

# ENLARGING NATIONAL PARKS



## PROPOSED CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LINES...

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

**T**HE visitors to five of the national parks the coming season will probably find enlarged boundaries. This in general means new scenery to exclaim over; new mountains to climb; new canyons to explore; new trout streams to fish; new forests to camp in; new automobile trips; new horse and foot trails.

So this announcement should interest every nook and cranny of the United States. Visitors to the national parks and monuments last season numbered 2,108,084 up to September 30, an increase of 41 per cent in two years. The five national parks which are slated for enlargement had 741,925 visitors: Rocky Mountain in Colorado, 233,912; Mount Rainier in Washington, 173,000; Yellowstone in Wyoming, 154,282; Grand Canyon in Arizona, 134,653; Sequoia in California, 46,577.

Please note that the foregoing says that this enlargement of these five national parks is "probable." It is probable because the changes in boundary lines are the result of compromise brought about by agreement between warring interests; because they will be presented to congress with popular and governmental approval, and because congress, which has no consistent national park policy, is likely to enact the necessary legislation without playing politics.

This amazing probability is one of the first fruits of the new National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, organized in 1924. This is a reorganization of the "National Park Army," originally organized to protect the national parks from congress. President Coolidge called the conference; 128 organizations sent 300 delegates to Washington. A permanent organization was formed, with officers, executive committee and council—all civilians. The federal government functions through the President's committee of cabinet members.

The conference, among other things, promptly tackled the national parks boundary war in which were engaged the national park service, the forest service, water-power interests and livestock owners. The President's committee organized a special commission composed of Representative Henry W. Temple of Pennsylvania, chairman; Charles Sheldon, Washington, D. C.; Maj. W. A. Welch, superintendent of the Interstate Park; Director Stephen T. Mather of the national park service, and Col. W. B. Greeley, head of the forest service. This committee studied the situation by personal inspection and filed its reports with the President's committee. Congress will have to pass a separate bill for each of the five parks to make the proposed changes effective.

The additions on the east carry the line to the crest of the Absaroka Range, which is the natural park boundary. It is in this Absaroka region that the wild herd of Yellowstone buffalo range.

The "addition" to the south will have to be administered as a separate unit, as it is cut off from the park by a ten-mile section of the Teton National forest, administered by the forest service. This large addition will give the Yellowstone the kind of scenery it now lacks. The Yellowstone is

Rocky Mountain was established January 26, 1915. Congress mutilated its natural boundaries by running arbitrary lines. February 14, 1917, congress—to secure fire protection service from adjacent residents without cost to the federal government—passed an act adding 39½ square miles, of which about four-fifths was private land. Now it is proposed to cut out in whole or in part these private lands, which lie in the vicinities of Horseshoe Park and Moraine Park and in Tahosa Valley at the eastern foot of Longs Peak. The other eliminations are grazing and forested areas of comparatively small scenic beauty, more valuable to the forest service than to the national park service.

The proposed additions hark back to those suggested by the original promoters—of whom the writer was one. The addition to the south is both charmingly and majestically scenic and includes the great Arapaho Glacier, the largest in Colorado, and a number of high peaks. The proposed addition at the northwest corner will take in both the Valley of the Colorado River and the Medicine Bow Mountains beyond. The Fall River Road, after crossing the Continental Divide at an altitude of 12,792 feet, drops down into the valley and then runs along the river to Grand Lake. The Indians called the Medicine Bow Range the "Never-Summer Mountains" because the peaks are high and much of the time surmounted by massed clouds. Both additions are naturally a part of Rocky Mountain and will add greatly to the attractions of this most popular of the scenic parks.

Yellowstone, oldest and largest of our national parks, was established in 1872 with 3,348 square miles and its boundaries have never been changed. Three eliminations are proposed: Two portions of the eastern slope of the Absaroka Range and an irregular piece of territory lying between the present south boundary and the Snake River.

Three additions are proposed. That at the northwest corner is the watershed of the Upper Yellowstone River which includes Thoroughfare Basin and Bridger Lake. Proviso is made that this wilderness shall be kept intact as a protection for big game and free from roads and resort development.

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a high plateau and its comparatively low mountain peaks are therefore not impressive. The Tetons are impressively lofty and scenically magnificent. The Grand Teton has been a famous landmark since the days of the fur trade of a century ago.

This suggested separate unit to the south ends by compromise a bitter war which has been waged for several years over the question of the extension of the south line. The national park service wanted to add Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake, as well as the Tetons. The live stock men, aided and abetted by the forest service, fought the plan. It is in this Jackson Hole that the Izaak Walton League of America has purchased 1,750 acres and leased a thousand acres with the purpose of feeding starving elk driven down from the peak by winter snows.

The addition to Sequoia National park also is a compromise. The project of a "Greater Sequoia" has been before congress without success for seven or eight years. The water-power interests who wanted privileges on the western line of the proposed addition (in the gap of about 140 square miles to the north of the present north line) have waged a successful fight and the national park service and the forest service have been at loggerheads. However, the new park, if the change is made, will be about seven times its present size of 265 square miles. And at least three regions of the addition are magnificently scenic. Tehipte Valley, its admirers say, will make Yosemite Valley look to its laurels. The Kings River Canyon region and Kern River Canyon are big and bold and impressive. Kern River is the original home of the famous golden trout. On the eastern line is the crest of Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest peak in continental United States. Diagonally across the addition, from the north-west corner runs the famous John Muir Trail from Yosemite to the crest of Mount Whitney.

Grand Canyon's most important alteration is the addition of two extensive tracts on the North Rim to be taken from the Kaibab National forest. This will serve two purposes. It will give opportunity to the national park service to extend a road to a grandly scenic point of view. It will also give protection to a considerable number of the Kaibab deer, whose pitiable plight through overcrowding has attracted nation-wide attention. The small additions to the south line are made to facilitate road development.

In the case of Mount Rainier the adjustments are small and provide that certain streams at the corners become natural boundaries. The alteration in connection with the Nisqually River at the southwest corner puts entirely within the park an important road leading to Paradise Valley.

## Bird Migration

Nowadays, we have no doubt whatsoever regarding the ability of birds to undertake long journeys. One would think that our feathered friends would be unenterprising not to avail themselves of their unsurpassed powers of locomotion for seeing the world!

But scientifically we must interpret the great principles of bird migration otherwise. There is reason to believe that birds, as they arose from their

reptilianlike ancestry, were for the most part limited in their wing power. Indeed, it is surmised that the ostrich and other flightless forms are survivors of the ancestral avian types. Birds were, therefore, not in the first place endowed with powerful flight to enable them to trip hither and thither for mere amusement or change of scene!

Migration is far from being the enviable gift of nature oft sung by the poets. It is fraught with grave dangers, betimes the scene of tragedy

with a heavy casualty list. Migration, like every other great biological activity, is the product of evolution.—C. J. Patten, in *Discovery*, London.

## Spread of the Apple

It is said that several varieties of apples are indigenous to England, but those in general use have been brought at various times from continental Europe. Richard Harris, fruit-er to King Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547, planted a great many apple trees and seeds in the orchards of Kent.

# SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

## LAXITY AND THINKING

**Y**OU may sometimes look forward to the accomplishment of a long cherished piece of work with expectations of inordinate pleasure, but at the final moment, when your task is finished, your heart turns sick in dismay.

Everywhere you see glaring defects, lack of harmony, imperfect values, being as a whole a crazy bit of patchwork that humiliates you beyond endurance and rouses within you throbbing breast spirit of resentment.

Yet you, yourself, are to blame. Where hard thought was required you gave light head, and here before you

lies the material evidence damp with tears of disappointment.

Now that you have the unworthy product in hand you realize how flimsy it is, not all comparable with the substantial thing of which you have been so long dreaming.

Not being a philosopher you cannot accept defeat with complacency.

Oh, critics, why have I failed?

The answer is simple. It applies almost to every failure set off against inconstant human endeavor where thought was brushed aside to make room for feverish haste.

When at last you regain your normal mental composure and your eyes are no more blurred with tears, you see that you stubbornly refused to use your own brain.

Impulsive emotions controlled your every act rather than calm productive thinking, which became irksome.

In love or in war, the fight cannot be won except by hard thinking, intelligent and patient maneuvering.

You cannot rush half blind into battle without incurring risks which coolness and proper thinking obviate.

If you will look Truth squarely in the face you will discover that many of our distressing failures are traceable to the common laxity of thinking.

Every bungling act if hunted down to its hidden lair will be found afflicted with beggarly thought.

The man or woman who neglects to "think things over" will never get far from the starting point.

It is the industrious, clear, persistent thinker who is changing the face of the world, making it better and blazing the way to a more glorious future.

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# THE CHANGING WORLD

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

**I** GUESS the world is movin' on. But, oh, the things a man 'll miss! A lot of good, old things are gone; You don't see that, you can't have this.

Familiar things have passed away; The world keeps changin' every day; Each day they tell you at the store, "No, they don't make 'em any more."

A lot of joys have taken wings

That now you'll look in vain to find;

They're lost to sight, a lot of things, And very nearly lost to mind.

Now, when you ask the clerk for one, He sort of smiles, your neighbor's son.

And says, "Oh, them are out of date;

Here's something else that's simply great."

The livery barn down by the crick

Is gone, they've built a brick garage. Take even words: a trick's a trick.

But now they call it "camouflage." The cracker barr', the oyster can—

Why, I could name a hundred, man, A hundred things you used to see

That now are just a memory.

But you whose whiskers now are gray,

(The younger generation shave), Don't sit around and scold and say

That all that's old they ought to save.

I guess the world is movin' on;

A lot of good, old things are gone. But why be sad and why be glum?

A lot of good, new things have come!

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## WHO SAID

"Pride and weakness are Siamese twins."

**J**AMES RUSSELL LOWELL, author of the words quoted, is known to the American public and to a great section of the British public as a poet. He is less known as an abolitionist, and yet his work in abolishing the slave trade in this country brought him more prominence during his lifetime than did his poetical work.

Lowell was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. Nineteen years later he was graduated from Harvard college. He early joined the ranks of the abolitionists and his "Biglow Papers" did a great deal to take the subject of slavery out of the academic class and make it a popular matter.

In 1855 he was offered the post of professor of belles-lettres at Harvard, a post filled by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Lowell accepted the office on condition that he might have two years to study abroad. This was granted and after his tour of Europe he returned to this country and assumed the duties of professor.

The North American Review, which numbered many famous literary names among its editors, secured the services of Lowell in 1863. He held that position until 1872 when he resigned from the staff. During the Civil war he resumed his attacks on slavery and published a second series of the "Biglow Papers" in the Atlantic Monthly.

Following his resignation from the staff of the North American Review, Lowell again visited Europe where he was appointed minister to Spain and Great Britain successively. His death occurred in 1891.—Wayne D. McMurray.

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# Among the NOTABLES

WILLIAM I.

**W**ILLIAM FIRST of the Netherlands was another of the rulers who belonged to the ancient order of kings, believers in absolute authority. Like them, he could not see the spirit of democracy which was spreading over the world, and which was his undoing.

His influence was peculiar. He had a wonderful opportunity to weld together the Dutch and the Belgian nations, after two and a half centuries of separation, but he had not the tact that was needed. Had he combined the Netherlands into one strong nation, the story of the German advance through Belgium might have read very differently.

He was born August 24, 1772, at The Hague, compelled, because of the French revolution, to live first in England, then in Berlin; and not until Holland rose in revolt, after 18 years of exile, was he allowed to re-

# SCHOOL DAYS



THE UNFORTUNATES

# THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says the coal that costs the least isn't always the cheapest and one should always inquire for the kind that has the most vitamins in it.

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# Mother's Cook Book

Every idle hand in this world compels some other hand to do its work. The need of the hour is not more legislation. It is more religion.—Rodger Babson.

## SOMETHING TO EAT

**O**NIONS should be served at least once a week in every family, and oftener will be better.

### Onions With Nuts.

Cook the desired amount of onions as usual, drain and cut up with a knife, add well-buttered crumbs, salt, pepper, and a cupful of rich milk. Sprinkle the top of the dish with buttered crumbs, add a half cupful of chopped walnuts and bake until the buttered crumbs are brown.

### Turkish Delight.

Soak five tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water for ten minutes. Mix one-third of a cupful of orange juice with three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a teaspoonful of grated orange rind. Bring two cupfuls of sugar and one-half cupful of hot water to a boil, add the softened gelatin and allow to boil

twenty minutes. Remove from the heat, add fruit juice and rind. Strain in a shallow pan which has been wet with cold water. Then cool, turn out on a board, dredge with powdered sugar and cut into cubes. Roll in powdered sugar.

### Graham Breakfast Muffins.

Take one well-beaten egg, add one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, the same of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cupful of graham flour. Beat well, then add three tablespoonfuls of melted fat and pour into hot, well-greased gem pans. This makes six large muffins.

### Lemon Wafers.

Cream one cupful of fat and add one cupful of sugar. Add three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Add flour enough to make a dough to handle. Roll very thin and cut into rounds or fancy shapes. Bake until delicately browned.

### Sponge Cakes.

Beat three egg yolks until light, and add one cupful of sugar. Add three

tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, one tablespoonful of cold water. Sift one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-eighth teaspoonful of salt, fold in lightly into the mixture. Add three stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into buttered and floured gem pans. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

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If you have two trunks to move, you might as well have six.