

CRATER LAKE WEARS WHITE

Winter Lingers Long in Beauty Spot

Early Visitors Find Road Walled by Snowdrifts, Opened by Plows

Crater Lake, Ore.—(Special)—A land of white enchantment, hovering in the lap of spring, Crater lake national park, high in the Cascades of southern Oregon, is gaining a reputation for being a winter wonderland. The snowdrifts, which are the handiwork of King Winter, are so deep and so long-lasting that they have become a feature of the park's beauty. The snowdrifts are so deep that they have become a feature of the park's beauty. The snowdrifts are so deep that they have become a feature of the park's beauty.

Snow depths of record-breaking proportions fell in the park during the past season, exceeding a total of 10 feet. Powerful snowplows, thundering ceaselessly through long winter months, have made possible the opening of the park a month earlier than in years before the use of modern snow removal equipment. A two-way road is provided motorists despite depths reaching 20 feet.

It was not many years ago when visitors were denied motoring ways to the rim of the lake until snow was slowly and minutely removed through the use of hand shovels and excessive amounts of powder. Often travel was not possible until early July and then only over narrow traffic lanes, bordered by banks of snow at places attaining a height of 20 feet.

Under the supervision of Superintendent E. C. Solinsky, a veteran in the park service, snow plows are placed in action with the first heavy storm to facilitate the early opening of approach highways to Crater Lake. The plows maintain approximately 25 miles of open highway with the exception of snow barriers at other end to prevent the entrance of automobiles who would dare the elements in their avid desire to view the lake of sapphires in its winter raiment.

Due to the suddenness of mountain storms travel is excluded to prevent possibilities of motorists becoming marooned as the result of heavy falls of snow. As a result of this precaution such situations have never occurred in the park to mar the joys of a Crater lake visit.

When spring comes and the intensity of storms is again a memory, park approach roads are opened on the south and west entrances, per-

Crowds Drawn to Kidnaped Girl's Crude Prison



This shack on the edge of a Cape Cod cranberry bog where 10-year-old Peggy McMath first was hidden by her abductor drew crowds of curious as authorities sought speedy justice for Kenneth Buck, the confessed kidnaper, and his brother Cyril, accused of being his accomplice.

mitting early travel from the south through Klamath Falls and from the west through Medford. Later, as soon as conditions permit, the north entrance, leading to Diamond lake, opened. Offering the closest route between Bend and Crater lake, efforts are always made to open the east entrance as early as possible. This approach is a popular travel route to and from the park. Motorists on their way to the rim area of the peak, where crater walls drop away from 1000 to 2000 feet to the shores of the bluest of blue lakes in the world, at the present time will drive on a two-way road between banks of snow at places attaining a height of 20 feet.

As spring advances, frozen depths gradually disappear and with the arrival of summer, vacation time lures visitors from every state in the union and numerous foreign countries. The national park service has provided well for their entertainment and has gone to considerable length to encourage appreciation of the scenic and geologic values of the lake, under the direction of the educational division headed by D. S. Libbey, park naturalist for Crater Lake. The Sinnott memorial, a structure of native stone honoring a former Oregon congressman and located along the inner wall of the lake, nearly 1000 feet above the water, is the center from which the various activities of the naturalist service start.

Through the use of high-powered glasses and exhibit cases, the visitor at the Sinnott memorial can, with these visual aids and attractive displays, interpret for himself the geo-

logic stories of days when the world was still young and volcanism played such an important part in the creation of the scenic wonder. The glasses are trained on important rim points where geologic history was made and on points where signs of ancient glaciation are apparent, dating back to forgotten years when, geologists say, a giant mountain reached high into the skies—the monarch of the Cascades—only to be destroyed through the fury of volcanic action.

Its former height is problematical. It may have been 15,000 feet high, but today only a jagged rim remains as a vestige of its former glory. The rim points still average from 7,000 to 8,000 feet in height. When the mountain was destroyed, geologic theory says, a gigantic caldera was left, with a circumference of 26 miles. The void was slowly filled with water from melting snows within 1000 feet of its crest. There are no known inlets to the lake of blue, covering 20 square miles, and having a maximum depth of 1996 feet.

A volcanic cinder cone, Wizard island, rises 763 feet above the water near the west rim, indicating subsequent volcanic activity after the original cone was destroyed. It has a crater approximately 100 feet deep. Along the east rim, Phantom Ship, a lava formation, juts out of the silent blue for 170 feet at the base of Dutton cliff, one of the highest points of the rim. Phantom Ship derives its name from its ghost-like ability of disappearing in cer-

tain lights by blending with nearby crater walls.

A wide and comfortable trail leads from the rim to the water, a distance of one and one-half miles, where visitors may take advantage of field trips provided by the educational division aboard launches. Scientifically trained ranger-naturalists accompany these trips to explain the many points of interest included. A stop is made at Wizard island. There visitors may climb a spectacular, spiral trail to its summit and view its crater.

The lake is also well stocked with rainbow and steelhead trout, furnishing good fishing during the summer. The daily limit catch is five and no fishing license is necessary.

Located on the summit of "The Watchman," first high point of the west rim, towering over 1800 feet above the surface of the lake, a museum and observation station is a source of never-failing interest for park visitors. An incomparable view is possible from the station—a complete panorama of Crater lake revealing its immensity not always realized by the first view of the visitors from the rim, itself. Directly in line with Wizard island, a view into its crater is possible, as well as its acres of lava and its general contour.

The station is in charge of a ranger-naturalist, also trained in the art of fire detection, his keen eyes always searching for tell-tale smoke signs of incipient blazes in forests stretching over mountains, canyons and pumice slopes as far as human eyes can see. Reports of fires are

immediately telephoned to a central headquarters. The structure is easily reached from the rim and entails a walk of less than 15 minutes over a wide trail with easy access.

When snow conditions permit, the rim road, 35 miles in length, around the lake, is thrown open to travel, providing visitors with the only drive of its kind in the world. Snow drifts, driven by howling northern gales, block the road well into May and June, dependent on depth. The education division has provided daily guided motor caravans, encircling the lake with stops made at designated observation points. Other interesting field trips are on the summer schedule for visitors, in addition to nightly programs of lectures, moving pictures and other features.

Twenty-One States To Vote on Repeal in '33

Washington.—(AP)—Twenty-one more states now are scheduled to act this year on the repeal of the 18th amendment, beginning with Wyoming, where a constitutional convention election will be held on May 15.

In connection with these conventions, the Anti-Saloon league of America has announced a program of anti-repeal meetings at which leading prohibition advocates will extol the merits of federal prohibition.

New Jersey selects its convention delegates the day after the Wyoming election, with New York state following one week later, May 23. Bishop James Cannon, Jr., is leading the league's fight in New Jersey. In New York, the league has chosen as its principal exponent Sergeant Alvin York, world war hero.

May 27 will see two states, Delaware and Nevada, cast their votes for or against repeal.

Five states will select convention delegates during June. Illinois will choose hers on the 5th; Massachusetts on the 13th, Iowa on the 20th, Indiana the 26th, and West Virginia the 27th.

Alabama will open the July elections, choosing her delegates on the 11th. Arkansas on the 18th, will be next, with Tennessee and Oregon on the 20th and 21st, respectively. The Oregon election campaign introduces William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson. Johnson is playing an important role in the league's fight in the west, dividing his time between Oregon, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington and Montana.

Another quintet of states choose their convention delegates during September. Vermont is on the 5th, followed by Maine on the 11th. Citizens of both Maryland and Minnesota vote on the 12th, and New Mexico on the 19th.

Ohio and Pennsylvania, slated to hold elections on November 7th, are the last two states on the present schedule.

MARIE SCHWAB WINS CONTEST

Legion Essay Prize Is Awarded Here

Bernice Benson Is Second and Evelyn Anderson Third This Year

Marie Schwab, Bend high school sophomore, has been declared winner of the American Legion's annual essay contest in this city. It was announced today by Roy M. Ball, post commander. Bernice Benson, also a sophomore, won second place in the contest and Evelyn Anderson received honorable mention. The subject of the legion's 1933 essay contest was "Why Become an American Citizen." Fifteen essays were submitted. Miss Schwab was awarded a sterling medal and Miss Benson a bronze medal. The presentation of awards were made here Thursday night by Jack Eakin, department commander of the legion.

Judges were Ramsey Benson, Rev. O. W. Jones and Miss Elizabeth Carey.

The winning essay follows:

"Why Become an American Citizen?" By Marie Schwab

When individuals either singly or collectively desire to depart from the country of their birth and to adopt America as their home, they find it profitable and in conformity with proper national etiquette to transfer their allegiance to the country of their adoption. This does not imply that they must not love their own mother country; far from it. From a standpoint of security and protection everyone needs to have a country to which their loyalty may be anchored. One must have some place to feel at home, a place of safety and security; otherwise one is like a ship without a port—a ship which has no anchor.

An individual of another nation arriving here, a kindly interest arriving in America finds, directly upon his arrival here, a kindly interest manifested in his well being and comfort.

There are many inducements as to just why one should unite himself with the American nation. One of the greatest of these is liberty, from which the statute in New York harbor proclaims to the world America's ideal for all its citizens. Liberty means freedom, the right kind of freedom, because you choose to abide by that which is right and good according to your highest conception.

It will greatly help you and make

you feel more at home to learn to speak, read, and write the English language. To aid you in this accomplishment and for your convenience, there are schools specially established and maintained for this purpose. The teachers are willing, eager, and sympathetic in their efforts to help you, should you be unfamiliar with the language.

Learn to sing some of our beautiful American folk-songs. By so doing one can effect a union of spirit, because in our songs, one learns that we all have the same longings for love and romance, the same griefs and the same hopes. Consequently, in learning some of our music, you will know that a common bond of love, joy, and sorrow unites us all into one brotherhood.

The American people as a nation are kindly and good-natured, and their liveliness makes living among them very attractive. Americans are very free-handed with their money and give generously when occasion demands, regardless of race, color, or creed. America's generosity shows itself in the universal good-will for all. No matter when or where, a helping hand is always stretched forth to the needy. However, by this is not meant that the American people seek for an opportunity to thrust charity upon you; indeed not. Here you have a chance to increase your self-esteem by becoming independent and self-supporting.

In America we do not have a class of peasants or underlings. Each one has the right and opportunity to develop his or her resources according to his abilities. When an alien has become a citizen of the United States, what are his rights and privileges? With one exception he shares all the benefits which belong to the native born citizen. He may hold any political office except that of president or vice-president of the United States, privileges which are reserved to the native born. As an American citizen he is entitled to American protection at home and abroad. By his vote he may share in the government both municipal and federal.

Uncle Sam, unlike all other of his contemporaries does not believe in imposing compulsory military service upon you. Your new relation is not so unsocial, and after you have proved your loyalty and affection for him by means of naturalization, the God of War from any other country cannot claim you as one of his subjects.

Let us see what other advantages are yours after naturalization. You have the right to assemble and make a petition, to appeal to the law for fair treatment if accused of a crime, to own and control property, to have personal liberty and religious choice as a parent, the right to nurture and to tutor your children. Granting all the rights and advantages to an American citizen does not mean that they can be used without discrimination and consideration due to the rights of others. The full enjoyment of rights in a democracy calls for a great deal of common sense and self-

control on the part of the person claiming them. The liberty that you and I enjoy as American citizens is a union of much human experience. This experience and ideal of human freedom is found in the document known as the Declaration of Independence. It declares that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to be the right of all who dwell under the protection of the American flag.

The United States as a consequence has become a refuge for the oppressed of all climes, and a land of unparalleled opportunity, where honest thrift and untamed initiative open up attractive views of potential happiness for every individual citizen, be he of high or low degree.

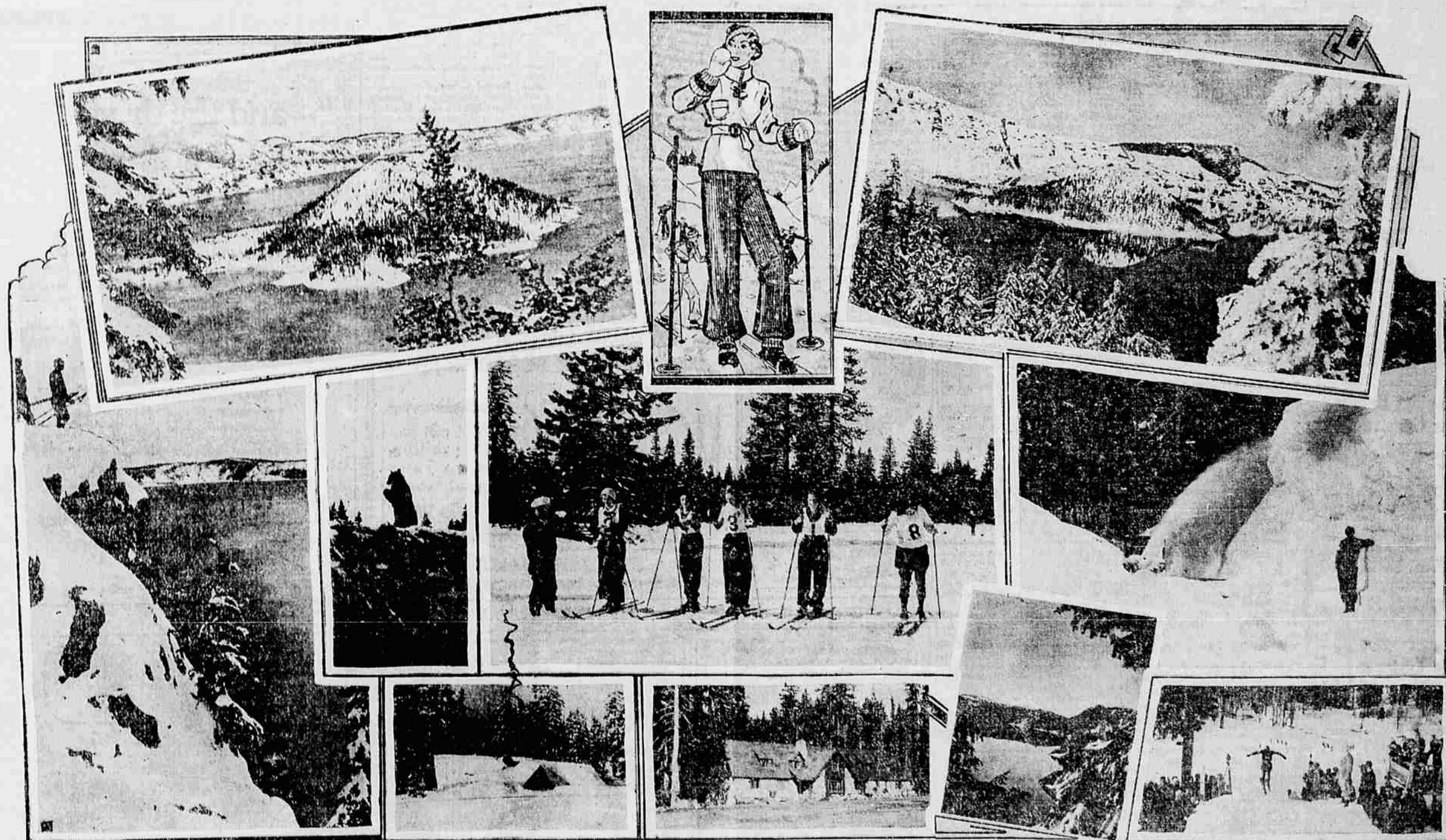
While other forms of government have arisen, fallen, and disappeared, while empires and monarchies, even within recent times have crashed to irreparable ruin, this government and the constitution that support it have continued in unshaken stability.

When you take the oath of allegiance, your pledge is not given to a group of men temporarily representing the government. It is a covenant to an ideal, a principle, a hope of the nation of which the American flag is a symbol. This nation of which you are a part has been in existence only a short time in comparison with the nations of the old world. Yet, when you look at its great cities with their magnificent buildings, the vast forests, the rolling fields of wheat, is your spirit not then stirred to its inmost depths of pride and patriotism by saying, "This is my country? Here is where I live and labor to realize the ideals and dreams, the hopes that beckoned to me across the ocean. Here is where my home is, where my children are born and educated. It is the United States of America—my country. I love it!"

America's people welcome you to their shores. They wish you to be united to this nation and to partake of its spiritual as well as its physical life, to share its joys as well as its griefs, to partake of its wealth and to use its many resources for your happiness and comfort. It should therefore, be a pleasure to you to become one of its loyal citizens so that you properly and unostentatiously may share its blessings of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." America is a magic name to millions but only as you unite yourself with its ideals, can you realize your own vision of a better future. Thus by accepting the honor of United States citizenship, your great Uncle Sam will not only guard your future, but that of your children as well. This is why you should become an American citizen.

Flowers from the Brazil nut tree are rarely gathered for botanical collections, because they grow at least 60 feet from the ground and generally higher.

EARLY VISITORS FIND CRATER LAKE LAND OF WHITE ENCHANTMENT



Top (left)—King Winter's handiwork adds touches of magic to Crater Lake's rare enchantment. Wizard island is in the foreground. Top (right)—Calm spring days endow placid waters with perfect reflection qualities. Lower (left)—Almost buried under winter snows, an

incomparable view is possible from the top of the Sinnott memorial observation station along the inner rim of the lake. Center, (left)—Warm spring suns lure bears from hibernation to view a world of white. Cen-

ter—Snow sports provide competition for winter recreationists in spring tournaments held by the Crater Lake Ski club, annually featuring a 32-mile race from Fort Klamath to Crater lake and return. Bottom—

Rangers' dormitory at government camp as a result of a severe stormy season. Summertime view of the same building. South and west rims of Crater lake. Ski jumping is a never-failing attraction in the Crater lake country. National Park Service Photo