USE OF NATIONAL PARK INCREASING

Growing Popularity of Playgrounds Welcomed by Those in Charge

Reviewing the use of America's national parks, J. F. Kane, editor of Resorts and Playgrounds of America, believes that it might be of interest to note the opinions of the departments in charge of our great national playgrounds, both as to the use now being made of these reservation and to the opportunities open to those from the increasing crowds in the more popular sections of the parks.

"In spite of the problems created by the great number of visitors," said Mr. Kane, "the directors of these governmental departments are quite definite in their opinion and strongly favor the constantly growing interest on the part of the public.

In the volume Picturesque America: Its Parks and Playgrounds, from which the following quotation are made, W. B. Greeley, chief of the United tSates Forestry Service, writes as follows:

"The very magnitude of the army of vacation seekers which invades the national forests every summer through a thousand far-flung gateways precludes any highly organized regime of recreation. Nor would it be in keeping with the spirit of free and unhampered use of these public playgrounds. Nnt only should the door stand wide open, but there should be an open-handed invitation to all within reach to enjoy the forests with the greatest possible freedom from restraint or red tape. To be sure the influx of summer visitors brings its difficulties and hazards of forest fires and the danger of unwholesome camp grounds. But it would be unthinkable to meet these problems in a negative and repressive way by fencing the public out literally or otherwise. The health and recreation to be gained from the national forests are too vital to the American people to be curtailed. Their opportunities should be advertised, not concealed. We should, indeed, go out into the highways and byways and compel the city-weary folk to come in.

"After all, the finest product of a national forest is not lumber, water power, forage or game, but the deep, lasting, patriotic reverence and love of country which comes from intimate acquaintance with its mountains, its streams, its trees. Is it any wonder that 10,000,000 people each year answer the call of the national forests?"

Writing of the 2,000,000 annual visitors to the national parks, Stephen T. Mather, director of national park service, directs attention to the many opportunities for first-hand study of the natural sciences in the national parks.

"That the national parks are making a tremendous appeal to the American people is demonstrated by the increasingly large number of people visiting them and by the ever-growing tendency on the part of park visitors to seize the opportunities offered for the study of the natural sciences. No longer are people content merely to view the beautiful, or spectacular, or awe-inspiring works of nature contained in the parks and then go on their way unthinkingly, as was the case a few years ago; now they want to understand the various forces of nature that combined to bring these scenic features into existence. They realize that greater understanding means deeper enjoyment."

In the national parks of the United States and Canada there are and probably always will be "regions of distinguished scenery uncrowded for those to whom the fullest enjoyment of nature means isolation from crowds of mere sightseers," as Robert Sterling Yard writes of one of our best known national parks.

Writing of the many out-of-the way sections in his own Canadian national parks, J. B. Harkin, commissioner, says:

"Oh, no man truly knows the spell of the mountains until he has turned his back on the tourist ways, left the hotels and the parlor cars, cast aside the very habiliments of convention, has mounted his horse and gone out to seek for himself the secret which, from of old, had been locked in the silence of far spaces."

New Envoy Sailed Under Sealed Orders to Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—(AP)—Hugh Gibson, the new United State ambassador to Belgium, is one of the few American diplomats who has ever sailed "under sealed orders."

When Ambassador and Mrs. Gibson left New York City the state department was undecided whether he should go to Geneva in his capacity as American observer to the League of Nations, at that time in session, or to Brussels to take up his ambassadorial duties. While awaiting definite instructions he spent most of his time with Ambassador Houghton, at London.

Prior to his appointment as American representative in Brussels Gibson was minister to Switzerland.

CLAIMS THAT PROHI TO BLAME WRONG

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seizure by the Revenue authorities in New York of an assorted lot of Scotch whiskies, cordials, and bitters. These counterfeits, it was asserted, had been shipped to the eastern market by a bogus liquor factory which has offices in West Washington street, Chicago.

At the office of the firm which is accused of selling the bogus liquors emphatic denial was made that the firm had any knowledge of the seizure. A moment later it was said that the firm was conducting an investigation. "But why should you investigate?" was asked. "You know nothing about the seizure and have nothing to investigate."

Admits Knowing of Seizure

"Well, we did hear of the seizure," admitted one of the proprietors of the place. "West Washington street was mentioned so we just thought we'd investigate."

Few reputable wholesale liquor houses and saloons would deny that the Chicago market was flooded by drinks such as were detected and confiscated by the New York Revenue officials. "Imagine the worst state of affairs, then double it, and you will not half comprehend the deceptions practiced," was the somewhat paradoxical way one dealer put it.

The dealer in question has been involved recently in suits to recover money from some of the drink counterfeiting establishments. "The laws are lax. We are unable to prosecute successfully the men who infringe on our goods," was the statement of a representative of perhaps the largest wholesale house in the city.

Wholesalers Largely at Fault

One of the most outspoken of the liquor dealers was Joseph T. Keane. "The deception extends to every line of goods," he said. "A dealer's greatest trouble nowadays is not to get customers—it is to keep them. Some wholesalers who are the loudest in their boasts of fair dealings are the worst offenders."

Alderman Michael Kenna was among those who deplored the tendency to substitute bogus liquors for established brands. "A common way of counterfeiting," he said, "is to imitate the label so closely that it will fool the customer, but not the saloonkeeper. This class of deception is intended for the cheaper class of saloons where the proprietor has littl at stake and wants to make a flashy showing."

RECORDS CROWD OUT SHAKESPEARE'S WILL

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former Ann Hathaway for whom, it has been assumed, other provisions must have been made.

Hidden away for more than 300 years underneath the flooring of Ann Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-upon-Avon the wooden covers of an Elizabethan spelling book carved with the initials "W. S." recently were brought to light by workmen and repose in the Shakespeare museum at Stratford. It calls attention to the dramatist's spelling and the fact that he wrote the name of his home village "Stratford-upon-Avon," although the British government and Stratfordites call it "Stratford-on-Avon."

PARIS MUSIC HALL STAR LEAVES HOME

Collecting Recipes and Hotel Silver Hobbies of Moulin Rouge Queen

PARIS.—(AP)—In Mistinguett France, is one of those home-loving music hall stars.

When the lights are turned off in the Moulin Rouge and Montmartre is just getting started for the night, Mistinguett is stepping into her limousine ready to start for home and the country.

Home is at Rueil, in the Paris suburbs. Mistinguett recently completed her house there and still more recently installed all her pets. There are dogs, monkeys, rabbits, pigeons, chickens, goats and a few other live things. Her managerie is the joy of her life.

Forty minutes from the Moulin Rouge, and Mistenguett is home. She arrives as regularly as any suburbanite at 2 o'clock each morning. If the night is fine she stops to romp with the dogs before going to bed. One of her reasons for moving to the country was to give her animals more air and exercise.

One dog, called Adion, which she brought from Berlin, is only happy in the open, she says.

"He is like me," Mistinguett explains, "I adore the country. At Rueil I collect the eggs. I can tell you exactly how many the hens lay each day. I'm an honest-to-goodness farmer."

Collecting favorite receipts is a hobby. When friends lunch with her at Rueil there is always a special on, made under the direction if not by the hands, of Mistinguett herself.

Mistinguett has one queer hobby, she collects the forks from hotels and famous dining places. Many of them she uses on the table of her country house. Managers of many restaurants familiar with her hobby, have presented her with pieces of marked silver as souvenirs.

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK DATES SET

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finds you without music in your school remember this by next year. If music is taught in your schools arrange with the music supervisor to hear what the children are doing. Many public school orchestras and glee clubs are doing surprisingly good work.

"Are there books on music in the public library? If so, ask that they be conspicuously displayed during Music week. If not, try to remedy this by next year.

"Do your young people hear good concerts, or are they left to grow restless and nervous on the worst type of jazz? This is too highly seasoned emotional food. Exert every effort to give them a substantial diet of good music on which to build a firm foundation for discernment and genuine appreciation in later years."

Band Proves Mettle in Symphonic Music

That a concert band can present effectively the most exacting orchestral music was proved recently by the Municipal band of Long Beach, California, when it give a straight symphonic program. The concert consisted of Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" Symphony and the "Scheherezade" suite of Rinsky-Korsakoff. The latter composition was transcribed for band from the original orchestral score of the band's conductor, Herbert L. Clarke, formerly known throughout the country as solo cornettist and assistant director of Sousa's band.

This musical experiment on the part of Mr. Clarke was received by the audience with great approval. The conductor announced that if the public signified its assent, he would make the concert an annual event.

BRIGHT FRAGRANT BLOSSOMS DELIGHT

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munity. The records date back to 1914, when on March 29 the trees were bursting into bloom.

1915, orchards were in full full bloom by March 24.

1916, blooming well started by April 4.

1917, orchards in full bloom by May 1.

1918, blossoming beginning to come out well by April 10.

1919, some trees in full bloom by April 19.

1920, prune and cherry trees in full blossom by April 23.

1921, orchards in full bloom on April 4.

1922, Blossom day on May 7.

1923, Blossom day on May 6.

1924, Blossom day on April 13.

1925, Blossom day on April 13.

1926, Blossom day on March 28.

1927, Blossom day, April 24.

MULTI-HUED SANDS REPLACING PAINTS

Lady Makes Mosaic Pictures From Fine Sands Screened Through Silk

DEAD MAN'S FLAT, Ariz., Apr. 16—(AP)—In the basin of the Little Colorado river, a short distance north of the Wupatki ruins, once the home of the prehistoric Hopi Indians, whose descendants people the villages northeast of here, Mrs. Helen May Smith of Chautauqua county, New York, is making what she calls mosaic rock pictures from fine sands screened through silk.

The studio she has established lies in the most rugged and desolate part of northern Arizona in the shadow of the snow-crowned San Francisco peaks. The valley of the Little Colorado is notable for the variety of its coloring in this vicinity and most of the vivid hues are caused by vari-colored stones and pebbles.

Mrs. Smith and her husband, Joseph E. Smith, a musician, discovered about two years ago that the stones and pebbles could be pulverized to yield more than a hundred shades of fine sand. Experiment with the sands and wet concrete led to the production of the rock pictures.

Mrs. Smith is a trained artist, having painted with oil colors on canvas for many years. She discovered that she could apply the sands to a base of wet concrete to achieve a picture which had the general appearance of a tapestry. The first mosaic rock picture, a landscape, was finished some six months ago.

Her productions since include still-life, marines, animal and desert scenes wherein pale moons casting silvery lights on yellow beaches and white-capped surf, storm clouds roll across blue skies; and slinking coyotes add a touch of life to the barren brown hills of Arizona.

To the vari-colored sands Mrs. Smith has added copper, silver and lead ores. She has investigated sands from the Painted Desert, but finds them useless to her, as they are mostly volcanic ash, too soft for her purpose.

"Any picture made with oils can be reproduced just as accurately with colored sands," Mrs. Smith maintains.

Harsh Words

Sam borrowed $25 from his friend Tom, and gave his note for the amount. Time went on, the note became long past due, and Tom was very impatient for its payment. One day the two men met on the street. Tom stopped and said with determination: "Look heah, man, when ah you-all gwine t' pay thet note?" "I ain't got no money now," replied Sam, "but I'm goin' to pay it soon as I kin." "Yo' been saying thet fer months," retorted Tom, "but it don't git no money. Yer gwine t' pay thet money here and now, thet's whut yer gwine t' do. Ef y' don't, y' know what I'm going to do? I'm goin' to burn yer old note; then wahr'll yo' be ata" "Yas yo' will. Yes yo' will," Sam shouted. "Yes, yo' burn that note o' mine and I'll pop a lawsuit on to you."

The schoolma'am was explaining to a class of boys the origin of handshaking. "You see," she said, "in old times when men carried arms and were always fighting, they used to spread out their palms of a sign of peace. Then, as they become more civilized, the clasping of right hands meant one would not injure the other." "Yes," spoke up a practical urchin, "but couldn't he have handed him one with his left?"

Hired Dance Mates Prove Very Expensive Luxury

LONDON—(AP)—The hiring of professional partners by London society women is proving costly.

A school of dancing that supplies reputable and skilled partners charges a fee of from one to three guinaes for a "tea dance" and two to five guineas and expenses for an evening dance.

When it is remembered that besides the fee and "expenses"—which cover taxi fares and tips—the expense of the dinner or supper and the guest fee, if the partner is taken to a club, are included, the hire of a dance partner is a very expensive matter.