

March 4, 1925.

[S. 4377.]

[Public, No. 609.]

Columbia River and
tributaries.
Preamble.

CHAP. 534.—An Act To permit a compact or agreement between the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Columbia River and its tributaries are interstate streams having their sources in a drainage area of approximately 250,000 square miles, said streams flowing through the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and the Columbia River forming the boundary between the States of Washington and Oregon; and

Whereas the above-named States are vitally interested in the possible development of the Columbia River and its tributaries for irrigation, power, domestic and navigation uses; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the President dated December 11, 1924, has pointed out that plans for future reclamation development must take into consideration the needs of the States and the water-right problems of interstate streams and stated that efforts to reach an agreement for the economic apportionment of water of interstate streams by the States concerned "have the cordial approval and support of this Department"; and

Whereas it is desirable that a compact for the economic apportionment of the water of the Columbia River and its tributaries for irrigation, power, domestic, and navigation purposes, entered into by and between the said States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and that the interests of the United States be considered in the drawing of said compact, by authorized representatives of each of said States and of the United States: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement not later than January 1, 1927, providing for an equitable division and apportionment among said States of the water supply of the Columbia River and of the streams tributary thereto, upon condition that two suitable persons, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one from the Department of the Interior and one from the War Department, shall participate in said negotiations as the representatives of the United States and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into: *Provided,* That any such compact or agreement shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been approved by the legislature of each of said States and by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is herewith expressly reserved.

Approved, March 4, 1925.

Washington, Idaho,
Oregon, and Montana.
Negotiating agree-
ment of apportionment
of water supply among
them consented to.Federal representa-
tives to participate and
report.Proviso.
Legislative and Con-
gress approval re-
quired.

Amendment.

March 4, 1925.

[H. R. 21.]

[Public, No. 610.]

CHAP. 535.—An Act To amend the patent and trade-mark laws, and for other purposes.

Patent Office.
Certificates to rectify
office mistake in regis-
tration to be issued and
recorded.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a mistake in a patent or trade-mark registration, incurred through the fault of the Patent Office, is clearly disclosed by the records or files of the office, a certificate, stating the fact and nature of such mistake, signed by the Commissioner of Patents and sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, may be issued, without charge, and recorded in the records of patents or trade-marks, and a printed copy thereof attached to each printed copy of the patent or trade-mark registra-

tion, and such certificate shall thereafter be considered as part of the original, and every patent or trade-mark registration, together with such certificate, shall have the same effect and operation in law on the trial of all actions for causes thereafter arising as if the same had been originally issued in such corrected form. All such certificates heretofore issued in accordance with the rules of the Patent Office and the patents or trade-mark registrations to which they are attached shall have the same force and effect as if such certificates had been specifically authorized by statute.

SEC. 2. That section 892 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 892. Written or printed copies of any records, books, papers, or drawings belonging to the Patent Office, of letters patent, of certificates of registration of trade-marks, labels, or prints, authenticated by the seal of the Patent Office and certified by the commissioner thereof, or in his name attested by a chief of division duly designated by the commissioner, shall be evidence in all cases wherein the originals could be evidence; and any person making application therefor and paying the fee required by law shall have certified copies thereof."

SEC. 3. That section 11 of the Trade-Mark Act of February 20, 1905 (Thirty-third Statutes at Large, page 724), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That certificates of registration of trade-marks shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Patent Office, and shall either be signed by the Commissioner of Patents or have his name printed thereon and attested by an Assistant Commissioner of Patents or by one of the law examiners duly designated by the Commissioner of Patents, and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the drawing and statement of the applicant, shall be kept in books for that purpose. The certificate shall state the date on which the application for registration was received in the Patent Office. Certificates of registration of trade-marks may be issued to the assignee of the applicant, but the assignment must first be entered of record in the Patent Office."

Approved, March 4, 1925.

CHAP. 536.—An Act Providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all men transferred from the Regular Navy to the Fleet Naval Reserve, who have heretofore reenlisted in the Navy, shall, from the date of reenlistment, be credited with pay, including subsequent increases therein, at the same rate, exclusive of retainer pay, that they were receiving when on active duty in the Navy as members of the Fleet Naval Reserve prior to date of reenlistment in the Navy.

That any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been discharged to enable him to be enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve as a commissioned or warrant officer, and who has heretofore reenlisted in the Navy within four months from the date of termination of his service as an officer in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve, shall be restored to the grade, rank, or rating held by him at time of discharge from the Navy to permit enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve, and he shall be entitled from the date he has heretofore so reenlisted to the same rate of pay, including subsequent

Made a part and with legal effect of the original.

Previous certificates validated.

Records, etc.

Copies authenticated by the seal and certified by Commissioner or other officer accepted as evidence.

Issue on paying fee.

Trade marks. Vol. 33, p. 727, amended.

Registration certificates to be under seal of Patent Office signed by Commissioner, etc.

Date of application.

Issue to assignee.

March 4, 1925.
[H. R. 2688.]
[Public, No. 611.]

Navy.
Credit to men reenlisting after transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve.

Restoration to rank, etc., on reenlisting after discharge from service to be enrolled as officer in Reserve.