclude the areas first hereinafter described, and also so as to allow the State of Washington in furtherance of the aforesaid agreement, to file applications to select the lands agreed upon and hereinafter described, as indemnity in satisfaction of the aforesaid portions of its common school grant;

Area diminished.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, 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, 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 Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests are hereby modified to exclude therefrom the following areas, to wit:

Willamette Meridian

- In T. 29 N., R. 8 E., Sec. 36;
- In T. 29 N., R. 9 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
- In T. 29 N., R. 10 E., Secs. 16 and 36;
- In T. 25 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 16;
- In T. 26 N., R. 10 W., Secs. 16 and 36;
- In T. 25 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 16 and 36;
- In T. 26 N., R. 11 W., Secs. 16 and 36.

Lands to be selected
by Washington as in-
demnity for school
grant in the national
forests.

And I do also proclaim, under authority of the aforesaid act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, that said proclamations are hereby further modified so as to admit of immediate application to select by the State of Washington, under restrictions applicable to such selections, and subject to prior valid claims or equities, as indemnity in partial satisfaction of its common school grant and in furtherance of the before mentioned agreement of December 22, 1914, and not otherwise, of the following described lands within the said Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests, to wit:

Willamette Meridian

In T. 29 N., R. 8 E., all Secs. 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, all Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 7 Sec. 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 8, all Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, all Sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 13, all Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 18, all Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lots 1, 2, 3, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 10 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, all Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, all Sec. 30, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;
 In T. 30 N., R. 8 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28, all Secs. 29 to 34, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 28 N., R. 9 E., all Secs. 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 3, all Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, all Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15;

In T. 29 N., R. 9 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10, all Secs. 11 to 15 inclusive, 17, 18, and 19, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, all Sec. 35;

In T. 28 N., R. 10 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, all Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7;

In T. 29 N., R. 10 E., all Sec. 4, Lots 1, 2, 10, 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Lots 9, 10, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, all Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 17 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 26 N., R. 9 W., W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 19, all Secs. 30 and 31;

In T. 25 N., R. 10 W., all Secs. 1 to 11, inclusive, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15, all Secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21;

In T. 26 N., R. 10 W., all Secs. 2 to 11, inclusive, 14, 15, and 17 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 27 N., R. 10 W., all Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28, Lots 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12 Sec. 29, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, Lots 1, 2, 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 32, all Secs. 33, 34 and 35;

In T. 25 N., R. 11 W., all Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive, 17, 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1, 4, 5 and 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, all Secs. 21 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 26 N., R. 11 W., all Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive, and 17 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 27 N., R. 11 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 17, all Secs. 18 to 24, inclusive, Lots 3, 4, and 5, Sec. 25, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1 and 6 Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 4 and 6 Sec. 30, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 27 N., R. 12 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, all Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24.

Provided, that all applications to select, by the State of Washington hereunder must be filed within ninety days from the date of this proclamation, and the lands embraced in selections made by the State of Washington hereunder to the extent that such selections receive the final approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be, and

Selected lands eliminated from Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests.

the same are, hereby declared eliminated from the Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests, such eliminations to become effective from the date of such approvals.

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 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

January 23, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Carson National Forest, N. Mex. Preamble. Area increased. Vol. 26, p. 1103.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands to the Carson National Forest, in New Mexico; Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (26 Stat., 1095), entitled, "An Act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes", and also by the act of Congress approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Carson National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date embraced in any valid settlement claim or other appropriation 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 claim or appropriation nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such claims are 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 23^d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

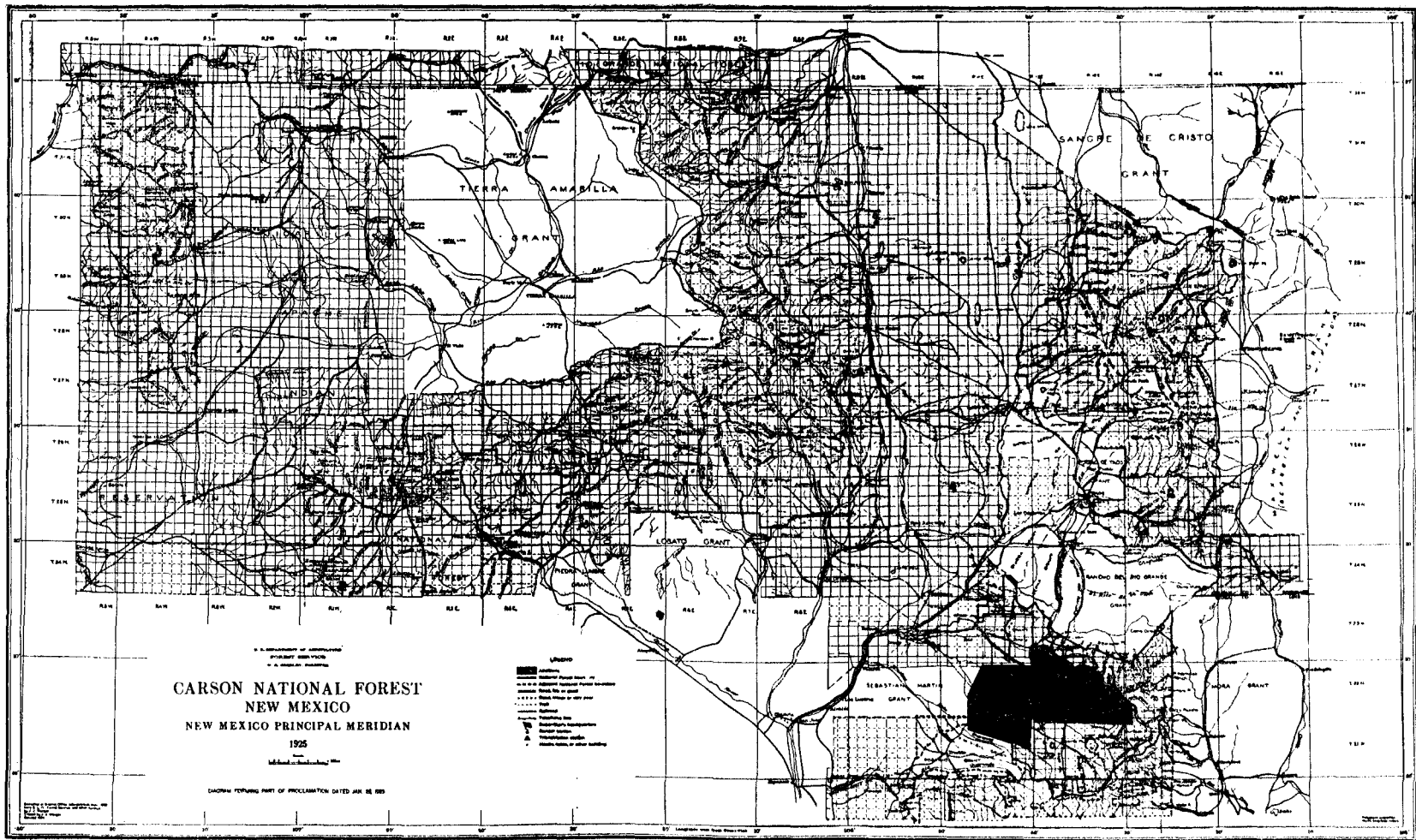
January 23, 1925.

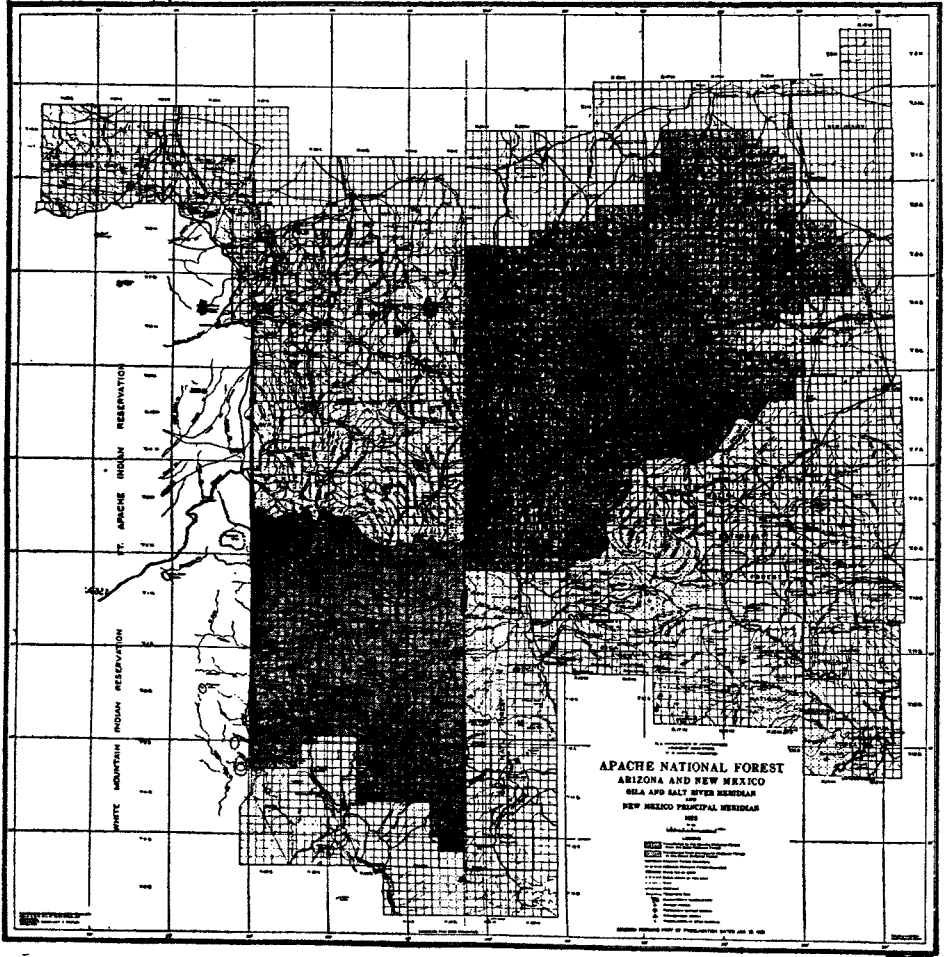
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

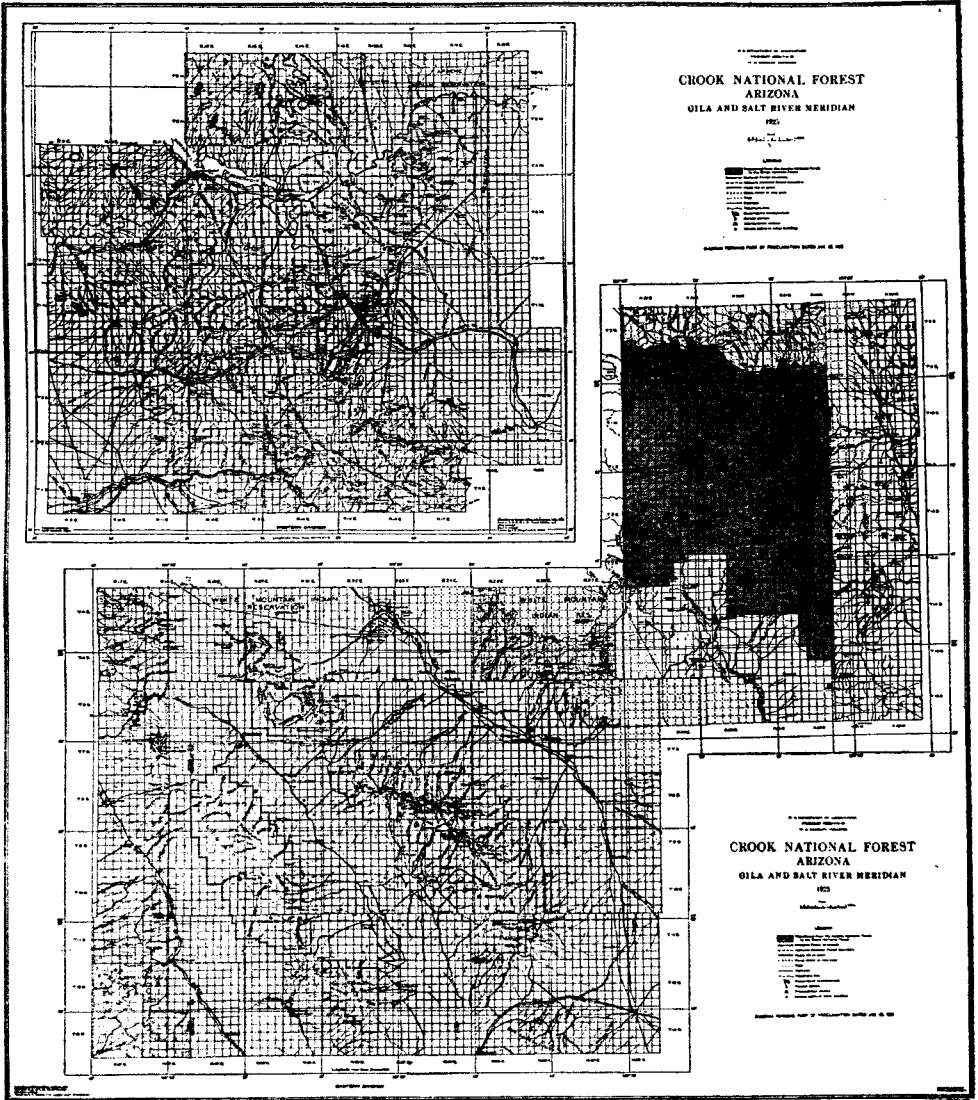
A PROCLAMATION

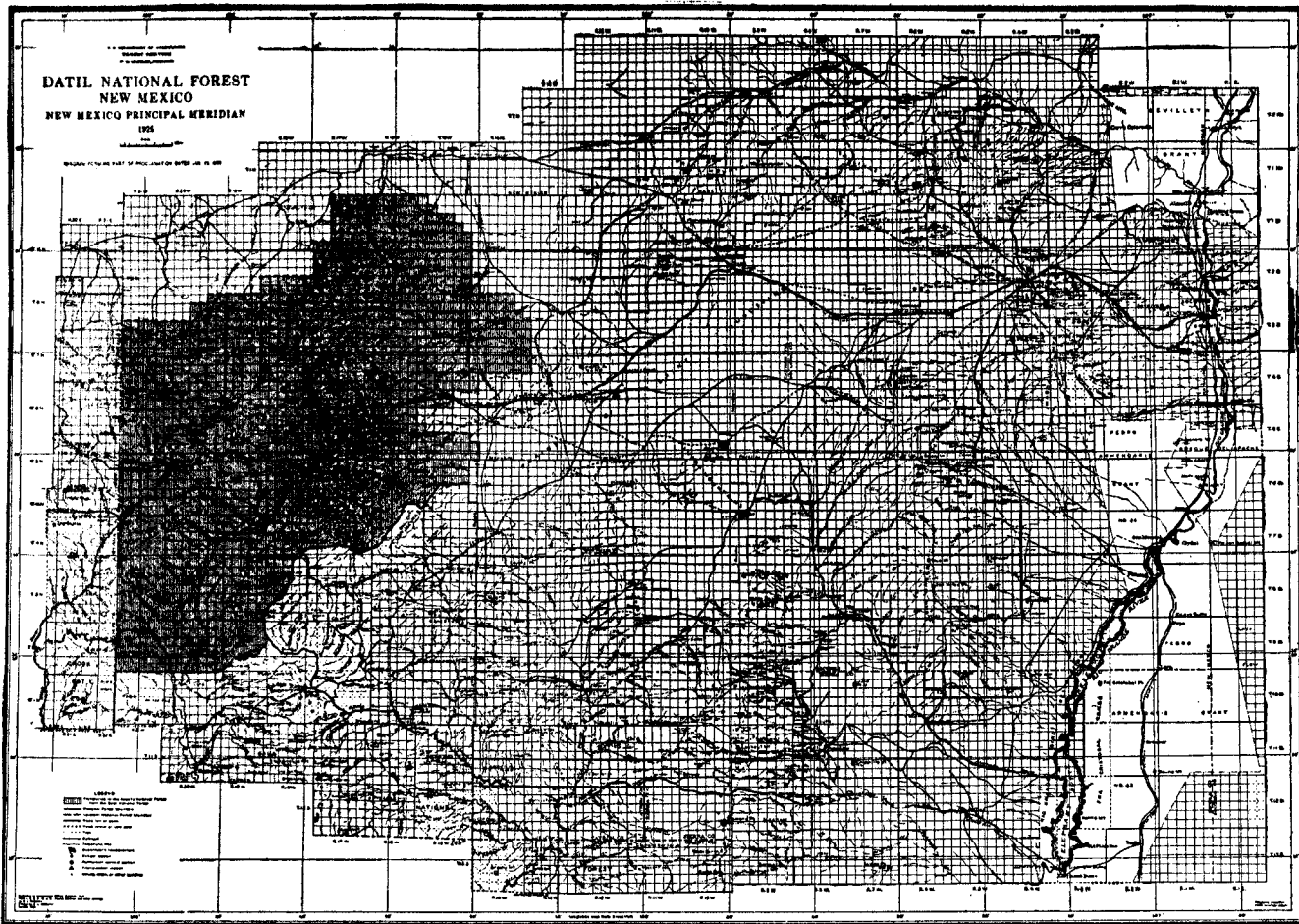
Apache, Crook, and Datil National Forests, Ariz. and N. Mex. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 2746.

Whereas, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of Arizona heretofore embraced in the Apache National Forest as fixed and defined by Proclamation dated









September 26, 1910 (No. 1088) and amended by Executive Order of February 17, 1912 (No. 1475) should be transferred to and made parts of the Crook National Forest which was fixed and defined by Proclamation of March 21, 1917 (No. 1362) and amended by Executive Order of December 24, 1921 (No. 3599), Proclamation of August 6, 1919 (No. 1533), and Executive Order of April 15, 1921 (No. 3435), and that certain lands in the State of New Mexico, now forming parts of the Datil National Forest fixed and defined by Proclamation dated June 7, 1910 (No. 1044), and amended by Proclamation of August 25, 1915 (No. 1309) and by Executive Order of July 3, 1916 (No. 2415), should be transferred to and made parts of the Apache National Forest.

Vol 40, p. 1647.
Vol 41, p. 1765.

Vol. 36, p. 2704.
Vol. 39, p. 1746.

Boundaries modified.
Vol. 30, p. 36.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11 at 34 and 36), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Apache National Forest, the Crook National Forest and the Datil National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagrams hereto annexed and forming parts hereof.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 23^d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty five, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 2, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it appears that certain lands in the State of South Dakota, described in section one of the Act of Congress approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and twenty-four (43 Stat., 634), have been found to be of the character suitable for use as a game refuge;

Game refuge, S. Dak.
Preamble.
Ante, p. 634.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section one of the aforesaid Act of June seventh, nineteen hundred and twenty four, entitled "An Act To authorize the withdrawal of lands for the protection of antelope and other game animals and birds," do proclaim that the public lands in the following described area in South Dakota, partly within the Custer National Forest, are hereby reserved from entry and disposition, and designated and set aside for use as a game refuge.

Setting aside game
refuge in South Da-
kota.
Ante, p. 1981.

Black Hills Meridian

Description.

In T. 18 N., R. 7 E., all Secs. 13 to 36, inclusive.

In T. 18 N., R. 8 E., all Secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21, all Secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall be subject to valid rights and entries initiated under the public land laws prior to the said Act of June seventh, nineteen hundred twenty-four, and to existing withdrawals for national forest purposes affecting a portion of the lands involved.

Prior rights, etc., not
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 2^d day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

February 6, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Meriwether Lewis
National Monument,
Tenn.

Preamble.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Description of land
conveyed.

WHEREAS, J. Clint Moore and his wife, Ethel Moore, of the County of Maury in the State of Tennessee, did on the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and R. W. Grimes, Judge of the County Court of Lewis County, Tennessee, did on the fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, by their certain deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, convey and forever quit claim to the United States of America the following mentioned lands at that time held in private ownership and situate in the Third Civil District of Lewis County, in the State of Tennessee, and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the middle of the Hohenwald and Summertown Highway, with oak bush north and nine and one-half degrees at twenty feet, thence north fifty-nine degrees west with said Highway one thousand feet to a stake; thence north thirty degrees east two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight feet to a stake; thence south fifty-nine degrees east one thousand feet to a stake; thence south thirty degrees west two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the beginning, containing by survey fifty acres, as ascertained by survey of W. R. M. McKissick, October twenty-three, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

WHEREAS, said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress, and

WHEREAS, the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis, marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee, is located on this tract of land, and

WHEREAS, the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory, are of transcendent importance to the Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section two of said Act of Congress, do proclaim that said lands hereinbefore described are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under the public land laws and set aside as the Meriwether Lewis National Monument.

National monument,
Tennessee.

Warning against un-
authorized acts, etc.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, cut, injure, destroy, deface, or take away any trees or any other property on said lands, or to occupy, settle, or locate upon any lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Secretary of War shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument. Supervision of Secretary of War.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 14, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Preamble.

Now, Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 fourth 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.

Special session of the Senate to be convened March 4, 1925.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States in the city of Washington the 14th day of February in the year of our [SEAL] Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

February 21, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION.

In proclaiming American Forest Week, I desire to bring to the attention of all our people the danger that comes from the neglect of our forests.

Forest protection and Arbor Day observation, 1925. Preamble.

For several years the Nation has observed Forest Protection Week. It is fitting that this observance be enlarged. We have too freely spent the rich and magnificent gift that nature bestowed on us. In our eagerness to use that gift we have stripped our forests; we have permitted fires to lay waste and devour them; we have all too often destroyed the young growth and the seed from which new forests might spring. And though we already feel the first grip of timber shortage, we have barely begun to save and restore.

We have passed the pioneer stage and are no longer excusable for continuing this unwise dissipation of a great resource. To the Nation it means the lack of an elemental necessity and the waste of keeping idle or only partly productive nearly one-fourth of our soil.

To our forest-using industries it means unstable investments, the depletion of forest capital, the disbanding of established enterprises, and the decline of one of our most important industrial groups.

Our forests ought to be put to work and kept at work. I do not minimize the obstacles that have to be met, nor the difficulty of changing old ideas and practices. We must all put our hands to this common task. It is not enough that the Federal, State, and local governments take the lead. There must be a change in our national attitude. Our industries, our landowners, our farmers, all our citizens must learn to treat our forests as crops, to be used but also to be renewed. We must learn to tend our woodlands as carefully as we tend our farms.

Let us apply to this creative task the boundless energy and skill we have so long spent in harvesting the free gifts of nature. The forests of the future must be started to-day. Our children are dependent on our course. We are bound by a solemn obligation from which no evasion and no subterfuge will relieve us. Unless we fulfill our sacred responsibility to unborn generations, unless we use with gratitude and with restraint the generous and kindly gifts of Divine Providence, we shall prove ourselves unworthy guardians of a heritage we hold in trust.

Designation of week
of April 27-May 3, 1925,
as American Forest
Week, etc.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, do recommend to the Governors of the various States to designate and set apart the week of April 27-May 3, inclusive, 1925, as American Forest Week, and, wherever practicable and not in conflict with State law or accepted customs, to celebrate Arbor Day within that week. And I urge public officials, public and business associations, industrial leaders, forest owners, editors, educators, and all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal.

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 February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL] and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.

February 26, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Glacier Bay National
Monument, Alaska.
Preamble.

Whereas, There are around Glacier Bay on the southeast coast of Alaska a number of tidewater glaciers of the first rank in a magnificent setting of lofty peaks, and more accessible to ordinary travel than other similar regions of Alaska,

And, Whereas, The region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas, bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition, and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century,

And Whereas, This area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests,

And Whereas, The area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794, who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations.

Now, Therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled: "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as the Glacier Bay National Monument, the tract of land lying within the following described boundaries, to wit:

National monument, Alaska.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Beginning at the most southerly point of North Marble Island in approximate latitude 58° 40' north and approximate longitude 136° 4' west as shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306; Thence southeasterly to the most westerly point of the largest island at the entrance of Bear Track Cove in approximate latitude 58° 34' north and approximate longitude 135° 56' west; thence following the mean high water of the southerly shore to the most easterly point of said island; thence east on a parallel of latitude to the crest of the divide between the waters of Bear Track Cove and Bartlett Cove; thence northeasterly along this divide to the summit of the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Glacier Bay; thence northerly along this divide to the crest of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal, thence northerly and westerly along this divide to the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the International Boundary line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather; thence southeasterly to the summit of Mt. Lituya; thence easterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the waters of Glacier Bay and Icy Strait to the summit of Mt. La Perouse; thence easterly across Brady Glacier to the summit of the mountain marked 4480 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306 in approximate latitude 58° 33' north and approximate longitude 136° 38' west; thence northeasterly to the summit of the mountain marked 4030 on said chart in approximate latitude 58° 34' north and approximate longitude 136° 33' west; thence northeasterly to the most southerly point on the north shore of Geikie Inlet; thence northeasterly following the mean high water of this shore to the most easterly point of land at the entrance of Geikie Inlet, thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,820 square miles.

Description.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate or injure any natural feature of this monument or to occupy, exploit, settle or locate upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

And I do also proclaim that my order No. 3983 of April 1, 1924, withdrawing the public lands within the hereinafter described limits pending determination of the area therein which should be set apart for national monument purposes, is hereby revoked:

Previous withdrawal revoked.

Beginning at the western extremity of Cape Fairweather on the west coast of Alaska, thence in a northeasterly direction to the summit of Mt. Fairweather on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, thence following such boundary easterly, northeasterly and easterly to Monument No. 157 of the survey of such boundary by the International Boundary Commission approved June 9, 1923; thence east following the latitude of said monument to an intersection with the right bank of Chilkat Inlet; thence southerly along the right banks of said inlet and Lynn Canal to Icy Strait; thence westerly along the north shores of Icy Strait and Cross Sound

Description.

to the Pacific Ocean; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the shore of the Pacific Ocean to Cape Fairweather, the place of beginning containing approximately 2,560,000 acres.

Lands not included in Monument opened to ex-service men of World War for 91 days. Vol. 41, p. 434; Vol. 42, pp. 358, 1067.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution No. 29 of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat., 434), as amended by Resolutions Nos. 36 and 79, approved January 21 and December 28, 1922, respectively (42 Stat., 358, 1067), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in that portion of the area last above described not included in said Glacier Bay National Monument by this proclamation, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the applicable homestead laws by qualified ex-service men of the war with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of ninety-one days beginning with the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as provided herein, no rights may be acquired to the lands so restored by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

Thereafter to the general public.

Supervision, etc., by Director of National Park Service.

Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

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 26th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State.