

CRATER LAKE A MYSTERY

Attractive Surroundings Mirrored in the Deep Blue Waters With Striking Realism

The following article from the Chicago Evening Post is an interesting write-up of Crater lake, and goes to show how much attention our blessed country is attracting in the world at large:

Glen Andrews is the correspondent who furnished this article to the Post and his description of the great natural wonder is one that will be enjoyed by all who read it

Picture yourself on the ridge of a glorious western mountain range. Above, around and beneath you spreads a panorama of matchless beauty and grandeur. All the world is below, seemingly enveloped in everlasting calm and peace.

Suddenly there springs into view a broken, jagged, imposing rim of solid rock. As suddenly as it comes into view it apparently disappears and you are gazing into a fearsome chasm that yawns beneath you a full 1,000 feet, dropping away so abruptly that you involuntarily spring back in fear of tumbling into its awful depths.

Presently this fear is overcome and you look again into the chasm, there to behold new beauties of nature undreamed of, forming a picture which will never fade while memory lasts.

At the bottom of the 1,000 feet of sheer, rugged, painted basalt rocks are the waters of a magic lake. Mirrored in its blue depths is a new world—no, not a new world, but the very twin of this one, reproduced with startling clearness. Such, in brief, is Crater lake, hidden in a saddle of the Cascade range in Southern Oregon.

In the years to come this lake will be one of the greatest and most talked about wonders of the world, and people will come in large numbers to enjoy its majestic wonder. For the present it is a silent, unclaimed and little known wilderness, far away from evidences of civilization, a romantic region in which the lover of nature may lose self and revel in emotions which come only from conditions of untouched grandeur and beauty.

Within a short time this freak of nature, beautiful and awe-inspiring, may become easily accessible to all who may wish to enjoy its charms, for the progress and development that are conquering the barren spaces of the great West are rapidly coming this way.

In another year the Southern Pacific railway system will have penetrated the mountains and the plains hereabouts, to within ten miles of this lake. Even now the railroad has reached Klamath Falls, which fact makes the trip to Crater lake much easier than it has been heretofore.

Edward H. Harriman, entranced by the beauties of this region, has established a small home on Pelican bay, within a few miles of the rim of the lake, and if his prediction comes

true the forest reservation which was established because of the beauties of Crater lake and the region immediately surrounding it is destined to become one of the greatest playgrounds of the nation.

Having seen everything worth seeing in this and other countries, Mr. Harriman was completely carried away by Crater lake. On the occasion of his first visit to the lake someone said that there was nothing in the whole world like it. "That is not the way to put it," Mr. Harriman replied. "You should say there is nothing in the world equal to it."

But comparisons do not add to scenic beauty. California has her Yosemite and big trees, and there are no others like them. Wyoming has her Yellowstone Park, and it is supreme. Arizona has its Grand Canyon, and it stands alone in its class. Oregon has its Crater lake, and, as Mr. Harriman says, there is nothing anywhere equal to it.

Surveys for Automobile Roads.

This great scenic wonder is being made accessible to all who may desire to visit it. Surveys are in progress over several points from which it is proposed to run automobile roads that will reach the very rim of the lake. At one end of the lake there will soon be erected a tavern which will command not only a view of the lake, but a panorama of mountain, plain, lake and sky which has no superior.

It is impossible to stand on the rim of Crater lake and gaze into its blue depths, 1,000 feet below, without feeling the most powerful emotions, which continue when one has descended to the level of the water, and floating in a boat on its bosom of intense blue, gaze upward and then downward on a constantly changing panorama of beauty.

This fragment of a once mighty mountain is the only sign left of that tumult in nature ages ago, when the internal and volcanic fires of this western coast range, as far north as Hood and Ranier, were blazing and throwing forth their stone and molten lava.

Origin is Matter of Conjecture.

The method by which nature created the lake is a matter of conjecture. Scientists say that at one time this was a mountain higher and even grander than Shasta, possibly the highest between Alaska and Old Mexico. That it was a volcano there can be no dispute.

There are scientists who believe that there occurred a mighty explosion which tore away the top of this great mountain to a depth of fully 7,000 feet and blew into the air seventeen cubic miles of earth and rock, the material dropping far away from the mouth of the crater. They point to rocks more than 100 miles distant from the crater, which, they claim, were deposited there presumably by the greatest explosion of all times.

There are other scientists who insist that the molten lava burst forth from the side of the mountain, more

than a mile below its summit, and so weakened it that the cone fell into the yawning crater and was completely swallowed, leaving the jagged rim 7,000 feet above the sea level.

In whatever manner the crater may have been created, no one can account for the presence of the lake, which is so deeply and gloriously blue that there is no other coloring in earth, in sky or in water which can compare with it. Its phenomenal coloring is attributed to its great depth. So far as has been ascertained there is no inlet nor outlet to the lake.

Despite this fact, its waters are ever sweet and pure and clear, and apparently are unaffected by the spring floods from the mountain peaks or the droughts of the long summer months. Never changing, the lake forms a gigantic mirror wherein are faithfully noted every change of zephyr, of mountain wind, of cloud and of atmosphere.

The lake was discovered in 1853 by John A. Hillman and a party of prospectors. Because of its ultramarine blue waters it was then named Deep Blue lake. It has since been known as Lake Mystery, Lake Majesty, Hole in the Ground, and finally Crater lake, which most naturally describes it.

Christened by Mountain Climbers.

Until recently the huge remains of the mountain containing Crater lake had no name. During the summer of 1896 the Mazamas, a mountaineering club of Oregon, visited Crater lake and christened the mountain Mount Mazama. Almost nothing was known of the lake and its surroundings, however, until 1895, when W. G. Steele, a mountaineer of Oregon, started a movement to have this region created a national park.

In January, 1896, President Cleveland signed a proclamation withdrawing ten townships from the market, but on account of strong opposition the bill was not passed, and the project lay dormant for many years.

Mr. Steele practically gave his entire time and energy to the project, and during the sessions of congress which were held in 1901 and 1902 he succeeded in arousing the whole population of the State of Oregon, and thus secured the passage of the bill creating the Crater Lake National park.

President Roosevelt presented Mr. Steele with the fountain pen which he used to sign the bill. Recently Mr. Steele has been placed in charge of the reservation, and is devoting his entire time to exploiting it and making it accessible to tourists.

Indian Legends Are Interesting.

The Indian legends regarding Crater lake, should they ever be completely written, would make an interesting story book. Until recently very few Indians have gazed into the depth of the lake.

They have ever been awe-stricken in its presence, and they believe it to be the dwelling place of the great

spirit and to be inhabited by monsters called "haos."

They believe that whoever gazes on the lake will die and be dragged into its depths, there to feed the great monster or dragon which dwells therein. This belief was enhanced by the sudden death of an army officer who fell dead while gazing for the first time upon the lake.

It is possible that the Indian belief regarding the monster they believe inhabits the lake is due to a peculiar phenomenon caused by air currents. Not infrequently when looking from the rim on the waters of the lake there comes into view, seemingly, a monstrous dragon, which apparently lies close to the surface of the water, and whose head and body gently oscillate from side to side.

So startlingly lifelike is this illusion that many white men who have seen it have insisted strenuously that it was in reality the dragon.

Air Currents Cause Apparition.

Careful investigation has shown that the illusion is due to the air currents which ruffle the surface of the lake irregularly, thereby producing an apparition which takes the form of a dragon.

Crater lake is slightly elliptical in shape, and 5 1/2 miles in diameter at its widest point. Near the shore on the western side is a huge cinder cone, remarkably symmetrical in form and rising 845 feet above the lake. It is known as Wizard island, and it has a crater of its own which is fully 100 feet deep, and contains snow during the greater part of the year.

At present the most pleasing method of reaching Crater lake is by railroad to Klamath Falls. From this point there is a journey by boat consuming the greater part of the day on Upper Klamath lake. This lake is one of the most beautiful in the West.

Leaving the lake near the Klamath Indian reservation, there is a stage ride of twelve miles through beautiful forests to Fort Klamath. From Fort Klamath the distance is twenty-two miles, the road leading through one of the most picturesque valleys of the West, fraught with interesting history of early Modoc Indian wars, and then into the Crater Lake National park.

For a large part of the distance the road winds along the brink of Anna creek canyon and through forest of primeval beauty.

CRANCE-HEMLINE.

Miss Essie O. Crance and Archie Hemline were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Crissler Thursday night, Mrs. Hemline is the daughter of Mr. Crance, formerly engaged in the general merchandise business in this city. Mr. Hemline is one of the promising young men of the city. He is filled with the energy and push that make progressive business men, and his future is certainly very promising. He is at present employed in the Goodrich Cash Store. Mr. and Mrs. Hemline will make their residence in this city.

S. O. JOHNSON SAYS "BOOST"

Finds the Stories of Railroad Construction Unexaggerated—Ready to Work for This City.

S. O. Johnson, president of the Hot Springs company, has returned from a trip to Prineville, where he went for the purpose of seeing for himself what was really being done in railroad circles. In speaking of what he learned Mr. Johnson stated:

"I have been greatly interested in the railroad news that has been appearing in the Herald, and I was anxious to see whether all of the information furnished by the Herald and secured from other sources was really unexaggerated. I am satisfied that nothing has been overdrawn. In the north everything is lively and the construction work of the Southern Pacific and Oregon Trunk is being pushed with all possible vigor. The result of this activity is going to make a great change in the map of this state, and not many years will elapse before the barren wastes of interior Oregon will be dotted with thriving towns and prosperous farmers.

"This great development will surely affect the future of Klamath Falls, and if this city will grasp its opportunity and fight for its rights it will mean that a city greater than anything conceived by the most sanguine person will spring up and be mistress of the vast country to the east and north.

"Klamath Falls is a city of destiny. It will grow, but the rapidity of that growth will depend more upon the present residents here than on any one thing. Every man, woman and child should fill up on optimism and become a booster. Money should be raised to advertise the town and county and nothing should be left undone to crush out every knocker that might want to ply his unworthy vocation. There is no room for such here. Its resources are unlimited, and its future the brightest of any place on the Pacific coast. My company stands ready at all times to aid in every way possible to advance the development of Klamath Falls and Klamath county, and it can always be counted on in joining in any move that will win for this section all of the good things to which it is entitled."

THOMAS CALLOWAY

Thomas Calloway, who has been a resident of this city for some time, died suddenly Friday, death being due to paralysis of the heart, superinduced by pneumonia, from which he was recovering. Mr. Calloway returned a few days ago from Dorris, where he had been ill with pneumonia. He was still suffering from the effects of the disease, but felt that he was sufficiently strong to remain out of bed, contrary to the advice of his physician. That morning he arose, stating that he was feeling fine, and was proving it by dancing around the room. The exertion was too much for the weakened condition of his heart and he sank to the floor, dying in about twenty minutes.

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SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

The school board of District No. 1 held a meeting at which the following members were present: J. V. Stiemens, F. Sanderson, P. L. Fountain and Professor Dunbar.

The health officer was instructed to inspect the schools at least once a month, and oftener, if necessary.

An arrangement was also entered into with Messrs. Boller and Shipley of this city to haul the school children from the Upper lake section to the public school. The rate agreed upon for this service is \$72 per month for thirty scholars. A covered bus is to be furnished. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of erecting a school building on the Upper lake and on account of the limited number of pupils there at present is more desirable all around.

Men can be found who are willing to go to Africa as missionaries who are not willing to take care of a cross baby for the tired wife for half an hour.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, August 13, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Beach, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 16th day of March, 1909, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 01703, to purchase the SENW 1/4, NESW 1/4, NWSE 1/4 Section 5, Township 38 South, Range 9 East, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, June 14, 1909, the timber estimated 225 M. board feet at \$1.50 per M. and the land \$24.50; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of October, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

ARTHUR W. ORTON,
S-19 10-21 Register.

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