
PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

March 9, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution approved March 3, 1925, "the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade Exhibition at New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning September 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products";

International Trade Exhibition, New Orleans, La. Preamble. Vol. 43, p. 1233.

Now, Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said Joint Resolution, do hereby invite the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the Exhibition mentioned by exhibiting samples of their fabricated and raw products.

Inviting participation in, by the States and foreign countries.

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

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of March, 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:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 11, 1925.

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 the 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

(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 pro-

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

vides 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 the President by proclamation dated April 9, 1910, did declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in Section 8 of the Act of March 4, 1909, was then and from July 1, 1909, had been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Austria and that the subjects of Austria were and since July 1, 1909, had been entitled to all the benefits of the said Act other than the benefits of Section 1(e) thereof.

Action by Austria.

AND WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that in Austria protection of copyright, which is similar to the protection afforded by Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, is and since August 1, 1920, has been available to citizens of the United States.

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

That on and after August 1, 1920, the conditions specified in Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Austria and that citizens of Austria are and since August 1, 1920, have been entitled to all the benefits of Section 1(e) of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works.

Conditions.

PROVIDED That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, 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 after August 1, 1920, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to the date of this proclamation 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 eleventh day of March 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:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

Vol. 36, p. 2685.
Vol. 35, pp. 1075,
1077.

Benefits extended to
citizens of Austria, in-
cluding mechanical
musical reproductions.
Vol. 35, p. 1075.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 16, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Cache National Forest, Idaho and Utah. Preamble. Area enlarged. Vol. 26, p. 1106.

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 following described lands in Utah are hereby added to and made a part of the Cache National Forest:

Vol. 30, p. 36.

In T. 10 N., R. 3 E., S. L. M., all Secs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 1, Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, all Sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10.

Description.

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

Prior rights not affected.

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 March 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:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

March 19, 1925

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution approved August 29, 1922, the President was requested to invite the participation and cooperation of the States of the Union and the nations of the world in an International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from June 1 to November 30, 1926, in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and for the purpose of exhibiting the progress of the United States and other nations in art, science, and industry, in trade and commerce, and in the development of the products of the air, the soil, the mine, the forest, and the seas;

Sesquicentennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa. Preamble. Vol. 42, p. 833.

AND, WHEREAS, a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, provides for the cooperation and participation of the United States in the said Exhibition;

Vol. 43, p. 1233.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the legislation aforesaid, do hereby invite the States of the Union and all foreign countries to

Inviting participation in, by the States and foreign countries.

cooperate and participate in the Exhibition mentioned by appointing representatives and sending thereto such exhibits as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

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

Done at the City of Washington this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

April 11, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Tariff on Potassium Chlorate. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 867.

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 80 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, potassium chlorate, 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;

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.

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:

Increasing duty on potassium chlorate to equalize differences in costs of production.

An increase in said duty on potassium chlorate (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 1½ cents per pound to 2¼ cents per pound.

Rate.
Vol. 42, p. 867.

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

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of April 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:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 25, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Virgin Islands.
Preamble.

"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."

Statutory provisions.
Vol. 41, p. 997.

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

Vol. 41, p. 997.

AND WHEREAS, the President of the United States in accordance with the authority vested in him by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920", has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923, on April 7, 1924, and on October 23, 1924, issued Proclamations extend-

Vol. 42, pp. 2261,
2269, 2287.

Vol. 43, pp. 1929,
1943, 1969.

ing the time for the establishment of such service, and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands, until May 1, 1925.

Time for establishing service to, further extended to December 31, 1925.

Vol. 43, p. 1970.
Post, pp. 2593, 2621.

Coastwise laws deferred to December 31, 1925.

Vol. 43, p. 1970.
Post, pp. 2593, 2621.

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 the above mentioned Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from May 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925;

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920" 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, 1925, to December 31, 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-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL] Twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

May 11, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Wenatchee National Forest, Wash. Preamble.
Vol. 36, p. 2710.

Whereas an Executive order effective July 1, 1921, included in the Wenatchee National Forest a portion of the area transferred therefrom by proclamation dated June 28, 1910, and

Vol. 42, p. 1036.

Whereas, it appears that certain lands within the area described in the act of Congress approved September 22, 1922 (42 Stat., 1036), which have been found to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington;

Area modified.

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 For the inclusion of certain lands in the Wenatchee National Forest, the Olympic National Forest, and the Snoqualmie National Forest, all in the State of Washington, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Prior legal rights not affected.

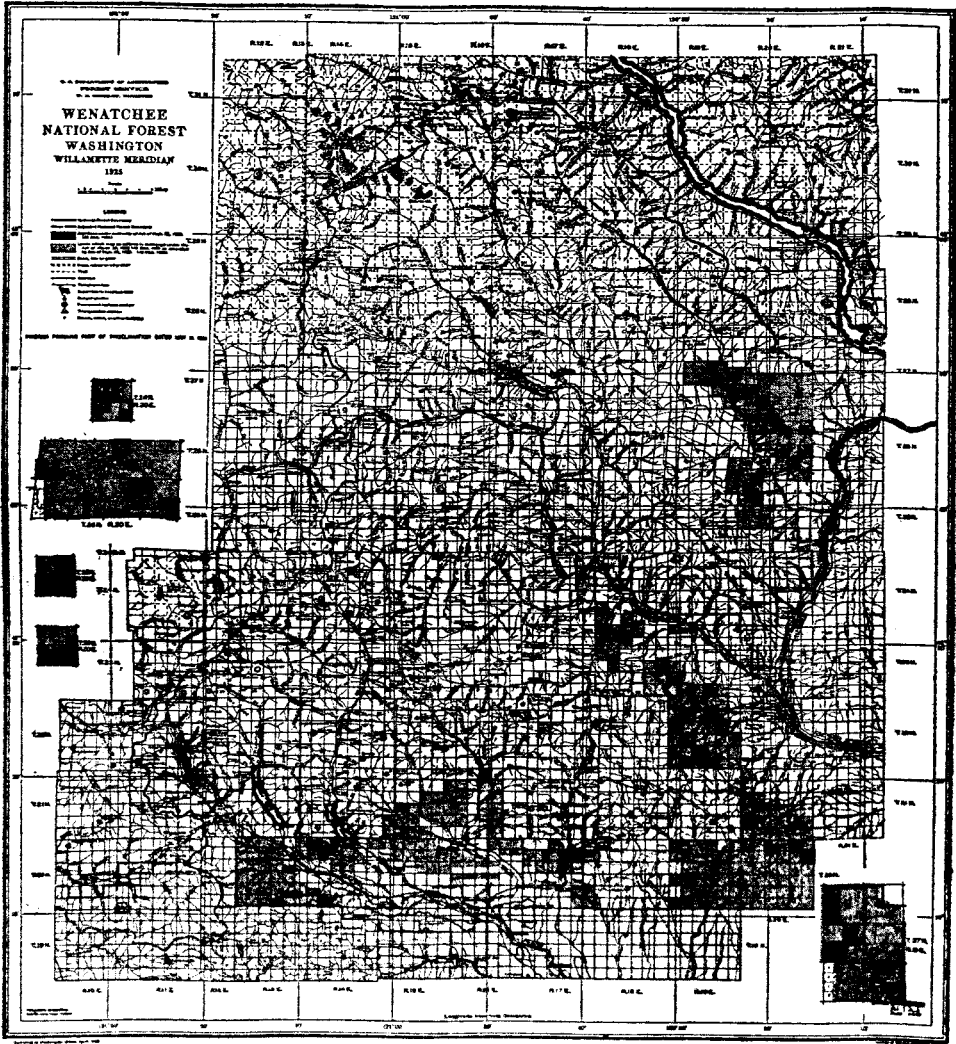
The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date embraced in any valid existing entry under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such entry, nor prevent the use for such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

Former withdrawals revoked.

Vol. 42, p. 1036.

And I do also proclaim that Executive Order No. 3819 of April 9, 1923, withdrawing certain lands in aid of the classification contemplated by the said act of September 22, 1922, is hereby revoked in so far as it affects the following described lands:

In T. 20 N., R. 17 E., W. M., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15;



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In T. 26 N., R. 20 E., W. M., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24.

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 the above described released areas, subject to valid rights, shall be opened to entry only 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 if unentered 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 right may be acquired to the restored land by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

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

Thereafter under any land law.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and [SEAL] 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

May 29, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that the public good would be promoted by adding to the Chugach National Forest within the Territory of Alaska certain lands, and by excluding certain areas therefrom and restoring the public lands subject to disposition therein to entry by ex-service men in advance of the general public in accordance with existing law;

Chugach National Forest, Alaska.
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 March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), entitled, "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes", and also by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (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 Chugach National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations:

Area modified.
Vol. 26, p. 1003.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

Provided, That this proclamation shall not be so construed as to deprive any person of any valid right possessed under the Treaty for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, concluded at Washington on March 30, 1867, or acquired under any act of Congress relating to the Territory of Alaska.

Valid rights under Treaty with Russia not affected.
Vol. 15, p. 539.

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

Prior legal rights not affected.

the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained, or such reservation remains in force.

Excluded lands opened to entry by ex-service men of the World War, for 91 days. Vol. 41, p. 434; Vol. 42, pp. 353, 1067.

Thereafter under any land law.

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 the excluded areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the applicable homestead laws requiring residence 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 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.

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

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

June 10, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tongass National Forest, Alaska. Preamble. Vol. 42, p. 2262.

Whereas, since the issuance of the third proclamation on February 7, 1922, certain lands theretofore occupied for fish cannery purposes have been excluded from the Tongass National Forest, within the Territory of Alaska, by Executive orders dated February 28 and July 27, 1923, November 7, 1924, and April 30, 1925; and

Whereas, it appears that the public good would be promoted by adding certain lands to such national forest and by excluding several small tracts therefrom, withdrawing a portion of the excluded area for classification, and restoring the public lands subject to disposition in the remainder to entry by ex-service men in advance of the general public in accordance with existing law;

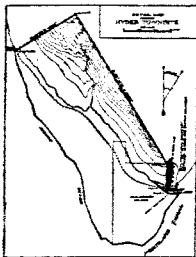
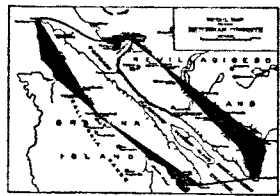
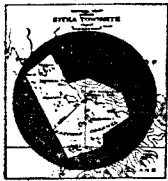
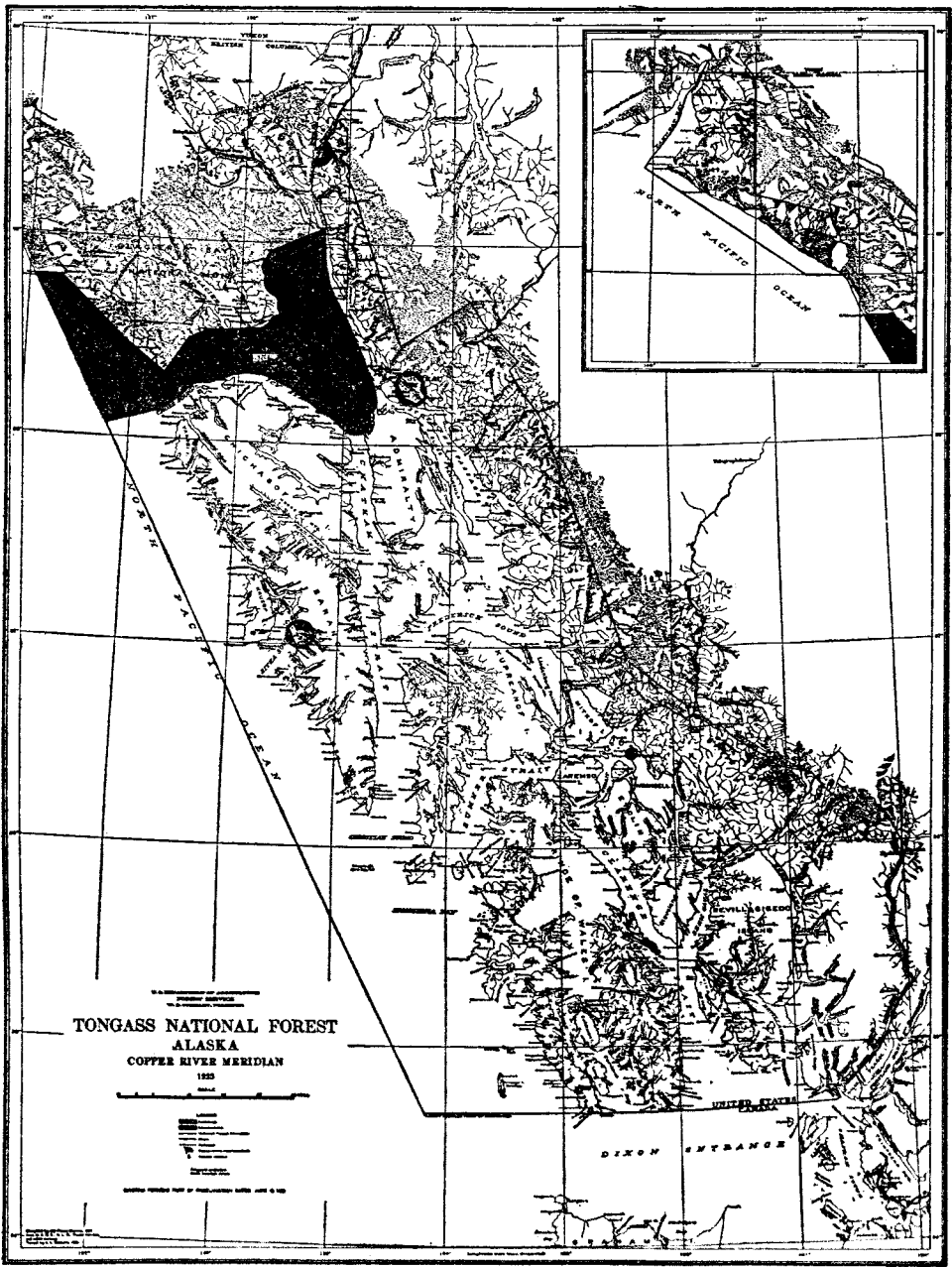
Area modified. Vol. 26, p. 1103.

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 March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), entitled, "An Act To repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes", and also by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (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 Tongass National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations:

Valid rights under Treaty with Russia not affected. Vol. 15, p. 539.

Provided, that this proclamation shall not be so construed as to deprive any person of any valid right possessed under the Treaty for



the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States concluded at Washington on March 30, 1867, or acquired under any act of Congress relating to the Territory of Alaska.

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

Prior legal rights not affected.

And I do also proclaim that under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), entitled, "An Act To authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases", as amended August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), the tract lying within the following described boundaries excluded from the Tongass National Forest by this proclamation is hereby withdrawn for classification for townsite purposes, excepting therefrom the reserved sixty-foot strip along the international boundary between the United States and Canada:

Reservation for townsite purposes. Vol. 36, p. 847.

Vol. 37, p. 497.

Beginning at corner No. 2 of U. S. homestead survey No. 686, thence east approximately 115 feet to the said international boundary, thence southerly and easterly along such boundary to the line of mean high tide on Portland Canal, thence southerly by meanders along line of mean high tide on said canal to corner No. 7 of said survey No. 686, thence westerly along said survey 273 feet to corner No. 1 thereof, thence north following the line of said survey 660 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.60 acres, more or less.

Description.

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 the remaining excluded areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the applicable homestead laws requiring residence 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 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 restored lands by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise, except strictly in accordance herewith.

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

Thereafter under any land law.

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

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

June 22, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Protection of migratory birds. Vol. 40, p. 755.

Vol. 39, p. 1702.

(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:

Open seasons.

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

Vol. 42, p. 2265,
amended.
Post, pp. 2606, 2609,
2614.

Waterfowl, etc.

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 limita-
tions

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, Nevada, and that portion of 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, New Mexico, Utah, California, Idaho, Oregon, and that portion of 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, Arizona, and 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 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.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Regulation 4, sub-title "Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Plovers, etc.
Post, p. 2606.

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The open seasons for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

Geographical limita-
tions.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

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

In Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and in that portion of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

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

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.
Post, pp. 2607, 2610.
Geographical limitations.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South 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 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 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 22d day of June 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:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

August 4, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Nebraska National
Forest, Nebr.
Preamble.

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding certain lands not in public ownership from the Nebraska National Forest, in Nebraska;

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 (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Nebraska National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

September 5, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

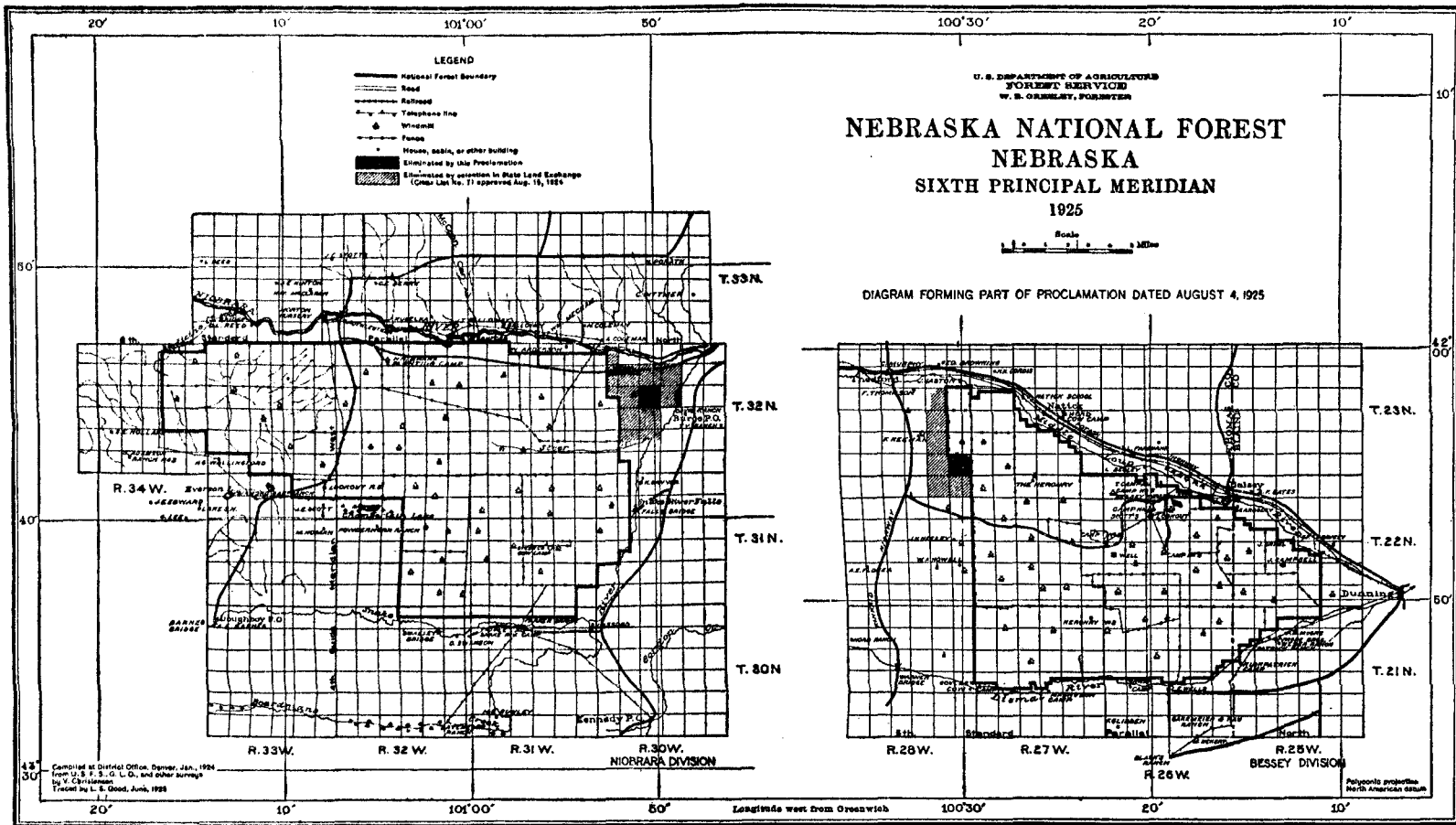
Fort Niagara National
Monument,
New York.
Preamble.
Vol. 34, p. 225.

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

AND WHEREAS, Father Millett, a French Jesuit Priest, who came to Canada—then known as New France—in 1667, and who served about fifteen years as a missionary among the Onondaga and Oneida Indians within what is now the State of New York, and subsequently became a chaplain in the French Colonial Forces, first at Fort Frontenac and later at Fort Niagara, did, on Good Friday, 1688, erect and dedicate a cross on what is now the Fort Niagara Military Reservation; and the Knights of Columbus of the Sixth New York District have requested that a suitable site be set apart thereon for the erection of another cross commemorative of the cross erected and blessed by Father Millett;

Reserving site for the
monument.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, under authority of the said Act of Congress do hereby reserve as a site for the said monument, the following described parcel of land situated within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Niagara, New York, and do hereby declare and proclaim the same to be a national monument to commemorate the cross erected



and dedicated at Fort Niagara by Father Millett on Good Friday, 1688, viz:

Beginning at an iron pipe on the northerly line of old stone block house (building No. 33) produced, and seventy-four (74) feet westerly from the northwest corner of said block house, running thence eighteen (18) feet westerly along said northerly line produced to an iron pipe; thence northerly at right angles to above line eighteen (18) feet to an iron pipe; thence easterly on a line parallel to the north line of block house produced and eighteen (18) feet distant northerly therefrom, eighteen (18) feet to another iron pipe; thence southerly at right angles to said northerly line of block house eighteen feet to the point of beginning; containing 0.0074 acres more or less.

Description.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
 [SEAL] five and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 11, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

The time has come for the annual resurvey of the nation's enormous wastage, alike in human life and in property, and for the annual appeal for the lessening of this huge loss. I am informed that during 1924 fires caused the loss of approximately 15,000 lives, and of property exceeding \$548,000,000 in value. The figures are startling; they are yet more so when it is added that this is declared by competent authorities the greatest fire loss in any year of our history.

National Fire Prevention Week.
 Preamble.

This waste results from conditions which justify a sense of shame and horror; for the greater part of it could and ought to be prevented. Not only was the 1924 fire loss greater than that of any preceding year, but the loss for the first half of 1925 exceeded that for the like period of 1924. As a result of careful inquiries, I am informed that whereas the absolute as well as the per capita fire loss of this country tends to increase from year to year, the same losses in comparable European countries tend to decrease. For the most recent comparable periods fire losses in Great Britain are calculated at less than \$1.00 per capita per annum, while those of the United States are placed at approximately \$5.00 per capita. Comparisons with other European countries are similarly to our discredit.

It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reform the conditions which have made possible so vast a destruction of the national wealth. To this end, for a long time past it has been customary to set aside a week in each year, during which the need of fire prevention may be emphasized. It is important that this practice be continued.

THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States recommend that the week beginning Sunday, October 4th, be observed as National Fire Prevention Week. To State and municipal officials, civic organizations, school authorities and all citizens and organized bodies, I appeal for the fullest cooperation in improving conditions. There is need for earnest study of the principles of fire protection, as a practical measure of national economy.

Recommending observation of week beginning October 4, 1925, as.

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 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty-
[SEAL] five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

September 18, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

American Education
Week.
Preamble.

Education is becoming well-nigh universal in America. The rapidity of its expansion within the past half century has no precedent. Our system of public instruction, administered by State and local officers, is peculiarly suited to our habits of life and to our plan of government, and it has brought forth abundant fruit.

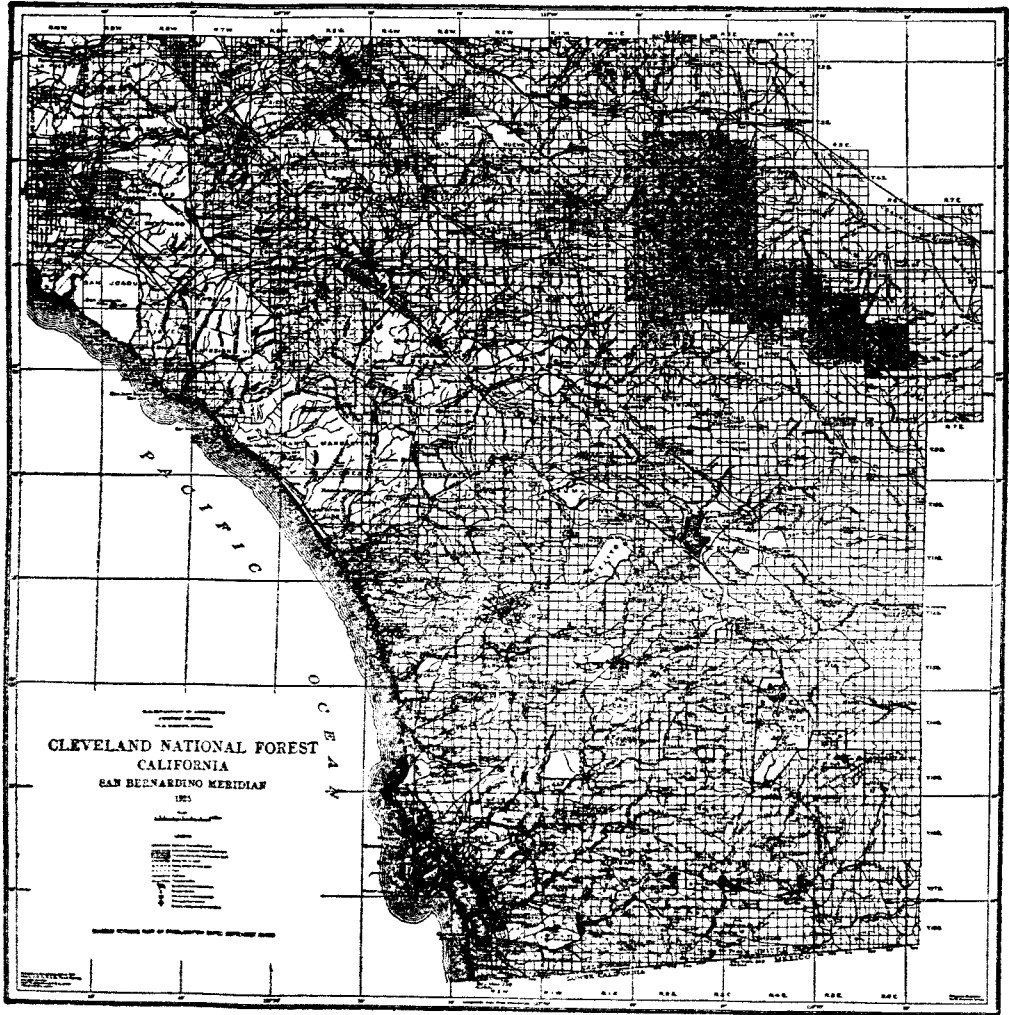
In some favored localities only one, two, or three persons in a thousand between the ages of 16 and 20 are classed as illiterate. High schools and academies easily accessible are offering to the youth of America a greater measure of education than that which the founders of the Nation received from Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, and Princeton; and so widely diffused has advanced study become that the bachelor's degree is no longer a symbol of unusual learning.

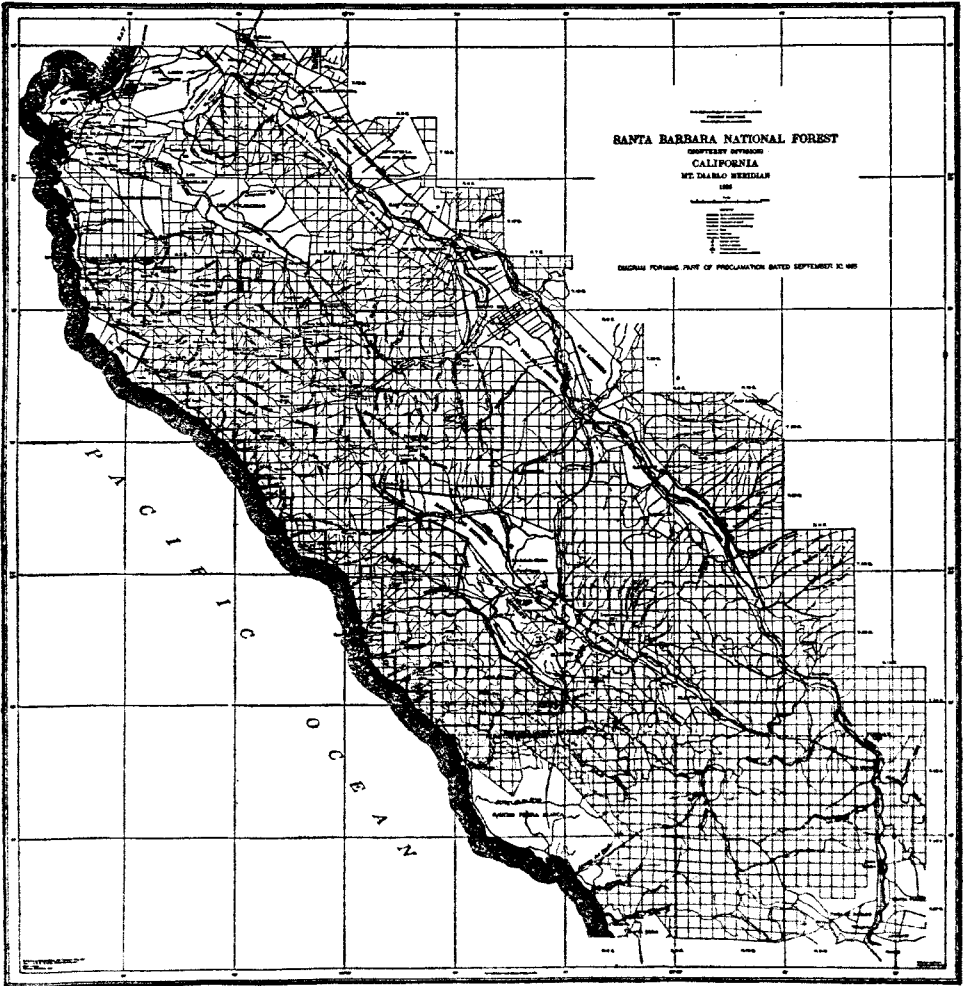
All this is reason for gratification; but in the contemplation of worthy achievement we must still be mindful that full provision has not yet been made throughout the country for education of either elementary, secondary, or higher grade. Large numbers have not been reached by the blessings of education. The efficiency of the schools in rural communities is, in general, relatively low; too often their equipment is meagre, their teachers poorly prepared, and their terms short. High schools, notwithstanding their extraordinary growth, have not kept pace with the demand for instruction; even in great cities many students are restricted to half-time attendance, and in outlying districts such schools are frequently insufficient in number or inadequate in quality. In higher education the possibilities of existing institutions have been reached and it is essential that their facilities be extended or that junior colleges in considerable numbers be established.

These deficiencies leave no room for complacency. The utmost endeavor must be exerted to provide for every child in the land the full measure of education which his need and his capacity demand; and none must be permitted to live in ignorance. Marked benefit has come in recent years from nation-wide campaigns for strengthening public sentiment for universal education, for upholding the hands of constituted school authorities, and for promoting meritorious legislation in behalf of the schools. Such revivals are wholesome and should continue.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do proclaim the week beginning November sixteenth as American Education Week, and I urge that it be observed throughout the United States. I recommend that the Governors of the several States issue proclamations setting forth the necessity of education to a free people and requesting that American Education Week be

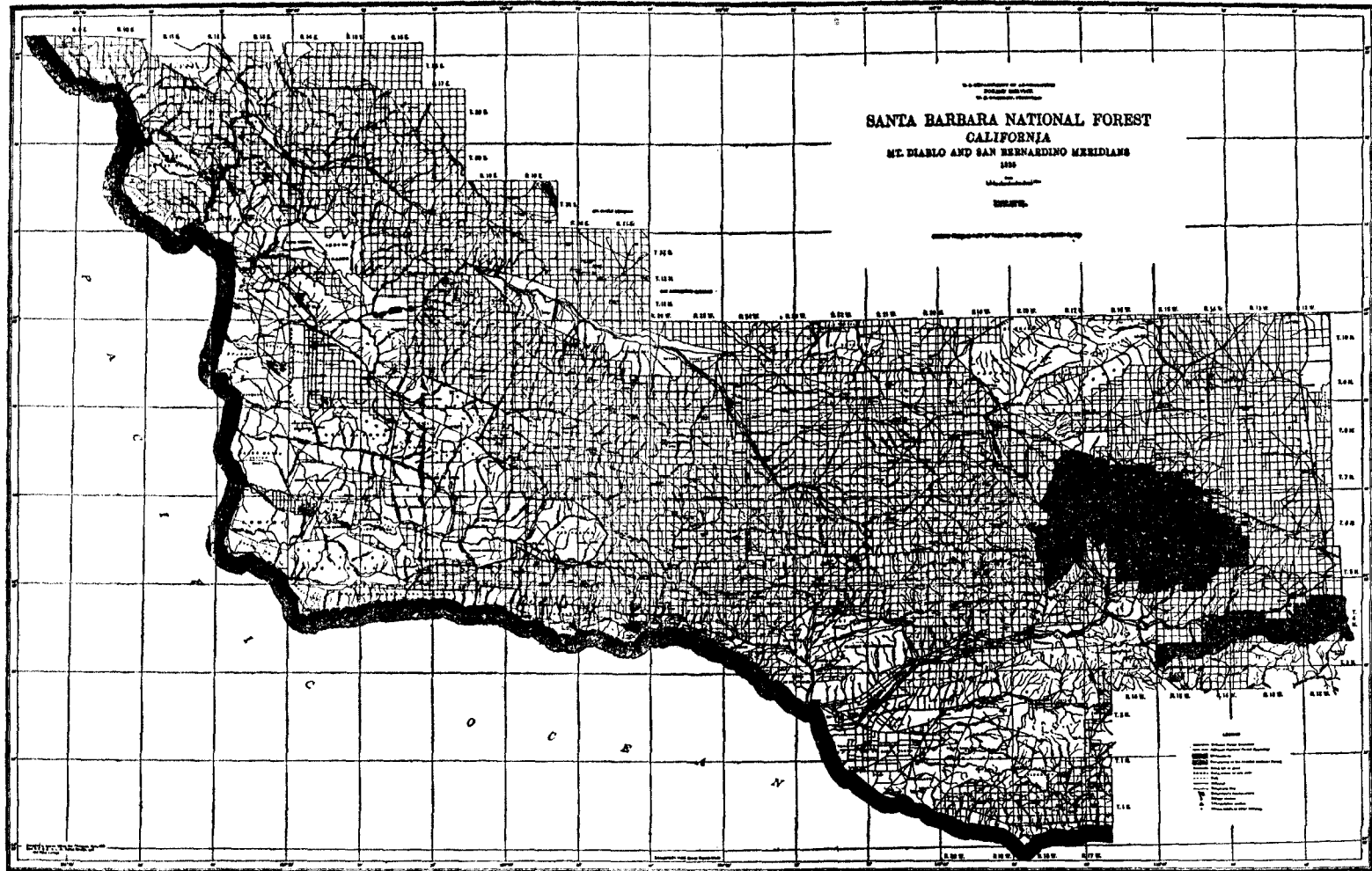
Designating week beginning November 16, 1925, to be observed as.





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appropriately celebrated in their respective States. I urge further that local officers, civic, social, and religious organizations, and citizens of every occupation contribute with all their strength to the advance of education, and that they make of American Education Week a special season of mutual encouragement in promoting that enlightenment upon which the welfare of the Nation depends.

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 18th day of September 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 Fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 30, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that certain lands immediately heretofore forming a part of the Cleveland National Forest, in the State of California, should constitute a part of the San Bernardino National Forest, also in the State of California;

Cleveland National Forest, Calif. 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 Cleveland 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 creating the San Bernardino 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.

Area diminished. Vol. 30, p. 36.

Post, p. 2586.

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 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 30, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding certain areas from the Santa Barbara National Forest, in the State of California, 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

Santa Barbara National Forest, Calif. Preamble.

Whereas, it appears that certain lands immediately heretofore forming a part of the Santa Barbara National Forest within the State of California, should be transferred to and made a part of the Angeles National Forest, in California;

Area 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 fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the boundaries of the Santa Barbara National Forest are hereby changed and that they are now as shown on the diagrams hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and that changing the boundaries of the Angeles 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.

Post, p. 2587.

Excluded lands opened to entry by ex-service men of the World War, after 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 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, 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.

Thereafter under any land law.

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 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

September 30, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

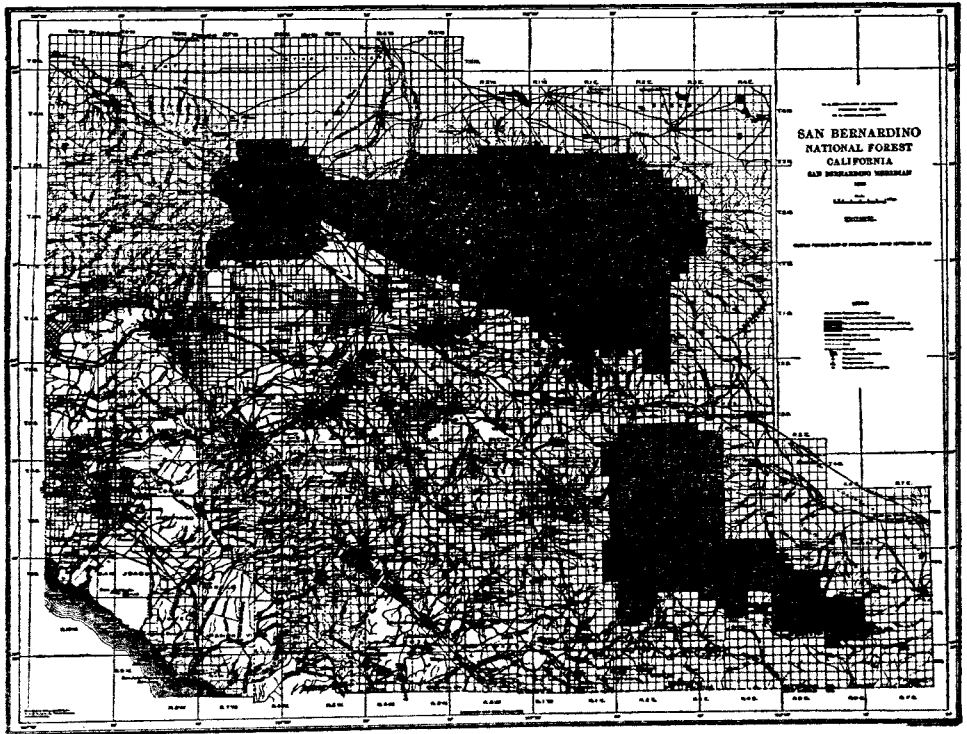
A PROCLAMATION

San Bernardino National Forest, Calif.
Preamble.

Whereas, it appears that portions of the Angeles and Cleveland National Forests, within the State of California, should constitute the San Bernardino National Forest;

Area enlarged.
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 (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 San



Bernardino National Forest shall be as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof; and that this proclamation and those changing the boundaries of the Angeles and Cleveland National Forests, 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.

Infra.
Ante, p. 2585.

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 30th day of Sept. 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 30, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding from the Angeles National Forest, in California, certain areas and temporarily withdrawing the only public lands therein for Indian purposes;

Angeles National Forest, Calif. Preamble.

And Whereas, it appears that certain lands immediately heretofore forming a part of the Santa Barbara National Forest, in California, should be transferred to and made a part of the Angeles National Forest;

Ante, p. 2585.

And Whereas, it appears that certain lands immediately heretofore forming a part of the Angeles National Forest, in California, should constitute a part of the San Bernardino National Forest also in California;

Ante, p. 2586.

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 Angeles 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 Santa Barbara National Forest and creating the San Bernardino 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. 30, p. 36.

Ante, pp. 2585, 2586.

And I do also proclaim that under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), entitled, "An Act To authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases", as amended August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497) and subject to the conditions therein expressed, the following described lands excluded from the Angeles National Forest by this proclamation are hereby temporarily withdrawn for the use and benefit of the Morongo Indians until March 5, 1927:

Lands temporarily excluded for Morongo Indians. Vol. 36, p. 847.

Vol. 37, p. 497.

Description.

In T. 2 S., R. 2 E., S. B. M., N.½ SW.¼ Sec. 16, SE.¼ Sec. 19 and N.½ SW.¼ Sec. 29.

Withdrawn lands,
not definitely disposed
of, open to entry.

If legislation be not enacted prior to March 5, 1927, effecting the permanent withdrawal of such lands, and no other direction is given regarding the disposition thereof, they will on that date become subject to disposal under the method prescribed by existing law.

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 30th day of September 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State

October 3, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bob-white quail.
Preamble.
Statutory authoriza-
tion.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 892.

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 711 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely live bob-white quail, 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;

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 Mexico 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 Mexico, and has ascertained and determined the decreased 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 decrease 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:

Decreasing duty on live bob-white quail to equalize differences in costs of production.

A decrease in said duty on live bob-white quail valued at \$5.00 or less each (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) from 50 cents each to 25 cents each.

Rate. Vol. 42, p. 892.

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

Done at the city of Washington this third day of October 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 26, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

The season approaches when, in accordance with a long established and respected custom, a day is set apart to give thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which His gracious and benevolent providence has bestowed upon us as a nation and as individuals.

Thanksgiving Day, 1925.
Preamble.

We have been brought with safety and honor through another year, and, through the generosity of nature, He has blessed us with resources whose potentiality in wealth is almost incalculable; we are at peace at home and abroad; the public health is good; we have been undisturbed by pestilences or great catastrophes; our harvests and our industries have been rich in productivity; our commerce spreads over the whole world, and Labor has been well rewarded for its remunerative service.

As we have grown and prospered in material things, so also should we progress in moral and spiritual things. We are a God-fearing people who should set ourselves against evil and strive for righteousness in living, and observing the Golden Rule we should from our abundance help and serve those less fortunately placed. We should bow in gratitude to God for His many favors.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their accustomed places of worship, devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received, and to seek His guidance that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

Thursday, November 26, 1925, designated as Thanksgiving Day.

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 October, 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

November 18, 1925.

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 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 the President by proclamation dated April 9, 1910, did declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in Section 8 of the Act of March 4, 1909, was then and from July 1, 1909, had been fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Chile and that the citizens of Chile were and since July 1, 1909, had been entitled to all the benefits of the said Act other than the benefits of Section 1(e) thereof.

AND WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that in Chile protection of copyright, which is similar to the protection afforded by Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, is and since July 1, 1925, has been available to citizens of the United States.

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

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

Vol. 36, p. 2685.

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

That on and after July 1, 1925, the conditions specified in Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Chile and that citizens of Chile are and since July 1, 1925, have been entitled to all the benefits of Section 1(e) of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works.

Benefits to citizens of Chile extended to mechanical musical reproductions.

PROVIDED That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by Section 1(e) of the Act of March 4, 1909, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

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, 1925, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to the date of this proclamation 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 eighteenth day of November 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 21, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, lands of the United States within the area hereinafter described in the State of California contain objects of such historic and scientific interest as to justify their reservation and protection as a National Monument;

Lava Beds National Monument, Calif. Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), 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 the Lava Beds National Monument, all tracts of land owned by the United States in the State of California lying within the area described as follows:

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

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the east side of Section thirteen, Township forty-six North, Range three East, Mount Diablo Meridian; thence running due east to the shore line of Tule Lake; thence following the shore line of said Lake in a southerly and easterly direction to its intersection with the east line of Section seven, Township forty-six North, Range five East; thence running southerly along the section line to the southeast corner Section thirty-one, said Township; thence westerly to the northeast corner of Township

Description.

forty-five North, Range four East; thence southerly to the southeast corner of said Township; thence westerly to the southwest corner of Section thirty-five, Township forty-five North, Range three East; thence northerly to the northwest corner of Section two, said Township; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Township forty-six North, Range three East; thence northerly to the point of beginning; also Lot three, Section ten, Township forty-six North, Range five East—all Mount Diablo Meridian.

Use of Modoc National Forest not impaired.

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 Modoc 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.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

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 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

November 24, 1925.

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, 1920", approved June 5, 1920, 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."

Vol. 41, p. 997.

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

Vol. 42, pp. 2361,
2269, 2287.

AND WHEREAS, the President of the United States in accordance with the authority vested in him by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920", has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923, on April 7, 1924, on October 23, 1924, and on April 25, 1925, issued

Proclamations extending the time for the establishment of such service, and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands until December 31, 1925.

Vol. 43, pp. 1926, 1943, 1969.
Ante, p. 2575.
Post, p. 2620.

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 the above mentioned Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from December 31, 1925, to September 30, 1926;

Time for establishing service to, further extended to September 30, 1926.
Ante, p. 2576.
Post, p. 2621.

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920" 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 December 31, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Coastwise laws deferred to September 30, 1926.
Ante, p. 2576.
Post, p. 2621.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL] Twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 9, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that certain of the lands within the State of Oregon, described in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat., 1279), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Wallowa National Forest;

Wallowa National Forest, Ore. Preamble.
 Vol. 43, p. 1279.

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 March 4, 1925, entitled "An Act To add certain lands to the Umatilla, Wallowa, and Whitman National Forests in Oregon", do proclaim that the following described lands are hereby added to the Wallowa National Forest, subject to all valid existing entries, namely:

Area enlarged.
 Vol. 43, p. 1279.

Willamette Meridian

In T. 1 N., R. 42 E., Lot 7 Sec. 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19;

Lands added

In T. 3 N., R. 42 E., Lots 2 and 3 Sec. 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, Lot 3, Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21;

In T. 4 N., R. 42 E., E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 2 N., R. 43 E., Lot 2, Sec. 2, Lot 1 Sec. 3 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6;

In T. 2 N., R. 44 E., Lot 2 Sec. 7 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14;

In T. 2 S., R. 43 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12;

In T. 2 S., R. 44 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 3 and 4, Sec. 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, 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. 33, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 3 S., R. 44 E., Lots 5, 12, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, all Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 12;

In T. 3 S., R. 45 E., Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 18, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28;

In T. 3 S., R. 46 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28.

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 9th day of December 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

December 10, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Umatilla National
Forest, Oreg. and
Wash.
Preamble.

Whereas, by an Executive Order dated November 5, 1920, the Wenaha National Forest in Oregon and Washington was consolidated with the Umatilla National Forest; and

Vol. 43, p. 1279.

Whereas, it appears that certain of the lands within the State of Oregon described in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat., 1279), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes should be added to the Umatilla National Forest.

Area enlarged.
Vol. 43, p. 1279.

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 March 4, 1925, entitled "An Act To add certain lands to the Umatilla, Wallowa, and Whitman National Forests in Oregon," do proclaim that the following described public lands are hereby added to the Umatilla National Forest, subject to valid existing entries, namely:

Willamette Meridian

Lands added.

In T. 1 N., R. 35 E., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, lot 5, Sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35;

In T. 1 N., R. 36 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18;

In T. 1 S., R. 35 E., lots 17 and 18, Sec. 9, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 11, Sec. 24, lot 7, Sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, lots 5 and 6 Sec. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 Sec. 32, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 33;

In T. 2 S., R. 35 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, lot 1, Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 9, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 24;

In T. 1 S., R. 36 E., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 2 S., R. 36 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, lot 3 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, lots 3, 4 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32;

In T. 1 S., R. 37 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33;

In T. 2 S., R. 37 E., lot 3 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20.

And I do also proclaim that Executive Order No. 4220 of May 8, 1925, withdrawing certain lands in aid of the classification contemplated by the above mentioned act of March 4, 1925, is hereby revoked in so far as it affects the following described lands:

Executive Order revoked.

In T. 2 S., R. 36 E., W. M., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24.

Lands described.

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 the above described released areas, subject to valid rights, shall be opened to entry only under the homestead or 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 if unentered 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 right may be acquired to the restored land by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

Released 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.

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 December 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 fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 12, 1925.

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

Tariff on taximeters. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

Whereas in and by section 315 (b) of said act it is further provided that whenever the President upon such investigation shall find it thereby shown that the duties prescribed in said act do not equalize said differences, and shall further find it thereby shown that the said differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country cannot be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of said section, he shall make such findings public, together with a description of the articles to which they apply, in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of appraising officers, and that in such cases and upon the proclamation by the President becoming effective the ad valorem duty or duty based in whole or in part upon the value of the imported article in the country of exportation shall thereafter be based upon the American selling price, as defined in subdivision (f) of section 402 of said act, of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States embraced within the class or kind of imported articles upon which the President has made a proclamation under subdivision (b) of said section;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 885.

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 paragraph 368 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, taximeters, whether wholly or partly complete or knocked down, 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;

Whereas in the course of said investigation hearings were 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;

Whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of taximeters, 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 Germany;

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, Germany;

That the differences in costs of production in the United States and the principal competing country are greater than the amount of the present duties at the rates of 45 per centum ad valorem and \$3.00 per meter 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 duties applied to the value of the imported article in the country of exportation.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby determine and proclaim that the rate of duty ad valorem shown by said differences in costs of production of taximeters, whether wholly or partly complete or knocked down, in the United States and in the principal competing country necessary, in addition to the specific rate of \$3.00, to equalize such differences, is the rate of 27.1 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 installed taximeters manufactured or produced in the United States.

Increasing duty on taximeters to equalize differences in costs of production.

Rate.

Vol. 42, p. 950.

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 12th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 14, 1925.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS James C. Davis has tendered his resignation as Director General of Railroads; and

Federal Railroad Control. Preamble.

WHEREAS such resignation has been accepted effective upon the qualification of his successor.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me under the Transportation Act of 1920, the unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, and the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes", approved August 29, 1916, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby appoint, effective at midnight on the 31st day of December, 1925, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury, to be Director General of Railroads in the stead of the said James C. Davis, and do hereby delegate to and continue and confirm in him all powers and authority heretofore granted to and now possessed by the said James C. Davis as Director General of Railroads; and do hereby authorize and direct the said Andrew W. Mellon, or his successor in office, until otherwise provided by Proclamation of the

Appointing Andrew W. Mellon, Director General of Railroads. Authority conferred. Vol. 41, p. 489. Vol. 40, p. 451. Vol. 39, p. 645.

President or by Act of Congress, either personally or through such divisions, agencies, or persons as he may authorize, to exercise and perform, as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon me by the said unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, and the said Transportation Act of February 28, 1920, except the designation of the Agent under Section 206 thereof.

Vol. 41, p. 461.

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

DONE by the President at the City of Washington this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and [SEAL] Twenty-five and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

December 14, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Federal Railroad Control. Preamble. Vol. 43, p. 1922. Vol. 41, p. 461.

WHEREAS by Proclamation dated August 13, 1923, James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, was designated as the Agent provided for in Section 206 of the Transportation Act, 1920; and WHEREAS, the said James C. Davis, Director General of Railroads, as aforesaid has tendered his resignation as said Agent, which has been duly accepted, effective upon the qualification of his successor:

Designating Andrew W. Mellon as agent in actions arising out of Federal control.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by said Act, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby designate and appoint, effective at midnight on the 31st day of December, 1925, Andrew W. Mellon, Director General of Railroads, and his successor in office, as the Agent provided for in Section 206 of said Act, approved February 28, 1920.

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

DONE by the President at the City of Washington this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred [SEAL] and Twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

January 15, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Shasta National Forest, Calif. Preamble. Vol. 37, p. 1750.

Whereas, since the issuance of the proclamation of June 19, 1912, the boundaries of the Shasta National Forest, in California, have been changed through transfer from the Lassen National Forest and

through exclusion of a small area by Executive orders of January 31 and February 27, 1921, respectively;

And Whereas, it appears that certain of the public lands described in the act of Congress approved February 20, 1925 (43 Stat., 952), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Shasta National Forest;

Vol. 43, p. 952.

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 February 20, 1925, entitled, "An Act for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, California, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the following described public lands are hereby added to the Shasta National Forest, subject to prior valid claims and the provisions of existing withdrawals other than the withdrawal for classification under said act of April 14, 1925:

Area enlarged.
Vol. 43, p. 952.

Mt. Diablo Meridian.

In T. 38 N., R. 1 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26 and all Sec. 36;

Lands added.

In T. 40 N., R. 1 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14;

In T. 41 N., R. 1 E., Lot 2 Sec. 6, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 26, and all Sec. 34;

In T. 42 N., R. 1 E., all Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32;

In T. 44 N., R. 1 E., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20;

In T. 38 N., R. 2 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14;

In T. 42 N., R. 2 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 37 N., R. 3 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3;

In T. 38 N., R. 3 E., N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 40 N., R. 3 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20;

In T. 38 N., R. 4 E., 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. 6 and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7;

In T. 39 N., R. 4 E., unsurveyed Secs. 30 and 31;

In T. 40 N., R. 4 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23;

In T. 41 N., R. 1 W., all Sec. 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24;

In T. 42 N., R. 1 W., N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 45 N., R. 1 W., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22;

In T. 40 N., R. 2 W., N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 44 N., R. 2 W., Lot 1 Sec. 6;

In T. 39 N., R. 3 W., W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, Lot 12 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 40 N., R. 3 W., N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 1 Sec. 30;

In T. 39 N., R. 4 W., all fractional Secs. 2 and 6, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8;

In T. 41 N., R. 4 W., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 37 N., R. 5 W., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13.

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 January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

February 12, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on men's
sewed straw hats.
Preamble.
Statutory authoriza-
tion.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 913.

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 included within the class or kind of articles provided for in paragraph 1406 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, 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;

Whereas in the course of said investigation hearings were held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties inter-

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

Whereas the President upon said investigation of said differences in costs of production of men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, 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 no change in the existing rate of duty is required to equalize differences in costs of production in the United States and in the principal competing country, with respect to men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, valued at more than \$9.50 per dozen;

That the principal competing country for men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, is Italy;

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, Italy, in respect of such men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, 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 upon men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen, shown by said ascertained differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same is as follows:

Increasing duty on men's sewed straw hats to equalize differences in costs of production.

An increase in said duty on men's straw hats, whether wholly or partly manufactured, not blocked or blocked, not trimmed or trimmed, if sewed, valued at \$9.50 or less per dozen from 60 per cent ad valorem to 88 per cent ad valorem.

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 twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 19, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Section 4228 of the Revised Statutes in part provides as follows:

Tonnage duties. Preamble. Statutory authorization. R. S., sec. 4228, p. 814. Vol. 30, p. 214.

“ Upon satisfactory proof being given to the President, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are imposed or levied in the ports of such nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, the President may issue his proclamation, declaring that

the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of such foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States from such foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, shall be continued, and no longer."

WHEREAS, satisfactory proof was received by me from the Government of Finland on February 1, 1926, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imposts are levied or imposed in the waters of Finland upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in such vessels, from the United States, or from any foreign country:

Suspension of discriminating duties on vessels of Finland.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section four thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Finland and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Finland, or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from February 1, 1926, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer.

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

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

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

March 3, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Forest protection and
Arbor Day observance,
1926.
Preamble.

IN again proclaiming American Forest Week it is fitting that, while giving full weight to the evils resulting from impoverished forests and idle land, I should lay stress upon the outward spread of forestry in industrial practice and land usage. Too long have we as a nation consumed our forest wealth without adequate provision for its wise utilization and renewal. But a gratifying change is taking place in the attitude of our industries, our landowners, and the American people toward our forests.

The wise use of land is one of the main foundations of sound national economy. It is the corner stone of national thrift. The waste or misuse of natural resources cuts away the groundwork on which national prosperity is built. If we are to flourish, as a people and as individuals, we must neither wastefully hoard nor wastefully exploit, but skillfully employ and renew the resources that nature has entrusted to us. America's forest problem essentially is a problem involving the wise use of land that can and should produce crops of timber.

Flourishing woodlands, however, mean more than timber crops, permanent industries, and an adequate supply of wood. They minister to our need for outdoor recreation; they preserve animal and bird life; they protect and beautify our hillsides and feed our streams; they preserve the inspiring natural environment which has contributed so much to American character.

Although our national progress in forestry has been well begun, much remains to be done through both concerted and individual effort. We must stamp out the forest fires which still annually sweep many wooded areas, destroying timber the nation can ill afford to lose and killing young growth needed to constitute the forests of the future. Forest fires, caused largely by human indifference or carelessness, are the greatest single obstacle to reforestation and effective forest management.

We must encourage and extend methods of timber cutting which perpetuate the forest while harvesting its products. We must plant trees in abundance on idle land where they can profitably be grown. We must examine taxation practices that may form economic barriers to timber culture. We must encourage the extension of forest ownership on the part of municipalities, counties, States, and the Federal Government. And we must take common counsel in public meetings to the end that the forestry problems of each region may be well considered and adequately met.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of April 18-24, inclusive, 1926, as American Forest Week; and I recommend to the Governors of the various States that they also designate the week of April 18-24 as American Forest Week and observe Arbor Day within that week wherever practicable and not in conflict with law or accepted custom. And I urge public officials, public and business organizations, industrial leaders, landowners, editors, educators, clergymen, and all patriotic citizens to unite in the common task of forest conservation and renewal.

Designation of week of April 18-24, 1926, as American Forest Week, etc.

The action of the Canadian Government in likewise proclaiming the week of April 18-24, inclusive, as a period when the utmost stress shall be laid upon the problems of forest conservation and renewal, thus unifying the respective efforts of Canada and the United States, is an added reason why our citizens should give careful thought to a matter so important to both countries.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 3, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, since the issuance of the proclamation of January 31, 1917, the boundaries of the Whitman National Forest, in Oregon, have been changed through transfer of the Minam National Forest thereto by Executive order of June 20, 1920; and

Whitman National Forest, Oreg. Preamble. Vol. 39, p. 1313.

Vol. 43, p. 1282.

Whereas, it appears that certain of the public lands described in the act of Congress approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat., 1282), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Whitman National Forest;

Area increased.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the afore-said act of March 4, 1925, entitled "An Act To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Whitman National Forest", do proclaim that the following described public lands are hereby added to the Whitman National Forest, subject to prior valid claims:

Willamette Meridian

Description.

In T. 10 S., R. 37 E., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34;

In T. 11 S., R. 37 E., Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5 and Lot 3 Sec. 6.

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

Done at the City of Washington this third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

March 6, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Tariff on butter.
Preamble.
Statutory authoriza-
tion.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

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 sub-divisions (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;

Whereas, under and by virtue of said section of said act, the United States Tariff Commission has made an investigation to assist the

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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 709 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, butter, 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. 892.

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 Denmark 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, Denmark, 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:

Increasing duty on butter to equalize differences in costs of production.

An increase in said duty on butter (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 8 cents per pound to 12 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 6th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 8, 1926.

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, regulations further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable amendatory regulations 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. 1792. Vol. 40, p. 1812.

Regulation 4, Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

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

Open seasons.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Time prescribed. Vol. 40, p. 1813.

Waterfowl, etc.
Daylight require-
ments, etc.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such birds shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof.

Waterfowl, etc.
Ante, p. 2580.
Post, pp. 2609, 2614.

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 limita-
tions.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts (except in Nantucket and Dukes Counties), Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Nevada, 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 that portion of Massachusetts known as Nantucket and Dukes Counties, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Utah, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, 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, New Mexico, Arizona, and that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, 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 & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & 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.

Rails.
Vol. 42, p. 2226,
amended.

Rails (except coot and gallinules).—The open season for sora and other rails (except coot and gallinules) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

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

Greater and lesser
yellowlegs.
Ante, p. 2580.
Geographical limita-
tions.

Greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The open seasons for greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

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

In Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and in that portion of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Woodcock.—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

Woodcock.
Vol. 40, p. 1814,
amended.
Geographical limita-
tions.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and

In Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31.

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

Doves.
Ante, p. 2581.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South 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 & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & 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 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 & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31; and

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

Regulation 5, Bag Limits on Certain Migratory Game Birds, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 5.—BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Bag limits.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds:

Number specified.

Ducks (except wood duck and cider ducks).—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Vol. 41, p. 1818,
amended.

Geese.—Eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant.—Eight.

Rails and gallinules (except sora and coot).—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than fifteen of any one species.

Sora.—Twenty-five.

Coot.—Twenty-five.

Greater and lesser yellowlegs.—Fifteen in the aggregate of both kinds.

Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.—Twenty.

Woodcock.—Six.

Doves (mourning).—Twenty-five.

Regulation 6, Shipment, Transportation, and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 6.—SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Shipment and transportation restrictions.

Vol. 40, p. 1864, amended.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed 5 days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

Approval of regulations.

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

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 24, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, in the interest of economy of administration, it appears that certain lands in the State of Idaho heretofore embraced in the Idaho National Forest as fixed and defined by Executive Order of June 26, 1908 (No. 855), and Proclamations of March 23, 1912, and December 27, 1919, should be transferred to and made parts of the Payette National Forest as fixed and defined by Proclamation of June 3, 1905, Executive Order of June 26, 1908 (No. 856), Proclamation of June 30, 1911, Executive Order of July 26, 1916 (No. 2429), and Proclamation of December 27, 1919, and certain other lands should be transferred to the Salmon National Forest as fixed and defined by Executive Order of June 26, 1908 (No. 841), and Proclamation of May 19, 1913; also that lands from the Payette National Forest should be transferred to the Idaho and Salmon National Forests.

Idaho, Payette, and Salmon National Forests, Idaho. Preamble.

Vol. 37, p. 1735; Vol. 41, p. 1794.

Vol. 34, p. 3067; Vol. 37, p. 1709; Vol. 41, p. 1794.

Vol. 38, p. 1943.

Boundaries modified.

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 Idaho National Forest, the Payette National Forest, and the Salmon 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 hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty [SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 22, 1926.

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.

Open seasons.

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

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:

Waterfowl, etc. *Ante*, p. 2606. *Post*, p. 2614.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts (except in Nantucket and Dukes Counties), Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan,

Geographical limitations.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Nevada, 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 that portion of Massachusetts known as Nantucket and Dukes Counties, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, Utah, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, 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, New Mexico, Arizona, and that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & 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.

Ante, p. 2607.

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

Approval of regulations.

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 22^d day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 26, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Ozark National Game Refuges, Ark. 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 February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled, "An act to authorize the creation of Game Refuges on the Ozark National Forest in the State of Arkansas," 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 Ozark National Forest in the State of Arkansas, as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof, to be known as the Ozark National Game Refuges Numbers One, Two, Three, and Four.

Game refuges, Arkansas. Vol. 43, p. 1091.

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.

Warning against unauthorized hunting, 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 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 3, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

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

Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyo. Preamble. Area enlarged.

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 following described lands in Utah are hereby added to and made a part of the Ashley National Forest:

Vol. 26, p. 1065.

Vol. 30, p. 36.

In T. 3 N., R. 18 E., S. L. M., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, all Secs. 20 and 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 30.

Lands added.

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 3d day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,
 [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

May 12, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION

Cabrillo National
 Monument, Calif.
 Preamble.
 Vol. 34, p. 225.

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

AND WHEREAS, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September, 1542, Point Loma, which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, was the first land sighted by him;

AND WHEREAS, the President of the United States did, by Proclamation No. 1255, dated October 14, 1913, declare and proclaim, under authority of said Act of Congress, the following described parcel of land situated on Point Loma within the limits of the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, to be a national monument to commemorate the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on the 28th day of September, 1542, viz:

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

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

AND WHEREAS, The Order of Panama, an organization composed of representative citizens of Southern California, was granted permission by said proclamation to construct a memorial statue to Cabrillo on the said national monument site so declared;

Vol. 38, p. 1665.

AND WHEREAS, it appears that the said Order of Panama has never exercised the privilege granted to it as aforesaid and is a defunct organization and has been so for a number of years;

AND WHEREAS, an organization known as the Native Sons of the Golden West, a patriotic organization of the State of California, interested and engaged in identifying and marking with tablets and monuments those places situated within the State of historic interest to the State and Nation, has applied for permission to erect a suitable monument upon the site in question;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize the said Native Sons of the Golden West to erect at Point Loma upon the site above described a suitable monument in commemoration of the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on the 28th day of September, 1542, the said monument to be of such design and structural material as will be acceptable to the Secretary of War, the design thereof to be submitted to and approved by him before the work is begun, and the monument to be erected under the supervision of such military authority as may be designated by him.

Authorizing Native Sons of the Golden West to erect a Monument on Point Loma within.

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 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty [SEAL.] six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 5, 1926.

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, 361), 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 extensions of time for payment until the 1925 anniversaries of the dates of the purchases and entries were allowed on certain conditions to certain purchasers and entrymen by proclamations dated May 5, 1920 (41 Stat., 1793), August 11, 1921 (42 Stat., 2246), July 10, 1922 (42 Stat., 2281), December 18, 1923 (43 Stat., 1931), and June 9, 1924 (43 Stat., 1955);

Vol. 41, p. 1793; Vol. 42, pp. 2246, 2281; Vol. 43, pp. 1931, 1955.

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 by the aforesaid proclamations.

Further extensions allowed to pay installments for ceded lands.

Vol. 38, p. 2029; Vol. 40, p. 1633; Vol. 43, p. 1955.

Conditions.

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, and who has complied with the provisions of the proclamation of June 9, 1924, upon filing in the local land office an affidavit corroborated by two persons setting out his inability to make the required payment of principal and satisfactory reasons therefor shall be granted an extension of time until the 1927 anniversary of the date of his entry or purchase, upon the payment to the Register 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.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and twenty-six and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

June 18, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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.

Open seasons.

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

Anie, p. 2609.

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.

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 (except in Nantucket and Dukes Counties), Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Nevada, the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

Geographical limitations.

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

In that portion of Massachusetts known as Nantucket and Dukes Counties, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, 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, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & Pacific Railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International & Great Northern Railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas & 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.

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 18th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 21, 1926.

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

Tariff on print rollers.
Preamble.
Statutory authorization.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 888.

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 paragraph 396 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, print rollers, 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;

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 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
print rollers 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.
Vol. 42, p. 888.

An increase in said duty on print rollers from 60 per cent ad valorem to 72 per cent 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 21st day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fiftieth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 12, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that certain of the public lands within the States of California and Nevada described in the act of Congress approved February 20, 1925 (43 Stat., 954), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes should be added to the Tahoe National Forest.

Tahoe National Forest, Calif. and Nev. Preamble. Vol. 43, p. 954.

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 February 20, 1925, entitled "An Act for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, California, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the following described public lands are hereby added to the Tahoe National Forest, subject to valid claims and the provisions of existing withdrawals:

Area enlarged.

Mount Diablo Meridian

Description.

California

- In T. 17 N., R. 9 E., Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 24;
- In T. 14 N., R. 10 E., $N\frac{1}{2} N\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$ and $SW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12;
- In T. 15 N., R. 10 E., $S\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4}$ and $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24 and Lot 1 Sec. 36;
- In T. 16 N., R. 10 E., that part of Sec. 24 not in patented mineral entries, Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, and 20 Sec. 26;
- In T. 17 N., R. 10 E., Lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 and $NE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, $NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, $N\frac{1}{2} N\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 22, $S\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4}$ and that part of $SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28 not in patented mineral entry, $S\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, $SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2} N\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 34;
- In T. 18 N., R. 10 E., that portion of the $S\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28 not in patented mineral entries, and Lot 3 Sec. 32;
- In T. 14 N., R. 11 E., $S\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4}$ and $SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1 and 2, $N\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $SE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, that part of Sec. 30 not in mineral entries;
- In T. 16 N., R. 11 E., Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, $SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, that part of $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8 not in mineral entry, $NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2} S\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, that part of Sec. 18 not in mineral entries, $N\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$ and $SE\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, those parts of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 28 not in mineral entries;
- In T. 17 N., R. 11 E., $N\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $SW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, $NW\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, $W\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2} SE\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$ and that part of the $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32 not in mineral entries;
- In T. 21 N., R. 14 E., $SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29;
- In T. 18 N., R. 16 E., $NE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12;
- In T. 18 N., R. 17 E., $N\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 8;
- In T. 19 N., R. 17 E., $NW\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4}$ and $S\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28;
- In T. 20 N., R. 17 E., $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14;

Nevada

In T. 15 N., R. 18 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12;

In T. 13 N., R. 19 E., S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31;

In T. 14 N., R. 19 E., NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6;

In T. 15 N., R. 19 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33.

Former withdrawals revoked.
Vol. 43, p. 954.

And I do also proclaim that Executive Order No. 4203 of April 14, 1925, withdrawing certain public lands in aid of the classification contemplated by the above mentioned act of February 20, 1925, is hereby revoked in so far as it affects the following described lands in California and Nevada:

Description.

Mount Diablo Meridian

In T. 16 N., R. 10 E., the public lands in Sec. 29 described as Lots 25, 28 and 29;

In T. 20 N., R. 17 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24;

In T. 18 N., R. 18 E., Lots 9 and 13 Sec. 7, Lots 11 and 12, Sec. 19 in California, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17 in Nevada;

In T. 13 N., R. 19 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17 in Nevada;

In T. 14 N., R. 19 E., E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, in Nevada.

Released lands opened to entry by ex-service men of the 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 the above described released areas, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened to entry only under the homestead or 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 if unentered to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto by the general public.

Thereafter under any land law.

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 restored land by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

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 12th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 24, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

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

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

AND WHEREAS, it was further provided in said resolution that the existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition;

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

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

Land at Waiakea, on Island of Hawaii, reserved for lighthouse purposes.

Beginning at the Northeast corner of this lot, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Halai" being 3217.00 feet North and 8811.70 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 2537, and running by true azimuths:—

Description.

1. 360° 00' 50.0 feet;
2. 90° 00' 100.0 feet;
3. Thence along the sea-shore at highwater mark, in all its turnings and windings the direct azimuth and distance being:
 - 180° 00' 50.0 feet;
 - 270° 00' 100.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing an area of 10/100 acre.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty [SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

August 3, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Wenatchee National
Forest, Wash.
Preamble.
Vol. 42, p. 1036.

Whereas, it appears that a certain tract of public land within the area described in the act of Congress approved September 22, 1922 (42 Stat., 1036), which has been found chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Wenatchee National Forest in the State of Washington;

Area enlarged.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the afore-said act of Congress entitled, "An Act For the inclusion of certain lands in the Wenatchee National Forest, the Olympic National Forest, and the Snoqualmie National Forest, all in the State of Washington, and for other purposes", do proclaim that the following described tract, namely, $W\frac{1}{2} NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2} SW\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2} NW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4} NW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$ and $NW\frac{1}{4} SW\frac{1}{4} SE\frac{1}{4} NE\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 20 E., W. M., containing $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is hereby added to and made a part of the Wenatchee National Forest.

Description.

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

Done at the City of Washington this third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

August 14, 1926.

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, 1920", approved June 5, 1920, contains the following provisions:

"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."

Vol. 41, p. 997.

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

Vol. 42, pp. 2261, 2269,
2287; Vol. 43, pp. 1926,
1943, 1969.
Ante, pp. 2575, 2593.

AND WHEREAS, the President of the United States in accordance with the authority vested in him by Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920", has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923,

on April 7, 1924, on October 23, 1924, on April 25, 1925, and on November 24, 1925, issued Proclamations extending the time for the establishment of such service, and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands until September 30, 1926.

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 the above mentioned Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from September 30, 1926, to September 30, 1927;

AND INASMUCH as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in Section 21 of the "Merchant Marine Act, 1920" 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 September 30, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

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 and [SEAL] Twenty-Six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Fifty-First.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
LELAND HARRISON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Time for establishing service to, further extended to September 30, 1927.
Ante, p. 2593.

Coastwise laws deferred to September 30, 1927.
Ante, p. 2593.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

August 24, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, under an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes", is authorized to convey to the People of Porto Rico from time to time, in his discretion, such lands, buildings, or interests in land or other property now owned by the United States and within the territorial limits of Porto Rico as in his opinion are no longer needed for purposes of the United States;

Porto Rico reservations.
Preamble.
Vol. 39, p. 954.

WHEREAS, a certain portion of the San Juan Military Reservation and the reservation of the Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, situated in Puerta de Tierra, City of San Juan, Territory of Porto Rico, heretofore set apart for military and governmental purposes, are no longer needed for the purposes of the United States; and

WHEREAS, such lands are desired by the municipality of San Juan, Porto Rico, in connection with widening and improving a public road known as Ponce de Leon Avenue, within the limits of said municipality, and may be advantageously used by the People of Porto Rico.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim and make known that the following described lands, to be used for highway purposes only, and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, are hereby transferred and conveyed to the People of Porto Rico:

Transferring lands in San Juan to Porto Rico for highway purposes.

Description.

PORTION OF SAN JUAN MILITARY RESERVATION.

Military Reservation lands.

Beginning at a point, said point being a concrete monument in the present northerly line of Ponce de Leon Avenue, being also a corner common to the lands of the San Juan Military Reservation and lands of the United States Weather Bureau in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Territory of Porto Rico, thence:

(1) N. $68^{\circ} 42' 54''$ W., along the southerly line of the San Juan Military Reservation, said line being also the present northerly line of Ponce de Leon Avenue, a distance of 163.83 meters to a point; thence

(2) N. $4^{\circ} 39' 54''$ W., along the westerly line of the said military reservation, a distance of 3.89 meters to a point; thence

(3) S. $68^{\circ} 42' 54''$ E., along a line distant 3.50 meters from and parallel to the first mentioned course, a distance of 165.53 meters to a point, said point being in the dividing line between the said military reservation and lands of the United States Weather Bureau; thence

(4) S. $21^{\circ} 29' 00''$ W., along the last mentioned line, a distance of 3.50 meters to the place of beginning, containing 576.38 square meters, more or less.

PORTION OF UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESERVA-
TION.

Weather Bureau Reservation lands.

Beginning at the same point as the point of beginning in the preceding description; thence

(1) N. $21^{\circ} 9' 00''$ E., along the dividing line between the lands of the United States Weather Bureau and the San Juan Military Reservation, a distance of 3.50 meters to a point; thence

(2) S. $68^{\circ} 42' 54''$ E., distant 3.50 meters from and parallel to the southerly line of lands of the United States Weather Bureau, said line being also the present northerly line of Ponce de Leon Avenue, a distance of 48.17 meters to a point; thence

(3) S. $82^{\circ} 11' 55''$ E., a distance of 49.51 meters to a point in the dividing line between lands of the United States Weather Bureau and lands of the People of Porto Rico; thence

(4) S. $21^{\circ} 9' 00''$ W., along the last mentioned line, a distance of 3.08 meters to a point in the southerly line of lands of the United States Weather Bureau, said line being also the present northerly line of Ponce de Leon Avenue; thence

(5) N. $82^{\circ} 46' 55''$ W., along the last mentioned line a distance of 49.21 meters to a point; thence

(6) N. $68^{\circ} 42' 54''$ W., along the last mentioned line, a distance of 48.60 meters to the place of beginning, containing 329.75 square meters, more or less.

Conditions.

The transfer of the above described lands is subject to the following conditions:

Post, p. 2634.

That the People of Porto Rico shall, without expense to the United States, erect parallel to and distant one meter southerly from the northerly lines of the above described lands, a substantial concrete retaining wall, the top of which shall be level with the adjoining land of the United States, and shall construct thereon an open

cement or iron fence to the additional height of four feet, the fence to have two large gates and one small gate along San Juan Military Reservation, and one large and two small gates along the Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau Reservation, to conform to such type of fence and to be placed in such locations as may be designated, respectively, by the Commanding Officer, San Juan Military Reservation, and the officer in charge of the Weather Bureau Station at San Juan. The people of Porto Rico, also, shall construct, without expense to the United States, a sidewalk along the southerly side of said retaining wall.

Reversion for non-user.

In the event that the above described lands shall cease to be used for street purposes, or devoted to any other than highway purposes, the same shall revert to 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 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 11, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it appears that certain of the lands within the State of Oregon, described in the Acts of Congress approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1279, 1282), found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, should be added to the Whitman National Forest;

Whitman National Forest, Ore. Preamble.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid acts of March 4, 1925, entitled "An Act To add certain lands to the Umatilla, Wallowa, and Whitman National Forests in Oregon" and "An Act To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Whitman National Forest", do proclaim that the following described lands are hereby added to the Whitman National Forest, subject to all valid existing claims and entries, namely:

Area enlarged. Vol. 43, p. 1279.

Vol. 43, p. 1282.

Willamette Meridian

Description.

- In T. 11 S., R. 35½ E., all fractional Sec. 4;
- In T. 3 S., R. 36 E., SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 29;
- In T. 4 S., R. 36 E., Lot 3, Sec. 5, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 21, SE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 33;
- In T. 5 S., R. 36 E., NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼ and N½ SE¼ Sec. 9, W½ NW¼ Sec. 16, NE¼, S½ SW¼ and SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 17, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and Lot 4 Sec. 19;
- In T. 6 S., R. 36 E., Lot 1, and W½ SE¼ Sec. 6;
- In T. 9 S., R. 36 E., NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24;
- In T. 4 S., R. 37 E., S½ SE¼ Sec. 4, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 9, SW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 12, S½ NW¼ and SW¼ Sec. 14, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 15, NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 17;
- In T. 9 S., R. 37 E., NW¼ SE¼ Sec. 20, N½ N½ Sec. 21, NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 27, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ and Lot 9 Sec. 30; N½ NE¼ and SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 35;

In T. 10 S., R. 37 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, all Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, Lots 1, 2, 3, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Lots 1, 3, 4 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30;

In T. 11 S., R. 37 E., NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25;

In T. 4 S., R. 38 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, Lots 1, 2 and 3 Sec. 18; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Lots 2, 3 and 4 Sec. 31; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32;

In T. 10 S., R. 38 E., W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 1, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, Lot 1 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 33, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34 and all Sec. 35;

In T. 11 S., R. 38 E., SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, Lots 2, 3, 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, Lots 1, 2, 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, Lot 2 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29;

In T. 9 S., R. 39 E., Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and those parts of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22 not in mineral entries, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33;

In T. 10 S., R. 39 E., Lot 3 Sec. 3, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 6, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. 9, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32;

In T. 11 S., R. 39 E., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, all Sec. 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36;

In T. 12 S., R. 39 E., Lots 2, 3, 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13;

In T. 11 S., R. 40 E., SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, that part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 30 not in mineral entries, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 1, 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32.

In T. 12 S., R. 40 E., Lots 1, 4 and 5 Sec. 6, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, Lot 2 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 18.

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 September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 15, 1926.

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:

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

"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."

Statutory authorization.

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 exist in Nicaragua 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 Nicaragua, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

Declaration of domestic violence existing in Nicaragua.

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.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to the application of the said Joint Resolution of January 31, 1922, as made effective by this my Proclamation issued thereunder.

Secretary of State to prescribe limitations, 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 15th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

September 21, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Fire Prevention
Week, 1926.
Preamble.

The nation's constantly increasing fire waste is cause for general concern and consideration. In 1905 the total loss of property due to fire was \$165,000,000. In 1915 it was \$172,000,000, and in 1925 had increased to more than \$570,000,000. In addition, thousands of lives are sacrificed each year through fires, a large majority of which are preventable. The conservation of man power and material wealth from such destruction is a challenge to the progress of our civilization. It demands the attention of every citizen.

The effect of fire waste is national, but it is only by concerted efforts in our cities, towns, hamlets and on our farms that a reduction may be achieved. To the federal government this matter is of grave concern, but we must rely on the cumulative contributions of communities throughout the land to make fire prevention an actuality. While efforts should be made constantly to reduce fire destruction to a minimum, in pursuance of a well established precedent, one week is set aside each year during which the urgent need of preventing fires is forcibly stressed. This may well be the starting point for a continuous fire prevention program extending over the entire country. Unquestionably this is a most important means of attacking fire waste, and

Recommending week
beginning October 3,
1926, as.

THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, recommend that the week beginning Sunday, October 3, be observed through the country as Fire Prevention Week. To State and municipal officials, civic and commercial organizations, school authorities, the clergy and the press I especially appeal in order that there may be a full degree of cooperation. Farmers and others living in rural districts, who are said to have suffered a fire loss of \$150,000,000 in the past year, are particularly requested to join in this movement. If every individual will adopt and practice the simple precautionary measures advocated as fire prevention safeguards, fire hazards and their consequences will be materially reduced.

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 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 14, 1926.

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 paint brush handles.
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 paragraph 410 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, paint brush handles, 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. 890.

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 Canada 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, Canada, and has ascertained and determined the decreased 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 decrease 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:

Decreasing duty on paint brush handles to equalize differences in cost of production.

Rate.

A decrease in said duty on paint brush handles (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent ad valorem to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent 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 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and [SEAL] of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

October 23, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Florida National Forest, Fla.
Preamble.

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by changing the boundaries of the Florida National Forest, in Florida, to include certain lands and to exclude certain non-public lands;

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), 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 Florida National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof and to exclude the areas indicated thereon as eliminations.

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, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights thereunder so long as such appropriation is legally maintained.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 23rd day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

October 23, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

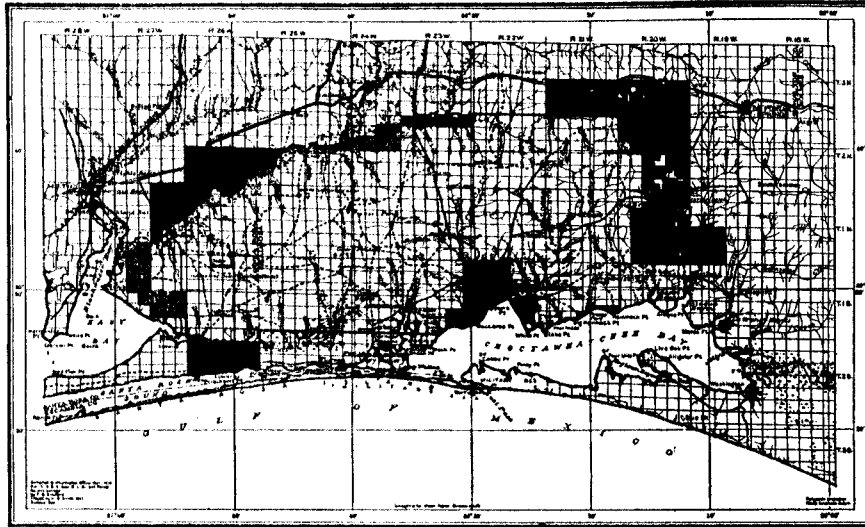
A PROCLAMATION

Ouachita National Forest, Ark.
Preamble.

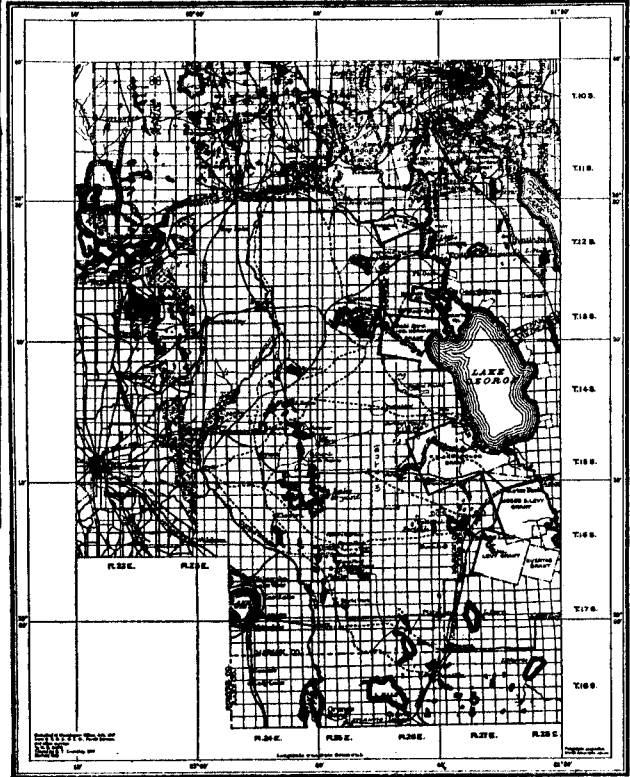
Whereas, an Executive order signed April 29, 1926, changed the name of the Arkansas National Forest, in Arkansas, to Ouachita National Forest; and

Vol. 36, p. 961; Vol. 43, p. 653.

Whereas, certain lands within areas adjoining such Forest may be acquired by the United States under authority of the act of Congress



CHOCTAWHATCHEE DIVISION



OCALA DIVISION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FLORIDA NATIONAL FOREST
FLORIDA
TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN
1926

LEGEND

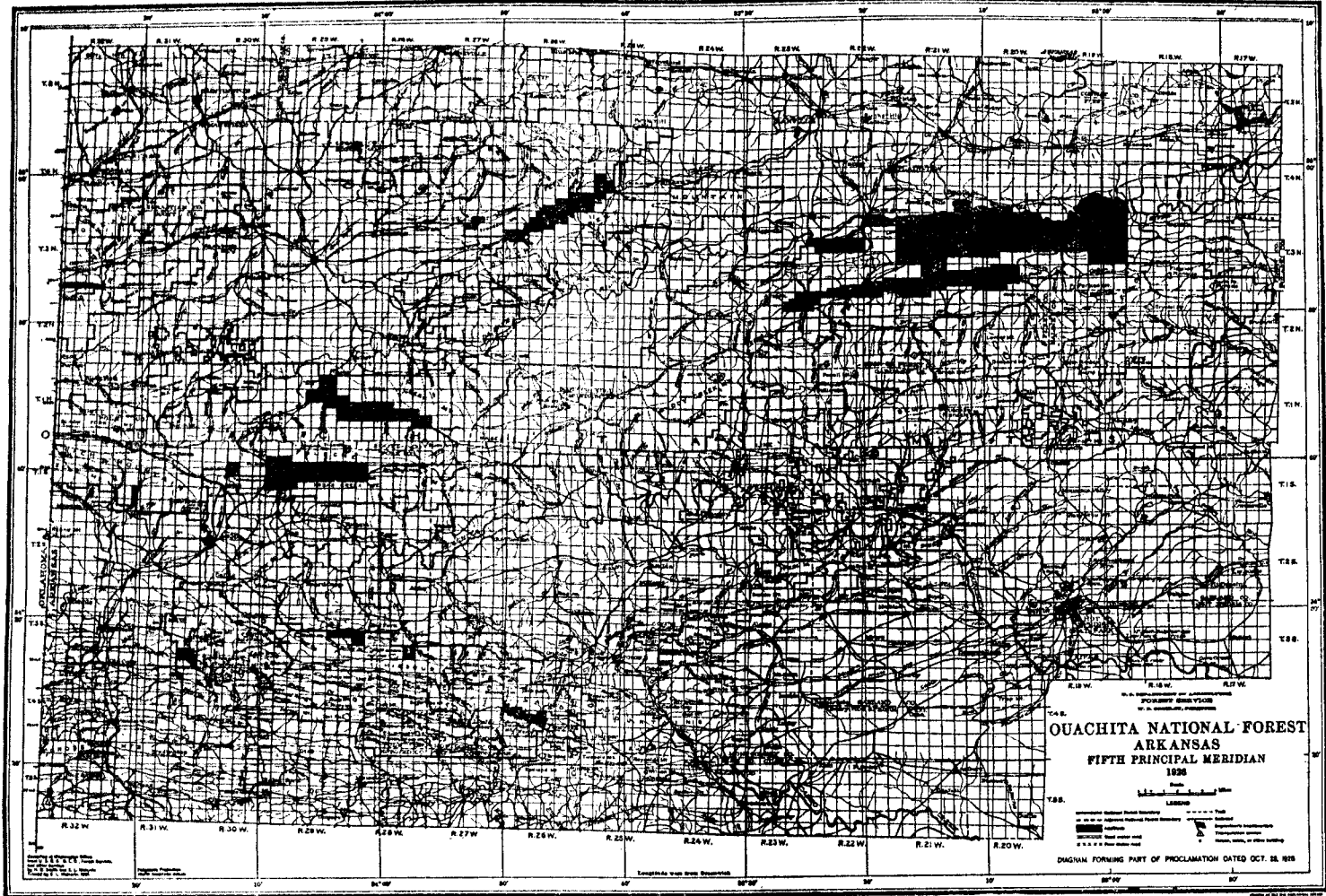
Land
 Water
 Road
 Rail
 Boundary
 Other

NOTE

This map is published as part of the National Forest System maps. It covers the following areas:

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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**OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST
ARKANSAS
FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
1926**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
BY A. W. H. HARRIS, ASSISTANT

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

Legend:

- Section lines
- Section corners
- Section corners with bearings and distances
- Section corners with bearings and distances and area
- Section corners with bearings and distances and area and bearings and distances
- Section corners with bearings and distances and area and bearings and distances and bearings and distances

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED OCT. 18, 1926

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Forest Service
Washington, D.C.

Copyright 1926 by U.S. Department of Agriculture

approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), as amended June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., 653); and

Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by including said lands and other lands in such areas within the Ouachita 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 the aforesaid act and by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Area enlarged.
Vol. 36, p. 963.

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.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 30, 1926.

A PROCLAMATION

As a Nation and as individuals we have passed another twelve months in the favor of the Almighty. He has smiled upon our fields and they have brought forth plentifully; business has prospered; industries have flourished, and labor has been well employed. While sections of our country have been visited by disaster, we have been spared any great national calamity or pestilential visitation. We are blessed among the Nations of the earth.

Thanksgiving Day,
1926.
Preamble.

Our moral and spiritual life has kept measure with our material prosperity. We are not unmindful of the gratitude we owe to God for His watchful care which has pointed out to us the ways of peace and happiness; we should not fail in our acknowledgment of His divine favor which has bestowed upon us so many blessings. Neither should we be forgetful of those among us who, through stress of circumstances, are less fortunately placed, but by deeds of charity make our acknowledgment more acceptable in His sight.

Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their accustomed places of worship, devoutly give thanks

Thursday, November
25, 1926, designated as
Thanksgiving Day.

to the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received, and seek His guidance that through good deeds and brotherly love they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and [SEAL] Twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

November 3, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Armistice Day, 1926.
Preamble.

Whereas the 11th of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far-reaching war in human annals; and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and

Ante, p. 1983.

Whereas, by a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate on May 25, 1926, and by the House of Representatives on June 4, 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation "calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11th, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples":

Directing display of Government flags on, and inviting observance of, November 11, 1926, as.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said concurrent resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1926, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples.

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 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty- [SEAL] six, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 27, 1926.

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 methanol. 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 4 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, Alcohol: methyl or wood (or methanol), 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.

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

Increasing duty on methanol to equalize differences in costs of production.

differences in said costs of production necessary to equalize the same is as follows:

Rate. An increase in said duty on Alcohol: methyl or wood (or methanol) (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 12 cents per gallon to 18 cents per gallon.

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

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

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State

January 11, 1927.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

War risk life insurance.
Preamble.

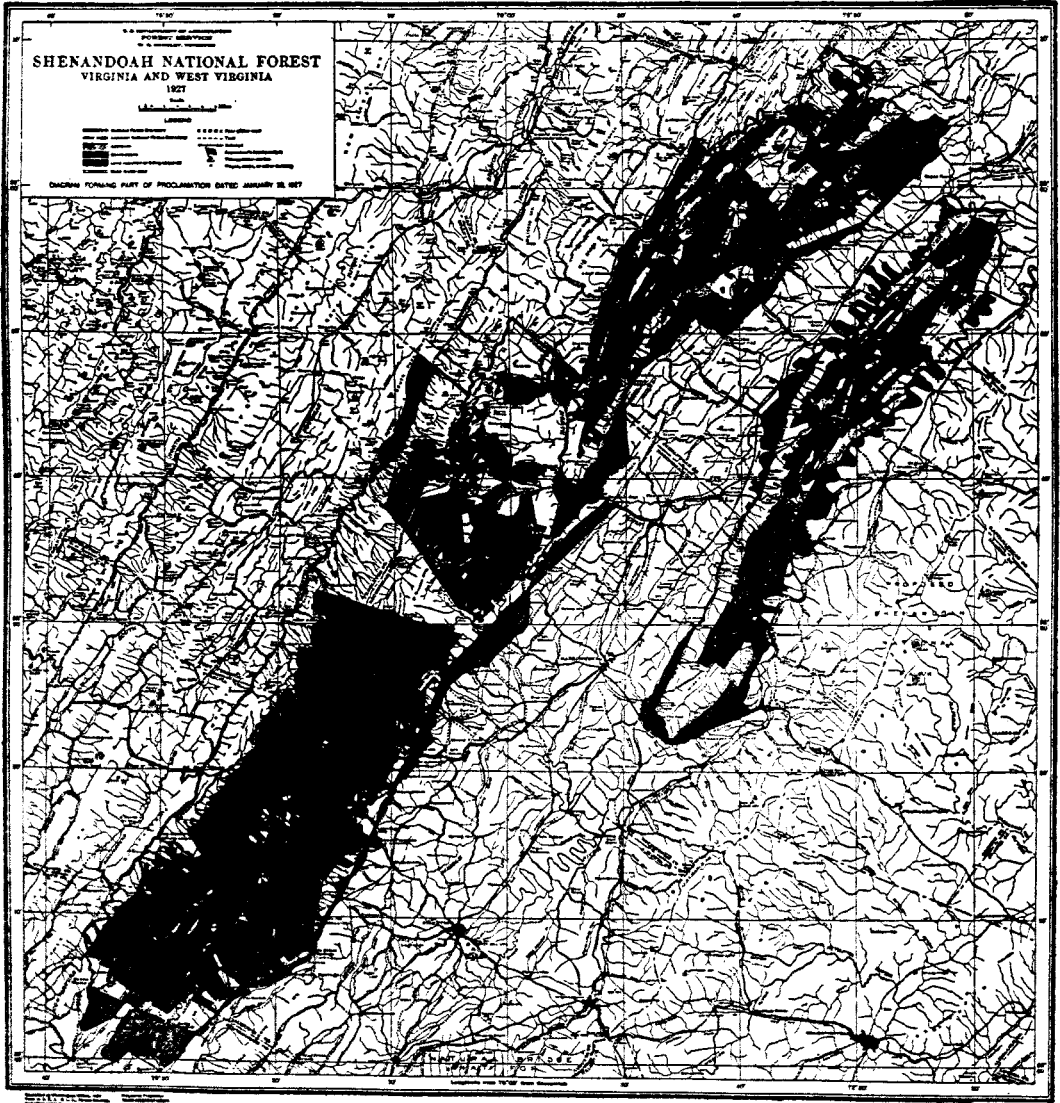
During the World War the United States Government insured, at an exceedingly low premium rate, nearly 5,000,000 members of the armed forces of the country against death or total permanent disability. The insurance thus granted was for the greater protection of the insured and their dependents than was afforded in the compensation, independently of insurance and unconnected therewith, which was provided for death or disability resulting from personal injury, or disease contracted in the military service.

Statutory provision was made for the continuance of this war risk insurance after the termination of the war, and its conversion within a limited time into such form or forms of insurance, usually issued by life insurance companies, as the insured might request. Many veterans do not seem to have had knowledge of this continuing privilege, and for one reason or another have permitted their war risk insurance to lapse. Under the terms provided for the reestablishment of lapsed insurance, normal health conditions will permit reinstatement upon the payment of two monthly premiums; and for those whose service disabilities render them otherwise not insurable, and who are not permanently and totally disabled, provision is made for reinstatement upon the payment of premiums and interest for the period of lapse. Even these payments may be temporarily waived for those whose resources do not permit immediate compliance.

Ante, p. 799.

The law provides that no reinstatement of war risk life insurance which has lapsed shall be made after July 2, 1927. After that date, such war risk term insurance cannot be reinstated. On or prior to that date, therefore, such insurance must be reinstated and converted, at the election of the applicant, into one or more of the seven standard forms of life insurance provided by the Government. If such insurance is now in force, the insured must convert it into one of the forms above mentioned on or before the above date.

The potential protective value of the insurance thus provided is apparent, as affecting the future economic and domestic welfare of veterans and their dependents. Provision is made for extended insurance, paid up values, loan values, cash surrender values, and dividend participation. No premium is charged during total permanent disability. Thousands of our national defenders are passing on each year. All veterans of the World War should be generally and fully informed of their right to procure the safe and certain pro-



tection for themselves and their dependents of the insurance afforded by the Government.

Detailed information with reference to such insurance may be obtained from the Central Office of the United States Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C., or from its Regional Offices located throughout the country.

Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby designate the period January 31 to February 7, 1927, as a time during which special effort should be made to inform all veterans of the World War of the right they have to reinstate lapsed war risk life insurance, and to convert it into United States Government life insurance; and, that all such veterans may, in some manner, be properly informed, I urge all citizens, particularly employers, the press, labor organizations, women's associations, professional groups and civic and patriotic bodies, to secure full information and use such means of informing the veterans as may be most effective.

Designating week January 31 to February 7, 1927, to inform veterans of right to reinstate lapsed war risk insurance, and convert it into Government life insurance.

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 January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 28, 1927.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by proclamation of December eighteen, nineteen hundred and nineteen, there were reserved and set apart as the Shenandoah National Forest, certain lands within the States of Virginia and West Virginia, acquired or to 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

Shenandoah National Forest, Va. and W. Va.
Preamble.
Vol. 41, p. 1750.

Vol. 36, p. 961.

WHEREAS, it has been found on further examination that certain of the lands thus set apart are not suitable for acquisition under the above mentioned Act, and, therefore, should be excluded from said reservation; and

WHEREAS, certain additional lands in the vicinity of said national forest have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States under said Act;

Boundaries modified.

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 (26 Stat., 1103), do proclaim that the boundaries of the said Shenandoah National Forest are hereby changed to exclude therefrom the lands found to be unsuitable for acquisition, and to include other lands which have been or may hereafter be acquired under the said Act of March one, nineteen hundred and eleven, as shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands within said boundaries which have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United

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

States under authority of said Act of March one, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall be permanently reserved and administered as a part of the Shanandoah 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 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty [SEAL] seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

January 29, 1927.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Porto Rico reservations.
Preamble.
Ante, p. 2621.

WHEREAS, by Proclamation of the President of August 24, 1926, certain lands described therein forming a part of the San Juan Military Reservation and the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau Reservations, situated in Puerta de Tierra, City of San Juan, Territory of Porto Rico, were transferred and conveyed to the People of Porto Rico for highway purposes, subject to certain conditions;

WHEREAS, the conditions under which said lands were transferred and conveyed provided, *inter alia*, that a concrete retaining wall with fence thereon be constructed by the People of Porto Rico without expense to the United States; and

WHEREAS, it is desired to change the location of said retaining wall and fence as given in said Proclamation;

Changing location of highway wall.
Vol. 39, p. 654.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes", do hereby proclaim and make known that the said retaining wall with fence thereon, to be constructed by the People of Porto Rico, shall be so located that the southerly face of the retaining wall shall approximately coincide with the northerly lines of the lands transferred and conveyed by said Proclamation.

In all other respects, the said Proclamation shall remain in full force and effect.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 29th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

[SEAL]

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State.

February 14, 1927.

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

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

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 on and after February 16, 1927, citizens of the United States shall be entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Poland 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.

Action by Poland.

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

Benefits extended to citizens of Poland, including mechanical musical reproductions. Vol. 35, pp. 1077, 1078.

That on and after February 16, 1927, 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 Poland and that on and after February 16, 1927, citizens of Poland shall 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.

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 February 16, 1927, 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 14th day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-
[SEAL] seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

FRANK B KELLOGG
Secretary of State

February 23, 1927.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on gold leaf.
Preamble.
Statutory provision.
Vol. 42, p. 941.

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;

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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. 887.

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 383 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, gold leaf, 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;

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.

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:

Increasing duty on gold leaf to equalize differences in costs of production.

An increase in said duty on gold leaf (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 55 cents per one hundred leaves to 82½ cents per one hundred leaves. The foregoing rate of 82½ cents per one hundred leaves applies to leaf not exceeding in size the equivalent of three and three-eighths by three and three-eighths inches; additional duties in the same proportion shall be assessed on leaf exceeding in size said equivalent.

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 twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

February 23, 1927.

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 iron in pigs and kentledge. Premable. 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)

Vol. 42, p. 942.

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;

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 paragraph 301 of Title I of said tariff act of 1922, namely, Iron in pigs and iron kentledge, 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;

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 British India 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, British India, 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 Iron in pigs and iron kentledge (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) from 75 cents per ton to \$1.12½ per ton.

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 February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

February 23, 1927.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by proclamation of July twenty-four, nineteen hundred and twenty, there were reserved and set apart as the Unaka National Forest, certain lands within the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, acquired or to 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

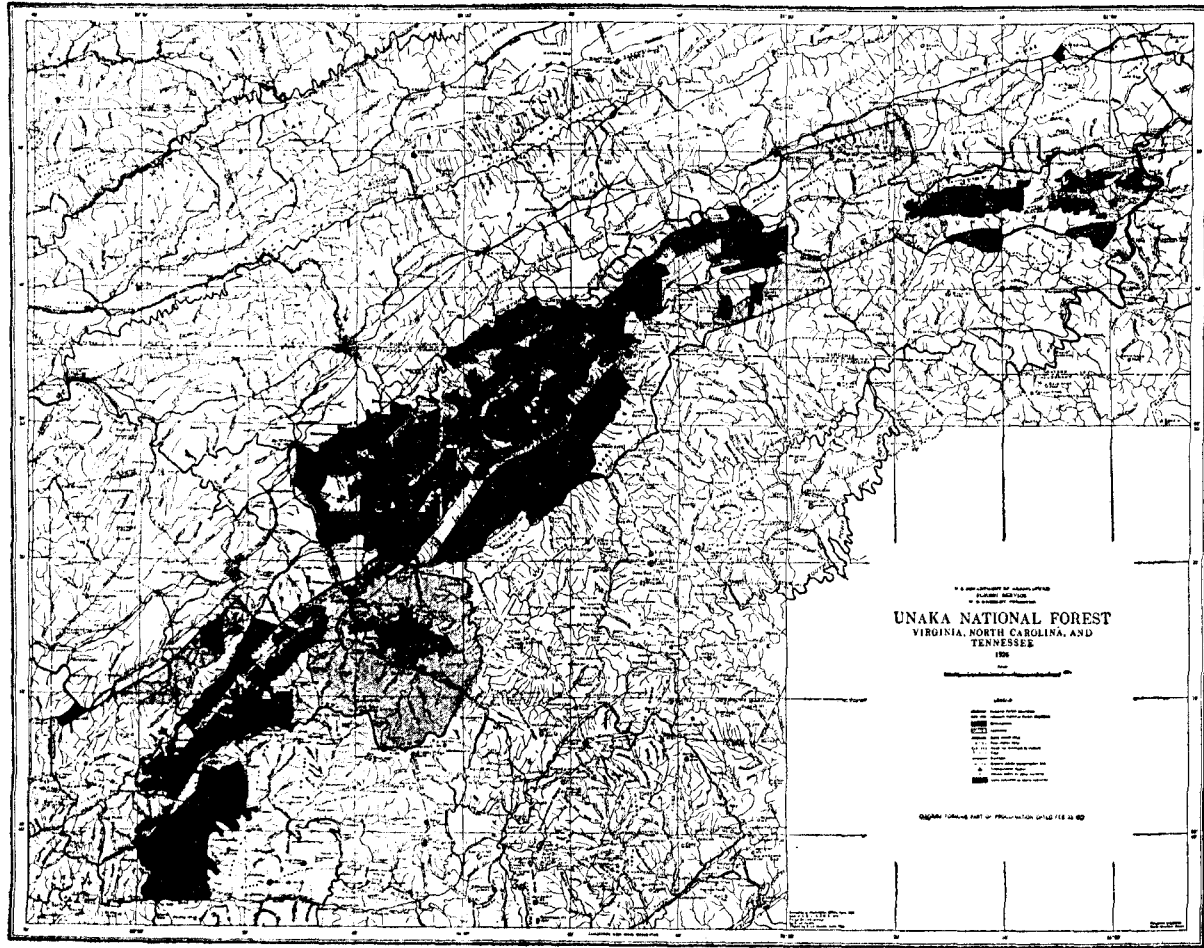
Vol. 42, p. 874.

Increasing duty on iron in pigs and kentledge to equalize differences in costs of production.

Rate.

Unaka National Forest. N. C., Tenn., and Va.
Preamble.
Statutory provisions.
Vol. 41, p. 1301.
Vol. 36, p. 961.

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streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers"; and

WHEREAS, it has been found on further examination that certain lands thus set apart are not suitable for acquisition under the above mentioned Act, and, therefore, should be excluded from said reservation; and

WHEREAS, certain additional lands in the vicinity of said national forest have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States under said Act;

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 (26 Stat., 1103), do proclaim that the boundaries of the said Unaka National Forest are hereby changed to exclude therefrom the lands found to be unsuitable for acquisition, and to include other lands which have been or may hereafter be acquired under the said Act of March one, nineteen hundred and eleven, as shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all said lands within said boundaries which have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States under authority of said Act of March one, nineteen hundred and eleven, or any amendment thereof, shall be permanently reserved and administered as a part of the Unaka National Forest.

Boundaries modified.
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 23^d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 5, 1927.

A PROCLAMATION

IN accordance with the custom established by my predecessor, I have yearly proclaimed an American Forest Week. I do so again in the belief that no other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests, now so hopefully begun but needing the strong support of our collective will and intelligence. Through joint arrangement, Canada is observing forest week concurrently with us.

American Forest
Week, 1927.
Preamble.

One-fourth of our soil is better suited to timber-growing than anything else. I can not escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction.

Consider what blessings the use of this land for intensive forest culture would bring to our country. Our migratory forest industries would be stabilized and made permanent. Rural industry would be

greatly strengthened and vitalized. Agriculture would find in silviculture a strong ally, providing markets for farm produce and for surplus labor. Our farms themselves contain nearly a third of our woodland—an enormous potential farm asset if handled for continuous timber crops. With wide spread forest culture, new wealth would spring up for the support of roads, schools, and local government, and the rural regions would enjoy a larger share of the national prosperity. For some of our surplus capital now seeking investment abroad, new outlets would be found in forest production. Our people would then have an assured supply of timber and would see the hills and the waste places reclothed with forests for their pleasure and inspiration.

American Forest Week gives a useful opportunity for taking counsel on what can and should be done to bring these neglected and waiting lands into use. It also gives an opportunity for each citizen to consider his own responsibility in the common task. It is not enough that the Federal and State governments have joined hands with the landowner in the first step toward forest rehabilitation, protection against fire. Every citizen whose thoughtless act may endanger the woods has the obligation of respecting the forest and guarding it from its worst enemy, fire.

Designating week of
April 24-30, 1927, as.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set aside as American Forest Week the week beginning April 24 and ending April 30, in this year of 1927; and I do earnestly urge that during that week the thought of all citizens be directed to the need of preventing forest fires and to the measures necessary for the preservation and wise use of our forests. I recommend to the Governors of the several States that they likewise designate this week for special observance, and that where practicable and not in conflict with law or custom, Arbor Day be observed on some day of the same week. I urge that in each State special exercises be held in the schools and that the press and the general public give consideration to the forest needs of their respective commonwealths, to the adequacy of such legislation as may be on their statute books, and to the possible need for further enactments. And I urge that all who own forest lands give consideration to the feasibility of so using them that their benefits may continue in perpetuity.

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 March 5, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW

Acting Secretary of State