

Deteriorated war explosives may be exchanged for others in good condition.

Reclaiming, etc., authorized.

Payment from Highway Act funds

Transfers thereof allowed to other activities.

Charges to be reimbursed by activities receiving.

Application of payments by United States to nontaxable Indian lands. Vol. 42, pp. 214, 661, 1157, amended.

Temporary approval of projects when State laws do not allow use of its funds, extended.

Vol. 42, p. 661, amended.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange deteriorated explosives or explosive components, obtained by transfer from the Secretary of War for distribution among the States and for use in the improvement of roads under his direct supervision, for explosives or explosive products in condition for immediate use. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized, by contract or otherwise, to reclaim by reworking, reconditioning, cartridging, or otherwise converting into usable form such deteriorated explosives or explosive components as can not be so exchanged, and to pay the cost thereof out of available administrative funds authorized by the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, may transfer to any department or agency of the Federal Government such of the materials acquired from such exchanges, and also such of the explosives or explosive components as may be reworked, reconditioned, cartridged, or otherwise converted hereunder, as may be required by any such department or agency for use in its authorized activities: *Provided*, That the charges incident to the storage, handling, protection, exchange, reworking, reconditioning, cartridging, or conversion of such explosives or explosive components as may be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture to have been incurred against said administrative funds shall be reimbursed, said funds pro rata by the department or agency of the Federal Government, the State, or other agency receiving such explosives or explosive products.

SEC. 4. That section 11 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended and approved by the Acts of June 19, 1922, and January 22, 1923, is further amended by inserting after each place where the words "unappropriated public lands" occur the words "and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal."

SEC. 5. That in any State where the existing constitution or laws will not permit the State to provide revenues for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways, the Secretary of Agriculture shall continue to approve projects for said State until three years after the passage of this Act, if he shall find that said State has complied with the provisions of this Act in so far as its existing constitution and laws will permit.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed and this Act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved, February 12, 1925.

February 12, 1925.
[H. R. 6860.]
[Public, No. 408.]

CHAP. 220.—An Act To authorize each of the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii to hold sessions of the said court separately at the same time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision (a) of section 86 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 86. (a) That there shall be established in the said Territory a district court, to consist of two judges, who shall reside therein and be called district judges, and who shall each receive an annual salary of \$7,500. The two judges shall from time to time, either by order or rules of the court, prescribe at what times and in what classes of cases each of them shall preside.

The two judges may each hold separately and at the same time a session of the court (whether at the same or different terms of court, regular or special) and may preside alone over such session. The

Hawaii. Vol. 42, p. 119, amended.

District court. Two judges authorized for.

Division of cases.

Sessions by each judge.

said two judges shall have the same powers in all matters coming before the court; and in case two sessions of the court are held at the same time, the judgments, orders, verdicts, and all proceedings of a session of the court, held by either of the judges, shall be as effective as if one session only were being held at a time."

Powers, etc.

Approved, February 12, 1925.

CHAP. 221.—An Act To relinquish to the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, all right, title, and interest of the United States in two unsurveyed islands in the Kalamazoo River.

February 12, 1925.
[H. R. 7144.]
[Public, No. 409.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre whatever right, title, or interest the United States may have in or to the two unsurveyed islands shown upon the official plat of the survey of township 2 south, range 8 west, Michigan, approved July 14, 1826, as being in the Kalamazoo River in section 2 of said township, shall be relinquished unto the city of Battle Creek, in the said State of Michigan, for public purposes, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed by appropriate conveyance to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, however, in case said islands are not used or held by said city for public purposes, title to the same shall revert to the United States upon a finding and declaration by the Secretary of the Interior, that they are not used or held.

Battle Creek, Mich.
May acquire two islands in Kalamazoo River for public purposes.

Proviso.
Reversion for non-user.

Approved, February 12, 1925.

CHAP. 222.—An Act To revive and reenact the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Monongahela River, at or near the borough of Wilson, in the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved February 27, 1919.

February 12, 1925.
[H. R. 10413.]
[Public, No. 410.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved February 27, 1919, authorizing the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River, at or near the borough of Wilson, in the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this Act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge hereby authorized be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of approval hereof.

Monongahela River.
Time extended for bridging, by Allegheny County at Wilson, Pa.
Vol. 41, p. 1078.

Proviso.
Time of construction.

Approved, February 12, 1925.

CHAP. 223.—An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Alabama to construct a bridge across the Coosa River at Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama.

February 12, 1925.
[H. R. 10687.]
[Public No. 411.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Alabama to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Coosa River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Gadsden, in the county of Etowah, in the State of Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Coosa River.
Alabama may bridge, Gadsden.

Construction.
Vol. 34, p. 84.