

ROOSEVELT PROMISES TO AID BEVERIDGE

Will Speak for Indiana Senator, Who Visits Him at Sagamore Hill.

MORE INSURGENTS RECEIVED

Hamilton Fish, Winston Churchill and Aspirant for Governorship of New Hampshire Among Ex-President's Guests.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Oyster Bay, July 7.—Theodore Roosevelt is going to enter the campaign for at least one insurgent. He promised today to make a speech to aid the reelection of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana.

William Dudley Foulke, formerly a Civil Service commissioner, and Lucien E. Swift, of Indiana, were guests last night at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Roosevelt said they came to ask him to take the stump for Senator Beveridge in his campaign for reelection. After talking with them he agreed to do so. This is what Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Foulke and Mr. Swift came to Sagamore Hill last night and spent the night here. They came to request me to go to Indiana and speak in behalf of Senator Beveridge. I promised them that I would."

He added that he had agreed to-day to make only one speech for the Senator, and so far as is now known he will make only one. The time and place for the speech have not been fixed.

Senator Beveridge came here on the noon train with several other visitors, and hurried up to Sagamore Hill. When he returned he was equally in a hurry. Moreover, he did not wear a replica of the famous La Follette smile, though events would seem to indicate that he had good reason for feeling pleased.

It was evident that the press of other visitors and a dinner engagement in New York that made an early return necessary gave him less time than he wished to discuss the political situation in Indiana with his host. When he reached the railroad station in time for the 4 o'clock train back to New York he said:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will give out anything that he wishes to become public about our interview. I gave my views on the Indiana situation fully in a formal statement several days ago."

"Did you come away pleased with the results of your talk?"

Beveridge departs happy. The Senator laughed. "Well," he said, "I have had many talks with Mr. Roosevelt in the last few years, but never in my experience have I had one more satisfactory than to-day's. I start on my vacation to-morrow, and it is needless to say that I go in a very happy frame of mind."

Senator Beveridge said he came to Oyster Bay by appointment, and his visit had nothing to do with that of the other guests here to-day.

"I found Colonel Roosevelt," he declared, "more alive and more interested in things than ever."

There is a feeling among politicians from the Middle West that the Roosevelt O. K. is a pretty good thing to have these days. Likewise, there is a notion that Mr. Beveridge may need it, and is fortunate to get it in this fashion.

Senator Beveridge is making his fight for re-election as an insurgent. He is opposed by John W. Kern, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Bryan in the last campaign. The Senator is placing himself squarely against President Taft in so far as the tariff law figures. The law is denounced without equivocation by the Senator, and the same Republican State Convention which endorsed Mr. Beveridge for another term virtually repudiated the law. In the Senate Mr. Beveridge fought the bill to the last, and voted against it.

It is pointed out, however, that with this exception President Taft and the Senator from Indiana have been pulling together so far as administration policies are concerned. There has been no break between them. The President entrusted to the Senator the conduct of the last session of Congress—the statehood bill and the Alaskan government bill. And although he worked faithfully with the insurgents in the Senate, and had a hand in the amendment of the President's railroad bill, he finally voted for the measure.

Insurgents' Day at Sagamore Hill. It was distinctly "insurgents' day" at Sagamore Hill. Among other visitors were Winston Churchill and John and Robert R. Bass, of New Hampshire, the last with ambitions to be that commonwealth's Chief Executive; Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., and James R. Sheffield, of New York, and Senator Carter, of Montana, with all of whom Mr. Roosevelt talked politics. With John Burroughs and T. J. Ader he discussed hunting in Africa. Robert Bacon, jr., son of the Ambassador to France, also called at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Roosevelt is gradually feeling his way into his usual comprehensive knowledge of political affairs, not only in his native state, but in the entire country. Since he returned from abroad he has talked with men from the Far West, the Mississippi Valley and the East—men having a knowledge of the drift of settlement in their states, which include Washington, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. Most of these men have been of the insurgent or progressive brand of Republicanism, and all have seemed well satisfied with the attitude of the ex-President on public questions. He has endorsed Governor Hughes' attitude on direct nominations, which issue the "old fund" Republicans in this state profess to consider a revolutionary, though half-baked and visionary, scheme. Moreover, he has committed himself to the advocacy of a direct nomination measure like that urged by Governor Hughes. He has promised to help re-elect Beveridge.

MARRIES HER RESCUER

Couple Meet, Fall in Lake, and Wed in Two Hours.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, July 7.—All Pittsburgh records for speed in courtship and marriage were broken to-day. Walter Nelson and Marion Benton attended a public school picnic at an amusement park this afternoon. They were introduced by mutual friends at 3 o'clock, and immediately went for a boat ride on the lake. While trying to change seats the boat overturned and both were thrown into the water. After considerable difficulty Nelson brought the girl to the shore, where she was cared for by a doctor.

Just before the close of the picnic at 5 o'clock friends of the pair went in search of them. They were found returning from a Presbyterian Church near the picnic grounds. The bride carried a marriage certificate.

REBUKES JUDGE BY 'PHONE

Probation Officer Gets Tip and Arrests Angry Man.

Calling up Magistrate Herrman at the night court on the telephone, last night, a man roundly rebuked him in regard to his court decisions, but while he was doing so Probation Officer McGinty received word of it and hurried to the neighborhood cigar store designated. The man was arrested as he was leaving the place.

According to the probation officer, the prisoner admitted rebuking the magistrate by telephone for his methods of dispensing justice, and also threatened to carry his complaints to the Mayor. In court he said he was Joseph Schlerstein, fifty-five years old, of No. 536 Ninth avenue. Magistrate Herrman said that since he was affected he could not try the case.

The prisoner was then held in \$300 bail for examination this evening on charges of intoxication and of using indecent language.

SHUBERT SUED FOR \$15,000

That Being the Value of Theatre Box H. B. Sire Didn't Get.

A peculiar suit on a contract has been brought by Henry B. Sire, theatrical manager and real estate operator, against Lee S. Shubert, also a theatrical manager. Sire sues for \$15,000 because he says Shubert failed to give him the use of a box at the Casino Theatre three times a week, as agreed.

Sire had a lease on the Casino Theatre from the Bixby estate in 1902. Lee Shubert and his late brother "Sam" S. Shubert wanted the theatre, and set about to get it. Sire said that he had a verbal lease. Joseph W. Jacobs was agent for Shubert obtained an assignment of the lease to the Shuberts. The price was \$20,000 cash, and the further condition that Sire was to have the use of the lower right box three nights a week for five years. He occupied the box for about three months, when Shubert, he alleges, refused to continue the arrangement. Sire says that the box for a single performance was valued at \$15, making \$45 for the three performances each week that he or his friends were to occupy it, therefore, making the total value of the use of the box which Shubert denied him \$15,000. Sire says.

MRS. DICKINSON FILES CLAIM

Says Husband's Death Was Accidental and Demands \$65,000.

Mrs. Charles C. Dickinson, through ex-Judge William H. Wadhams, her attorney, has filed a claim with the Casualty Company of America, for the \$65,000 accident insurance held by her husband, the promoter and former president of the Carnegie Trust Company. Mr. Dickinson's policy stipulated that this amount should be paid to his wife in case he died from accident.

Following the banker's death, in the latter part of May, the Casualty company had an autopsy performed at Mount Kensico Cemetery to determine whether the cause of death was actually the inhalation of poisonous gas in a Scranton laboratory, as alleged, or whether the pneumonia supposed to have been induced thereby was in fact due entirely to natural causes. The doctors for the company, including Otto H. Schultze, Coroner's physician, who had charge of the autopsy in his private capacity, reported that Dickinson died from natural causes. At a subsequent inquest, however, Coroners Feinberg and Winterbottom instructed the jury to find that the gas fumes were to blame.

Dickinson, the story runs, accompanied by his brother, went to Scranton to witness a chemical experiment with silver in a laboratory of Dr. F. W. Lange. In the course of the experiment, it was alleged Dickinson inhaled a poisonous gas given forth by smelting the metals, and a day after his return to New York was stricken with pneumonia. His doctors said the gas caused the pneumonia. He died less than a week later in St. Luke's Hospital.

The company will contest the claim, it is understood.

NOW HAS TWENTY CHILDREN

Woman at Sixty Gives Birth to Third Pair of Twins.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, July 7.—Mrs. Mary Rellly, sixty years old, of East Pittsburgh, gave birth to twin boys this afternoon, the third pair to be born to the couple. Mr. and Mrs. Rellly came to this country from Ireland in 1868, when their first child was born—a boy, who now has several children of his own. Boys and girls followed in rapid succession, including the twins, until now there are twenty living children with to-day's arrivals.

SAYS GAYNOR WILL ACCEPT

Brower in Utica to Create Sentiment for Governorship Nomination.

Utica, N. Y., July 7.—Oliver Brower, of New York, who is in Utica to create a sentiment in behalf of Mayor Gaynor for Governor, declared to-night that the talk of Mayor Gaynor not accepting the nomination should not be credited. "I certainly will accept," he said. "If we did not have such assurance we should not now be preparing to organize the state for him."

MAN OF 82 VICTIM OF GET-RICH-QUICK WISH

Aged Brooklynite Loses \$5,000 to Swindlers on Substitution Box Trick.

DREW MONEY FROM BANK

On Realizing Loss Moans World Has No Use for an Old Man Except to Hunger for His Money.

Swindled out of \$5,000, Nicholas Jacobs wanted to know last evening of what was a lonely old man in the world. The two strangers who played a "substitution box" game on him escaped. Detectives Diltman and Dukeshire, of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, are trying to find them.

Mr. Jacobs is eighty-two years old, and lives at No. 468 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn. He retired from business, as a cigar manufacturer at No. 287 Court street, that borough, eighteen years ago. He is so fond of reading poetry and of scribbling verses that in the neighborhood of his home he is known as "Nicholas the Poet." Since the death of his wife, nearly three years ago, he has lived alone, though he has a daughter, Mrs. Rose Timroth, living at Fifth avenue and 50th street, South Brooklyn. She was formerly a school teacher, and has several children.

Mr. Jacobs goes to Prospect Park every fine afternoon in summer. About a month ago, while he was sitting on a bench in the park, a man whom he judged to be thirty-five years old, clean shaven, sallow of complexion and well dressed in a dark blue suit, accosted him. The stranger said he was sorry to hear that Mr. Jacobs was afflicted with rheumatism and that, like the stranger's father, he should go to the Mount Clemens springs in Michigan. The man said he would send Mr. Jacobs some pamphlets about the springs.

Calls at Mr. Jacobs's House.

Mr. Jacobs thought nothing more of the stranger until he received the pamphlets by mail, and then on Tuesday the man called on Mr. Jacobs. He said his name was Brown, and that he was an appraiser of property for the German Savings Bank, of Brooklyn. He and Mr. Jacobs got talking about poetry, and Brown asked Mr. Jacobs to go to the public library, at Sixth avenue and 9th street, where the old man could get some books on German poetry. The reference to his hobby had made Mr. Jacobs enthusiastic, and the two started for the library.

After the visit there Brown invited Mr. Jacobs to go across the street, and led the old man into a vacant house, where they met a man of about fifty-five, beardless, with iron gray hair, well groomed, suave, yet very businesslike in manner.

"Well, Brown," said this man, "I hope you are as thrifty as ever. You must be, though, for you showed me that you have \$35,000 in the Kings County Savings Bank."

Brown carelessly answered that he had added a few more thousands to that amount since he had seen his friend. The latter then told Mr. Jacobs that Andrew Carnegie was the world's greatest benefactor and that Mr. Carnegie's greatest benefaction was the "Carnegie Thrift Fund." Mr. Jacobs, who had been thrifty all his life, became greatly interested as the man eloquently pictured the goodness of Mr. Carnegie in encouraging thrift throughout the country.

Proposes Lottery to Him.

"And not only that," interjected Brown, "but Mr. Carnegie, in order to encourage thrift, conducts a lottery in connection with the fund."

Then the man displayed a number of cards.

"Each of these cards is numbered and bears the amount of money to which you would be entitled if you drew it," he said. "Take a chance, Brown; you did well the last time."

The obliging Brown drew a card after his friend and shuffled them. It called for \$10,000, and Brown was so elated that he wanted to divide the money with Mr. Jacobs, but Brown's friend said that Mr. Jacobs first would have to prove that he also was of a thrifty disposition.

The talk led to both men being invited to accompany him to several Brooklyn savings banks in which he had deposits. Brown's friend said that this was necessary, as he was under bonds of \$50,000 to safeguard the interests of the fund.

Mr. Jacobs, now fully impressed, drew \$2,500 from the Dime Savings Bank, at DeKalb avenue and Fleet street, and the same amount from the Brooklyn Savings Bank, at Clinton and Pierpont streets. Brown remained with Mr. Jacobs, while the friend casually told them that he was going to draw the \$10,000 which Brown had won from the Kings County Savings Bank. He returned with a package under his arm and invited the other two to return to the Sixth avenue house to make a settlement. There the man unwrapped his package, disclosing two tin cash boxes.

Offers One of the Boxes.

"Now, Mr. Jacobs," said he, "it is dangerous for you to carry so much money about loosely; you'd better put it in one of these boxes and take it home with you."

STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS FILLED THE STREETS. COMING OUT OF THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM AFTER THE MEETING.



WOMEN STRIKERS LEADING A PROCESSION.

50,000 CLOAKMAKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKE

Walkout of 1,500 Shops Under Orders of Their Union, None Refusing Demand.

LESS WORK AND MORE PAY

Also Insist on Recognition of Union and Amelioration of Conditions—Bosses Organize.

The general strike of the cloakmakers, the order for which thousands of the workers had been waiting for several days, went into effect at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the pink slips calling the strike being handed to the cloakmakers as they left the factories for luncheon. The strike order was issued by the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers and the strike committee of forty-five at a meeting in Beethoven Hall at 6 a. m.

This is the first general strike of cloakmakers in fifteen years, and while the exact number on strike may not be known until to-day, it is said that in persons affected it surpasses in extent even the late strike of the waistmakers. The slips with the strike order were distributed at the factories by a volunteer committee of two hundred. The number of factories involved is about fifteen hundred, and according to Abraham Rosenberg, president of the International Women's Garment Workers' Union, about fifty thousand workers are affected, of whom about 10 per cent are women.

Told To Be Orderly.

The order for the strike enjoins the cloakmakers to leave work in an orderly and law abiding way. It says: Pick no arguments and enter into no discussion with employers, with members of the firm or with other employees. Take with you your shears, cutting knives and other articles of property. Show to the world that you are an organized, disciplined, well behaved body, who know your rights and are law abiding citizens.

The instructions also called on the strikers to assemble as follows as soon as they went out: All shops east and west from 38th to 23d street shall assemble at Progress Assembly Rooms, Avenue A and 2d street. From there a committee will await them and direct the employees of each shop to their respective hall.

All shops located east and west of 23d to 17th street shall assemble at Manhattan Lyceum, No. 66 East 4th street.

All shops located from 17th to 10th street shall assemble at No. 206 East Broadway.

All shops located from 10th to Spring street shall assemble at No. 98 Clinton street.

All shops located from Spring to Walker street shall assemble at No. 98 Forsyth street.

All shops located at Canal, Division and East Broadway and the adjacent streets shall assemble at No. 49 Henry street.

WELLBORN, WITH PISTOL, TALKS OF BOND CASE

Says He Is Looking for New York Man, and Denounces Carnegie Trust Company.

TALKED WITH GOV. HUGHES

Says Conversion Suit Is Contemplated and That Official Wanted to Get Slice of Good Thing.

Charles E. Wellborn, president of the Titusville Northern Railroad, when seen at his home in Weston, N. J., last night, was highly incensed at the attitude he alleges the Carnegie Trust Company has taken in refusing to return to him the \$300,000 of Titusville Northern bonds put up with the trust company as collateral by his brokers for a loan of \$25,000 which Wellborn says he has offered to pay.

He said he had only started the ball rolling by bringing the matter to the attention of the grand jury and that he had already conferred with Governor Hughes in regard to certain transactions in connection with the loan. He intimated also that papers were drawn yesterday in an action for conversion growing out of the present complicated state of affairs.

Mr. Wellborn waxed so hot in his denunciation of the whole affair that he reached into his hip pocket and drew out a small automatic revolver to emphasize his remarks, with the comment that he was looking for one man in New York, and hoped he would meet him. He declined to say who the man was.

The present status of affairs was the result of a long train of incidents and transactions, according to Mr. Wellborn, in which he was not the only person who had been imposed upon by certain of the trust company officials.

"Originally I had an agreement to sell an issue of \$500,000 of the Titusville bonds at 95% through my brokers in London," he said. "A block of \$75,000 more was sold in London, and I took \$25,000 more over with me last August, which was disposed of. The largest part of the remainder of the bonds was to have been left with the Carnegie Trust Company and forwarded to the London brokers through J. P. Morgan & Co., to be sold at the same rate. I was unable to deliver the bonds to the London brokers, and when I returned and offered to pay the \$25,000 loan for which they had been placed as collateral, the trust company refused to return them."

Mr. Wellborn said he believed that the trust company had not had the bonds in its possession until recently and that they had been bought up from various sources after the tempest started. He did not mince his words in condemnation of the business methods which he alleged the trust company had employed in the particular dealings with which he was concerned, but laid the blame chiefly on its past management rather than the present regime.

The misunderstanding began, said Mr. Wellborn, with C. W. Chapman & Co., the brokers who negotiated the \$25,000 loan with the Carnegie Trust Company and handled the \$400,000 Titusville Northern bonds as security through C. M. Sexton, a broker's clerk, who was acting for Wellborn.

"I feel sorry for Chapman," Mr. Wellborn said, "for I believe he was greatly imposed upon by the trust company in this whole transaction." Mr. Wellborn said that he believed one reason why the trust company formerly had "held him off" on a settlement of the loan transaction was that it was waiting for the

"GREEN RAY" OBSERVED

Baltimore Sky Gazers See Mysterious Phenomenon.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Baltimore, July 7.—Astronomers and sky gazers witnessed from points about Baltimore last evening the mysterious "green ray" which has so long puzzled scientists. Beginning at a point in the western sky, the shaft of light stretched almost all the way from the horizon to the zenith, and thousands mistook the beam of light for a remnant of the tail of Halley's comet. The phenomenon is caused solely by the rays of the setting sun.

None of the Johns Hopkins University astronomers was here to observe or comment upon the phenomenon. Justice Stahn, corresponding member of the British Astronomical Society, who has seen it only twice in twenty years, said: "It was certainly very like the green ray of which so little is known. The ray either follows the sun in setting or precedes it in rising."

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A BOY

New York Man's Chauffeur Charged with Manslaughter.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Bridgeport, Conn., July 7.—Eric B. Dahlgren, of No. 812 Madison avenue, New York, figured in an automobile fatality which occurred in a very unusual manner in Bridgeport this afternoon.

Mr. Dahlgren's car was running very close to the curb, and Walter Satsky, aged eight, who was playing on the sidewalk, stepped backward off the curb, directly in front of the machine, and was killed.

The police preferred a charge of manslaughter against the chauffeur, John Quinn, of No. 670 Tenth avenue, New York, and fixed his bonds at \$5,000. Bail was furnished by Henry D. Miller, proprietor of the local garage.

Mr. Dahlgren said the car was the property of H. S. Van Duzer, of No. 39 East 53rd street, New York.

"I borrowed it for the first time to-day," said Mr. Dahlgren, "and told the chauffeur to go slow. We made only very moderate speed; in fact, it took us four hours to get from New York to Bridgeport. We were on the way to Watch Hill."

PAYS 46-YEAR-OLD DEBT

Woman Regrets She Could Not Include the Interest.

Elizabeth N. J., July 7.—Mrs. Carrie L. Searles received a receipt to-day for a \$5 bill of goods which she purchased forty-six years ago. At that time she was living at Mansfield, Ohio, and was a widow with a son, and the firm of Black Brothers, from whom she bought the goods, told her she could pay when able.

A couple of days ago Mrs. Searles sent the firm a letter with \$5 inclosed, saying she felt she should pay the interest also, but was unable to do so at this time, adding:

"My son now is dead and I am seventy-six years of age, and I realize that I have not much longer to live, but I don't want to die with any debts unpaid."

NEW START FOR GREENE

Copper Man Said to Have Raised \$30,000,000 in London.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] El Paso, Tex., July 7.—Information was received here to-day that W. C. Greene, the copper man, is on his feet again. Dispatches from London say that Greene has left there for the United States with a letter of credit for \$30,000,000 to be used in developing mining properties in Mexico.

When Greene failed in 1907 he had to give up many of his properties, which were acquired by Dr. F. S. Pearson, of New York. Now he has apparently secured money to develop his other properties. Greene's home is at Cananea, Mex., near Naco, Ariz.

VAST AREAS OF COAL PRESERVED

President Withdraws 35,073,164 Acres from Public Domain in the West.

ACTS UNDER NEW LAW

Mr. Taft and Secretary Ballinger Co-operating in Policy of Practical Conservation—Orders Signed at Beverly.

Beverly, Mass., July 7.—Continuing his policy of practical conservation, President Taft late to-night signed orders withdrawing 35,073,164 acres of coal lands from the public domain in North and South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

By this action vast areas of fuel of almost incalculable value have been preserved from spoliation and exploitation by speculators.

Of the total withdrawals 20,698,460 acres are new, while 14,374,695 acres are covered in confirmations and ratifications under the new law, approved June 25, of withdrawals made in the last four years by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

North and South Dakota are the two states most affected by the new withdrawals. From the public domain in North Dakota the President has withdrawn from settlement 17,828,182 acres of land believed to contain workable coal. In South Dakota the amount withdrawn is 2,870,287 acres.

Previous withdrawals confirmed by the President to-night are divided among the several states as follows: Washington, 2,297,967 acres; Arizona, 161,280 acres; Utah, 5,814,287 acres; Colorado, 6,191,161 acres.

Approved by Mr. Ballinger.

The withdrawal orders, prepared by the Geological Survey and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, reached Beverly from Washington late to-night. They were sent to the Taft cottage, on Burgess Point, where they were signed by the President. This was announced as one of the few important matters that will be called to Mr. Taft's attention in his ten days of real vacation.

All the withdrawals and confirmations were made under the new law passed at the late session of Congress which definitely authorized the President to withdraw various lands from entry pending their classification and special disposition by Congress. The President urged this law as the first step in his plan for practical conservation. He hopes to secure additional legislation at the coming session of Congress dealing with the terms under which water power sites, coal, petroleum and phosphate lands may be disposed of.

In Colorado the various orders of withdrawal confirmed to-night date from July 28, 1908, to June 21, 1910; in Utah, from July 28, 1906, to May 9, 1910; in Arizona, from November 29, 1909, to December 28, 1909, and in Washington, from July 28, 1908, to April 7, 1909.

Act on Practical Miner's Report.

In withdrawing the vast amount of new lands in North and South Dakota the President and Secretary Ballinger have acted principally on a report by Arthur G. Jaffa, a practical miner employed by the Geological Survey, dated December 28, 1909, and in Washington, from July 28, 1908, to April 7, 1909.

All the orders say that the lands are "withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry and reserved for examination and classification with respect to coal value."

President Taft earlier this week signed orders withdrawing approximately 8,000,000 acres of waterpower sites, phosphate and petroleum lands in the United States and all the known coal fields in Alaska.

National Forests Changed.

The President also has signed proclamations eliminating about 652,400 acres of land from national forests and adding 458,453 acres to the reserves. The land eliminated will probably be opened to settlement.

The Cheyenne National Forest, in Wyoming, has been deprived of 39,865 acres and its name has been changed to the Medicine Bow. The Medicine Bow Forest, in Colorado, has been renamed the Colorado National Forest. The Nebo National Forest, in Utah, has lost 15,122 acres, while from the Wahsatch National Forest, in the same state, 1,144 acres have been eliminated.

The Sequoia National Forest, in California, has been stripped of 65,490 acres, and has received an addition of 9,389 acres. About 175,730 acres have been transferred from the Sierra National Forest to the Sequoia, and a new forest has been created, to be known as the Kern National Forest, by the division of the Sequoia. The new forest has an area of 1,951,191 acres. Its headquarters will be at Bakersfield, Cal.

The Chiricahua National Forest in Arizona and New Mexico has lost 57,237 acres and received an addition of 20,549 acres. About 383,809 acres have been eliminated from the Coronado National Forest in Arizona and 15,120 added. The greater portion of the eliminations from this forest consists of desert land.

From the Manzano National Forest in New Mexico the proclamation eliminated 84,158 acres and added 288,870 acres. The Zuni National Forest in Arizona and New Mexico has received an addition of 126,061 acres and has lost 5,219 acres.

The changes in the boundary lines of these forests were made in accordance with an agreement reached some time ago by the Interior and Agricultural departments concerning the reclassification