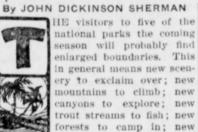
ENLARGING MATIONAL PARKS 19 1 Fall 1 14 ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRAND Glangs Past CANYON Pro 7 Ques SHOSHOT Proto Par YELLOWSTONE States -LEast Entra FOREST SEQUOIA EaglePeak GEN. GRANT NATIONAL TETON FOREST hree Rive

PROPOSED CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LINES

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ountains 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 741,928 visitors: Rocky Mountain in Colorado, 233,912; Mount Rainier in Washington, 173,000; Yellowstone in Wyoming, 154,-282; Grand Canyon in Arizona, 134,-

Rocky Mountain was established a high plateau and its comparatively January 26, 1915. Congress multilated low mountain peaks are therefore not its natural boundaries by running arbi- impressive. The Tetons are imprestrary lines. February 14, 1917, con- sively lofty and scenically magnificent. gress-to secure fire protection service The Grand Teton has been a famous from adjacent residents without cost landmark since the days of the fur to the federal government-passed an trade of a century ago.

act adding 391/2 square miles, of which This suggested separate unit to the about four-fifths was private land. south ends by compromise a bitter war Now it is proposed to cut out in whole which has been waged for several or in part these private lands, which years over the question of the extenlle in the vicinities of Horseshoe Park sion of the south line. The national and Moraine Park and in Tahosa Val- park service wanted to add Jackson Great Britain successively. His death ley at the eastern foot of Longs Peak. Hole and Jackson Lake, as well as The other eliminations are grazing and the Tetons. The live stock men, aided forested areas of comparatively small and abetted by the forest service, scenic beauty, more valuable to the fought the plan. It is in this Jackson forest service than to the national Hole that the Izaak Walton League of America has purchased 1,750 acres and park service. The proposed additions hark back to leased a thousand acres with the pur-

those suggested by the original pro- pose of feeding starving elk driven moters-of whom the writer was one. down from the peak by winter snows. The addition to the south is both The addition to Sequoia National charmingly and majestically scenic park also is a compromise. The projand includes the great Arapaho Gla-cier, the largest in Colorado, and a before congress without success for

RURAL ENTERPRISE



YOU may sometimes look forward to the accomplishment of a long cherished piece of work with expec tations of inordinate pleasure, but at the final moment, when your task is finished, your heart turns sick in dis-

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 your throbbing breast spirit of resentment.

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

WHO SAID "Pride and weakness are Siamese twins."

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

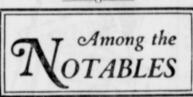
years later he was graduated from Harvard college. He early joined the ranks of the abolitionists and his "Biglow Papers" did a great deal to take the subject of slavery out of the academic class and make it a popular matter.

In 1855 he was offered the post of professor of belles-lettres at Harvard, 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 well received. On his return he was appointed minister to Spain and occurred in 1891 .- Wayne D. McMurray.

(@ by George Matthew Adams.)



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 nor mal 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 bat-

tle 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 trace able to the common laxity of thinking. Every bungling act if hunted down to its hidden lair will be found affiliated 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

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 cherk for one, He sort of smiles, your neighbor's

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'l, 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), on't sit around and scold and say That all that's old they ought to

save. guess the world is movin' on : lot of good, old things are gone,

But why be sad and why be glum? A lot of good, new things have

come! (@ by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



053; Sequoia in California, 46,677.

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 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 309 delegates to Washington. A permanent organization was formed, with officers, executive committee and council-all civillans. The federal government functions through the President's committee of cabinet members.

The conference, among other things. promptly tackled the national parks which includes Thoroughfare Basin sive tracts on the North Rim to be boundary war in which were engaged and Bridger Lake. Proviso is made taken from the Kaibab National forthe 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 .; Mai, W. A. Welch, superintendent of the Interstate Palisades park; Director Stephen T. Mather of the national falo range. 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 proposed changes effective.

number of high peaks. The proposed seven or eight years. The wateraddition at the northwest corner will power interests who wanted privileges take in both the Valley of the Colorado on the western line of the proposed River and the Medicine Bow Moun- addition (in the gap of about 140 tains beyond. The Fall River Road, square miles to the north of the presafter crossing the Continental Divide ent north line) have waged a success at an altitude of 12,792 feet, drops ful fight and the national park service down into the valley and then runs and the forest service have been at along the river to Grand Lake. The loggerheads. However, the new park, Indians called the Medicine Bow if the change is made, will be about Range the "Never-Summer Mountains" seven times its present size of 265 because the peaks are high and much square miles. And at least three reof the time surmounted by massed gions of the addition are magnificently clouds. Both additions are naturally a scenic. Tehipite Valley, its admirers the first fruits of the new National part of Rocky Mountain and will add say, will make Yosemite Valley look greatly to the attractions of this most to its laurels. The Kings River Canyon region and Kern River Canyon are popular of the scenic parks.

Yellowstone, oldest and largest of big and bold and impressive. Kern our national parks, was established in River is the original home of the 1872 with 3,348 square miles and its famous golden trout. On the eastern boundaries have never been changed. line is the crest of Mount Whitney, Three eliminations are proposed: Two 14,501 feet, the highest peak in conti-United States. Diagonally portions of the eastern slope of the nental Absaroka Range and an irregular plece across the addition, from the northof territory lying between the present west corner runs the famous John south boundary and the Snake River. Muir Trail from Yosemite to the crest Three additions are proposed. That of Mount Whitney.

at the northwest corner is the water-Grand Canyon's most important alshed of the Upper Yellowstone River teration is the addition of two exterthat this wilderness shall be kept in- est. This will serve two purposes. It tact as a protection for big game and will give opportunity to the national free from roads and resort develop- park service to extend a road to a grandly scenic point of view. It will ment.

The additions on the east carry the also give protection to a considerable line to the crest of the Absaroka number of the Kaibab deer, whose piti-Range, which is the natural park boun- able plight through overcrowding has dary. It is in this Absaroka region attracted nation-wide attention. The that the wild herd of Yellowstone buf-

The "addition" to the south will have to be administered as a separate adjustments are small and provide that certain streams at the corners unit, as it is cut off from the park by become natural boundaries. The altera ten-mile section of the Teton National forest, administered by the foration in connection with the Nisqually est service. This large addition will River at the southwest corner puts en for each of the five parks > make the give the Yellowstone the kind of scen- tirely within the park an important ery it now lacks. The Yellowstone is road leading to Paradise Valley.

WILLIAM I.

WILLIAM 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 retired years he died-in 1884. years of exile, was he allowed to re-

Mother's Cook Book

pels some other hand to do its The need of the hour is not more It is more religion .- Rodger Babson.

SOMETHING TO EAT

ONIONS 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

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 cup ful of hot water to a boil, add the softened gelatin and allow to boil

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turn. He directed both Holland and

Belgian troops at the battle of Wa-

terloo, then settled down to his polit-

ical duties as king. But the laws

he made were unfair to the Belgians

and here he missed his great oppor-

tunity. Had he sent his son, prince

of Orange, to take care of the in-

terests of his southern subjects,

everything would have been well; for

the young William was popular with

both Flemish and Walloon, But the

king declared for absolute rule, there

was a revolt, and Leopold was elected

king of Belgium, Even the Dutch were

rebelling against him, and, at last in

despair, he abdicated. He married a

Belgian countess to whom he was

much attached and, after four quiet,

(C) by George Matthew Adams.)

HE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

THE UNFORTUNATES



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

(@ by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, onehalf 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 (@, 1926, Western Newspaper

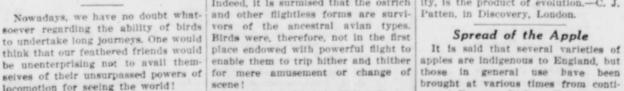
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If you have two trunks to move

Bird Migration

soever regarding the ability of birds think that our feathered friends would be unenterprising not to avail themlocomotion for seeing the world!

But scientifically we must interpret



Migration is far from being the en- nental Europe. Richard Harris, fruitthe great principles of bird migration viable gift of nature oft sung by the erer to King Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547. otherwise. There is reason to believe poets. It is fraught with grave dan- planted a great many apple trees and that birds, as they arose from their gers, betimes the scene of tragedy seeds in the orchards of Kent.

reptilianlike ancestry, were for the | with a heavy casualty list. Migration, most part limited in their wing power. like every other great biological activ-Indeed, it is surmised that the ostrich ity, is the product of evolution .--- C. J.

Spread of the Apple

small additions to the south line are

In the case of Mount Rainler the

made to facilitate road development.

It is said that several varieties of brought at various times from conti-

buttered crumbs are brown.

Every idle hand in this world com- | twenty minutes. Remove from the work. 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 muf-

fins. Lemon Wafers. Cream one cupful of fat and add one

upful of sugar. Add three welleaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Add flour enough to nake 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 you might as well have six.

Turkish Delight.