

time such action, suit, or proceeding was instituted, may, by filing notice of such desire in the office of the clerk of such eastern or western district as the case may be, cause such action, suit, or proceeding to be transferred to said northern district, and upon the filing of such notice the cause shall proceed in the said northern district as though originally brought therein. The clerk in whose office such notice may be filed shall forthwith transmit all the papers and documents in his court pertaining to such cause to the clerk of said northern district and he shall also, with all reasonable dispatch, prepare and transmit to such last-named clerk a certified transcript of the record of all orders, interlocutory decrees or other entries in such cause, with his certificate under the seal of the court that the papers sent are all that were on file in said court belonging to the cause. For the performance of his duties under this section the clerk so transmitting and certifying such papers and records shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services to be taxed in the bill of costs and regularly collected with the other costs in the cause; and such transcript, when so certified and received, shall henceforth constitute a part of the record in the cause in the court to which the transfer shall be made. With such transcript shall be remitted all deposits in the hands of the clerk to the credit or account of such cause. The clerk receiving such transcript and original papers shall file the same. In case the permissible prescribed venue of any such action, suit, or proceeding would, at the option of the plaintiff, have been in either the said eastern district or in the said western district, though said northern district had then been constituted, then such suit, action, or proceeding shall not be removed to said northern district except upon consent of all of the parties thereto which consent shall be filed with the clerk in lieu of the notice of transfer above specified and shall have the same effect.

Approved, February 16, 1925.

Transmittal of papers, etc., by clerk.

Fees authorized, etc.

Removal only upon consent if venue optional.

CHAP. 234.—An Act To authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Swedish Government for the losses sustained by its nationals in the sinking of the Swedish fishing boat Lilly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be paid to the Government of Sweden, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a matter of grace, and without reference to the question of liability therefor, as full indemnity for the losses sustained by the owners and crew of the Swedish fishing boat Lilly, or any other parties pecuniarily interested, through the sinking of that vessel by the United States Army transport Antigone on March 23, 1920, an amount equivalent to 26,381 kroner on the date of the approval of this Act, as recommended by the President in his message of January 3, 1924.

Approved, February 16, 1925.

February 16, 1925.
[S. 2458.]
[Public, No. 419.]

Sweden.
Payment authorized to, as indemnity for sinking of fishing boat "Lilly."

Post, p. 1339.

CHAP. 235.—An Act To establish home ports of vessels of the United States, to validate documents relating to such vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of the navigation laws of the United States and of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, otherwise known as section 30 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, every vessel of the United States shall have a "home port" in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and

February 16, 1925.
[S. 4182.]
[Public, No. 420.]

Shipping.
Home port in United States to be fixed by owner of American vessel.
Vol. 41, p. 1000.