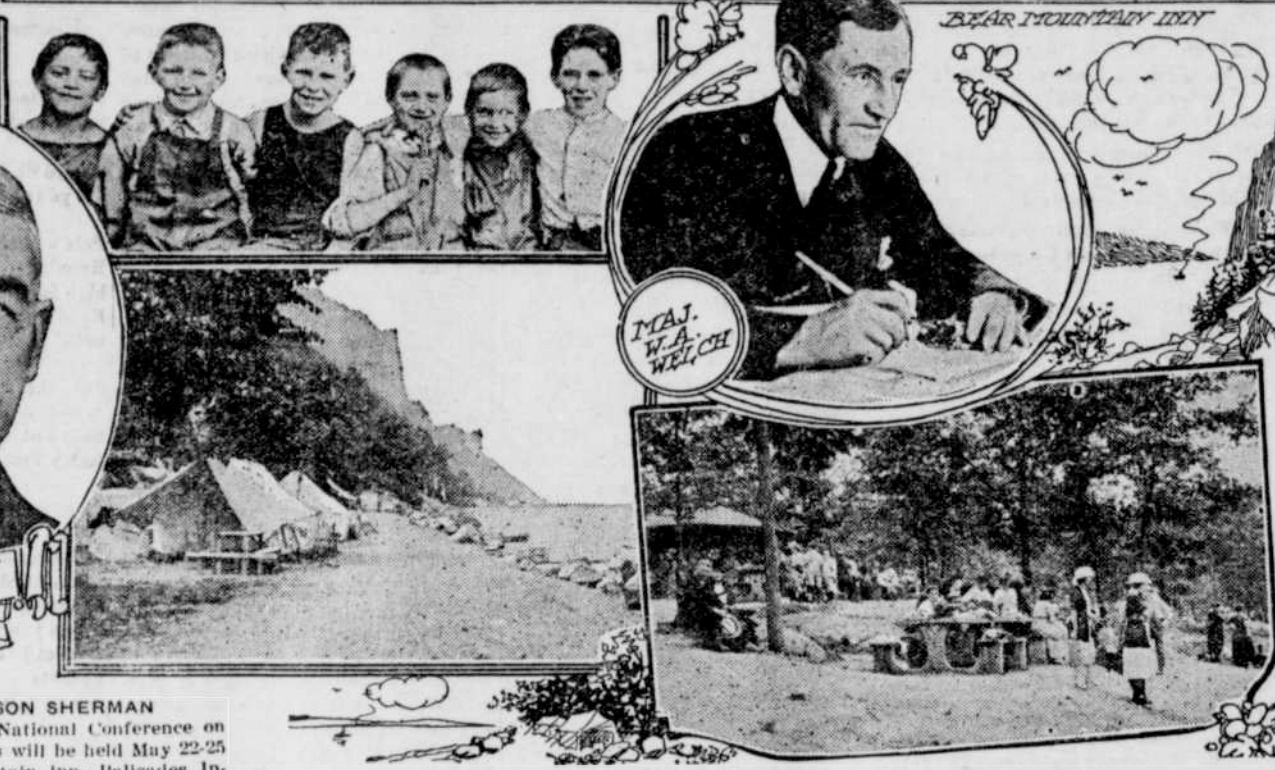
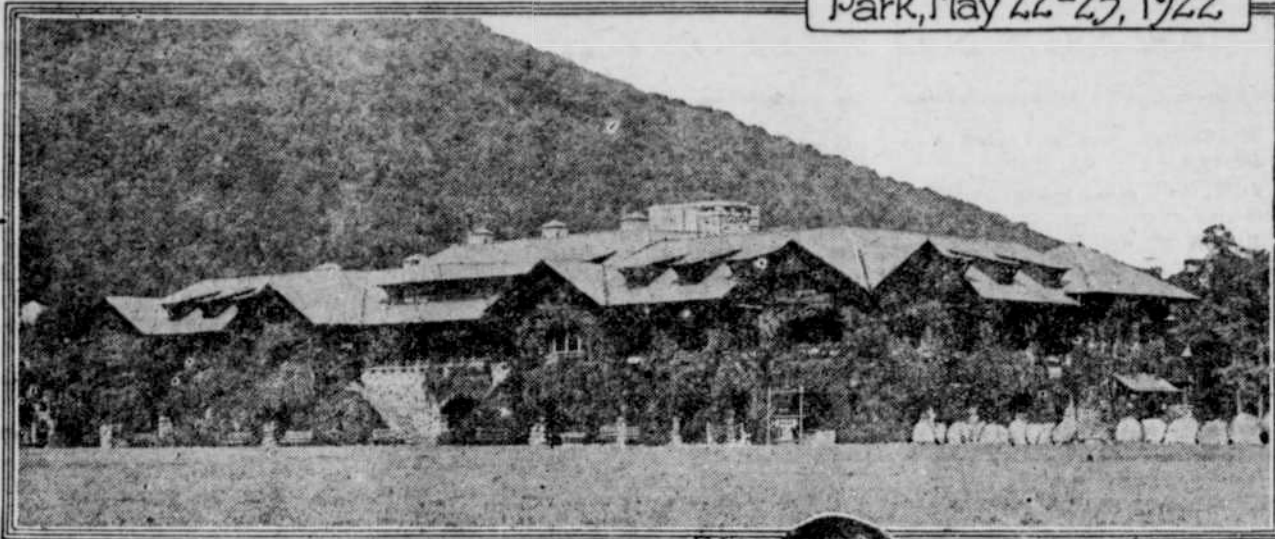


Second National Conference on State Parks

Bear Mountain Inn,
Palisades Interstate
Park, May 22-25, 1922



By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE second National Conference on State Parks will be held May 22-25 at Bear Mountain Inn, Palisades Interstate park, on the west bank of the Hudson river about 45 miles above New York City. The first conference, held January 10-12, 1921, in Des Moines, Ia., appointed John Barton Payne, then secretary of the interior and now chairman of the central committee, American National Red Cross, chairman of a committee on arrangements for a second conference to be held in 1922. The committee membership includes:

Edgar R. Harlan, Des Moines, secretary of the Iowa State Board of Conservation.

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Estes Park, Colo., chairman department of applied education, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Richard Lieber, Indianapolis, State of Indiana Department of Conservation.

J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., president American Civic association.

W. L. Harding, Des Moines, former governor of Iowa.

Maj. W. A. Welch, Haverstraw, N. Y., general manager and chief engineer Palisades Interstate park.

James Grafton Rogers, Denver, Colo., William F. Bade, Berkeley, Calif., president Sierra club, California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life, vice-president American Alpine club, Save the Redwoods league, Alfred Britt, New York.

Chairman Payne's letter of announcement of the time and place of meeting also says:

"A great deal of constructive work has been done in the development of state parks, duly stimulated by the work of the past conference. Considerable legislation has been enacted and new parks created. The convention this year will be particularly illuminating, as it will give the delegates an opportunity of seeing the development in the Palisades Interstate park, which stands in the forefront of state parks. While the first and second days will be taken up with business sessions, the third will be devoted to a trip to West Point and a new state highway around Storm King overlooking the Hudson, while the fourth day will be given over to an inspection of the Bronx parkway and will mean an especially interesting motor trip from the Bear Mountain Inn across the Hudson to Lake Kew and from there down the Bronx River parkway to the New York Zoological gardens in the Bronx.

"I especially urge that all organizations interested in the preservation of our native scenery arrange to have delegates attend the conference.

"Many states have taken the forward step in the development of a state park system, and I firmly believe that this can be extended to include all of the states, so that close co-operation can be carried out between all the states and the slogan of a state park every hundred miles from Maine to California will become an actual fact in the very near future."

The first conference was held in Des Moines because Iowa has a state park law that comes pretty near being a model. The state board of conservation has power to select and acquire parks and make them accessible and has funds to work with. It is non-partisan and membership is an honor. The state has already acquired eleven parks and is steadily adding acceptable areas.

The second conference is held in Palisades Interstate park because it is the finest object lesson in the world of efficient state park management on a large scale and of the benefits to the public of such a recreation place. There is no space here for a detailed description. These points, however, stand out:

The park along the historic Hudson had its beginning in a movement to save the Palisades from the quarrymen. Largely through the persistence of the federated club women of New York and New Jersey the legislatures of these

two states created Palisades Interstate commissions in 1900 and Governors Theodore Roosevelt and Foster M. Voorhees each appointed five commissioners. The commissioners are unpaid and non-partisan. Politics have been kept out of the park. The development work has all been done by the commission's own force and all park activities are conducted by this force. The commission expects each separate activity to be self-supporting.

The funds appropriated and contributed to date are thus summarized: By New York, in cash, \$5,793,525, in lands, \$170,000; by New Jersey, in cash, \$727,983; by private contributors, in cash, \$4,735,144; in lands, \$1,692,765; total, \$13,119,420. The park now contains 1,000 acres in New Jersey, extending for 12 miles along the Hudson (the Palisades); 550 acres in the Blauvelt tract west of Nyack; 780 acres in the Hook mountain-Rockland lake section, and 33,708 acres in the Bear mountain-Harriman section. Mrs. E. H. Harriman made one gift of 10,000 acres and \$1,000,000.

Over one million people visited the Bear mountain-Harriman section last summer; every summer 50,000 poor children spend an average of ten days in the camps. Every possible facility for every sort of recreation is provided. There are even medical service, religious exercises and cooked-food distribution. As to the people who used the 12-mile strip under the Palisades, their number can only be guessed at.

The Des Moines conference was attended by 140 delegates from 50 organizations in 25 states. The coming conference will be larger. This park question is of interest to a great variety of organizations. Here are a few samples: Save the Redwoods League of California; General Federation of Women's Clubs; American Society of Landscape Architects; Wild Flower Preservation Society of America; American Bison society; American Alpine club; American Committee on Preservation of Natural Conditions; American Civic association; National Park-to-Park Highway association; National Park Service.

The scope of this second conference is perhaps best suggested by the report of the committee on resolutions, Dr. Henry C. Cowles, University of Chicago, chairman, which was adopted at the first conference. This report includes the following:

"The National Conference on State Parks, assembled in Des Moines, January 10-12, 1921, upon the call of the governor of Iowa, and at the suggestion of the secretary of the interior, and in co-operation with the national park service, declares its belief:

"That the public parks, local, county, state and national are necessary for the best development of patriotism, of efficient manhood and womanhood, and of business and civic life in the United States.

"That such parks should include not only ample and organized provision for recreation, but also for the preservation in their natural state of liberal areas embracing the varied types of prairie, forest, lake, river and mountain scenery of America, as well as the natural wonders that distinguish our country.

"That it is incumbent upon our governments, local, county, state and national, to continue to acquire sites until eventually there shall be public parks within easy access of all the people of our nation.

"That this conference, recognizing the fundamental value of forest recreation, recommends the establishment of further national, state, county and municipal forests and that the recreational use of such areas be correlated with similar activities in other publicly owned areas."

At the first conference a special committee was appointed to study the park laws of the several states and to confer with the executive committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws with a view to the prepara-

tion and presentation of model drafts. This committee will report to the coming conference. Its membership follows:

Everett L. Millard, Chicago, chairman; president Municipal Art league.

Charles G. Sauer, Indianapolis, Indiana State Department of Conservation.

Judge Asa K. Owens, Phillips, Wis.

Chancey Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. W. Allen, State of Washington.

The attitude of the coming conference on questions of policy is probably pretty accurately indicated by a list of recommendations formulated at the first conference by the Round Table committee. This informal committee was made up of delegates actually engaged in the construction, supervision and development of existing parks. The recommendations include the following:

"It is recommended that any legislation for the establishment of state or municipal parks or forest preserves provide for the development and improvement of such areas in such a manner that they be freed entirely from all political influence.

"That all moneys given, appropriated or accruing to such bodies, including those moneys earned by the utilities and facilities inside the areas, be placed at the disposal of such boards and expended by them without the further formality of legislative appropriation, but accounted for in accordance with the state's or municipality's financial laws.

"That wherever the necessary capital is available, all the utilities be operated directly by the controlling boards, and all construction and maintenance work be done by their forces without contracts or concessions, but if such capital is not available, that these utilities be let as concessions to concessionaires with sufficient capital and ability under proper restrictions and regulations by the board.

"That all buildings in such areas be the property of the board, and that no privately owned structures of any type be permitted except in the case of large forest preserves, where this policy does not interfere with some of the higher type of utilizations.

"That no long-term leases of clubhouses, camps, or other buildings be made, and that a strict limitation be placed on private residences even in large forest reservations, and that these should be permitted only with due regard to future public use."

Inasmuch as the new interest in state and local parks is largely an outgrowth of the discovery by the people of the national parks, the national park service is giving its heartiest co-operation through Director Stephen T. Mather. The connection between national parks and state parks is often close, since it is sometimes difficult to decide the destiny of scenic areas ambitious to national park honors. Mr. Mather is likely to be the opinion of the conference concerning a dozen or so national park propositions which raise the question: Are they not best fitted for state parks? These propositions include:

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky; Petit Jean, Arkansas; Grand Coulee, Washington; Bryce Canyon, Utah; Mississippi valley, Iowa and Wisconsin; Okefenokee swamp, Georgia; Yakima, Washington; Blue Ridge, Georgia; Sand Dunes, Indiana; Roosevelt Bad Lands, South Dakota.

Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, in whose charge are the national parks, of course heartily endorses the coming conference. He says, in referring in his 1921 annual report to the Des Moines conference and the increased activities in the state park movement:

"It is hoped this will in time result in a state park being available every hundred miles or so along the chief traffic arteries to the national parks which will contribute much to the pleasure of out-of-door camping."



This is your corner. Make use of it for your information on questions that are puzzling you. It will be my pleasure and privilege to answer carefully and promptly all questions submitted to me. If a more detailed answer than can be given in these columns is desired, send a stamped envelope and it will be given prompt attention. All communications will always be held in absolute confidence.

All letters should be addressed very plainly in pen and ink to Helen Brooks, Box 1545, Salt Lake City.

Helen Brooks

Dear Miss Brooks:

I am going to take advantage of your little corner "Just Between You and Me." I am very anxious to know what to do for pimples and how to remove freckles.

Hoping that you can help me out, I am,

E. H. Malad, Idaho.

There are so many causes for pimples that it is difficult to give you a preparation or plan that you could feel sure would eliminate them. You might try the Acne cream and if this does not remove them the condition of your blood will doubtless have to be considered. When the pimples are removed apply one of the following freckle preparations: Othine Lotion or Stillman's Freckle Cream are both good ones.

Dear Miss Brooks:

I know that you will be able to help me settle this question, as I am not quite sure just what I should do, but will abide by your decision.

About seven months ago I met a young man who was a stranger in our city and as he seemed rather lonesome, he used to call an awful lot at our home, and we always tried to cheer him up and see that he had a good time by inviting him to parties and getting him interested in our church activities. We always seemed to have a good time and enjoy each other's company. Some time ago we went to a party near our home, and while walking home, overlook a girl friend who lived nearby. We all walked together and became so interested in our conversation we passed our street and were just as near my friend's house as ours. This young man said it didn't make any difference which one he took home first, and the other girl didn't say anything so rather than stand there awkwardly I said for them to take me home which they did. Now was it proper for him to do this, even though I did say they should?

He made a date with her that night saying I would not know it. And so it has been going on ever since. Every girl I introduce him to he makes a date with her and we girls compare notes and find he makes a date lots of times with one of us after he has tried to make one with one of the others.

What I want to know is: Would you go out with him when perhaps he wouldn't call you up for a week and then call, and then everyone that you introduce him to make a date with them? Of course he always treats me lovely and I usually have a good time.

Of course I don't care in the least who he takes out because I have no claim upon him.

FRIEND OF A HE VAMP,
Albion, Ida.

Well, well, here we have a regular romance, everything. Girls have you ever had an experience like this with a real he vamp? Now I think this would be a very interesting situation.

Yes, surely I would go out with him so long as he treats you nicely and you enjoy his company. Perhaps you also have other engagements when he calls you, so you do not have to be waiting for him to call. So long as you are just good friends I think he will doubtless be better pals than ever later on, don't you think? No, little friend, I really do not think it was exactly proper for him to take your girl friend home first, but she was also at fault. Just try to enjoy the situation and be jolly and happy when with him and see if it doesn't turn out all right for you. I hope I have been able to help you a wee bit.

Dear Miss Brooks:

Here I am again. I am going to be a constant member of your corner. I was born August 10, 1904. Will you tell me what day of the week that date came on?

PINKIE, Murray, Utah.

I am so glad you are to become a permanent member of my family. You will always be welcome, be sure of that. Well, Pinkie, I find you first opened those dear little eyes of yours on Wednesday.

Dear Miss Brooks:

Was Lina Cavaliera ever in the movies, and if so would you tell what the pictures were?

F. J. Richfield.

Yes, she was with Paramount in "The Temptress" and "The Two Brides."

Dear Miss Brooks:

You answer so many different kinds of questions I wonder if you could advise me as to some varieties of flowers which will grow and bloom on the north side of a house.

FLOWER, Downey, Idaho.

There are a great number of flowers which will bloom on the north side, but will not flower as profusely as if in a more sunny location. For quick and continuous flowering effect, pansies are about the best, although you will get good results from candy tuft, larkspur, clarkia and godetia.

Dear Helen Brooks:

Would you please give me the names of those who played the leading roles in "Forbidden Fruit?"

H. S. Midvale, Idaho.

I find that Agnes Ayres was the leading lady, Forrest Stanley playing opposite her.

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THE
By
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"NO! NO! HENRY!"

SYNOPSIS—Wealthy and placed in the Chicago business world, Benjamin Corvet is so thing of a recluse and a mys to his associates. After a m interview with his partner, H Spearman, Corvet seeks Const Sherill, daughter of his o business partner, Lawrence S rail, and secures from her a p use not to marry Spearman un returns. He then disappears. S rail learns Corvet has written t certain Alan Conrad, in Blue R ida, Kansas, and exhibiting s agitation over the matter. A arrives in Chicago. From a st ment of Sherill it seems p rable Conrad is Corvet's illegitim son. Corvet has deeded his lo and its contents to Alan, who t possession. That night Alan c covers a man ransacking Corv apartments. The intruder th Alan a ghost and raves of the " waika." Next day Alan learns fr Sherill that Corvet has deeded entire property to him. Introdu to Spearman, Alan is astonished the discovery that he is the m whom he had fought in his ho the night before. Spearman lau at and defies him. Spearman p sons Constance's mind again Alan. Somebody tries to kill A in the night. Corvet's Indian s ant, Wassaquam, tells Alan he l leaves his employer is dead. I also tells him the legend of the i dian drum, which according to c superstition beats once for eve life lost on the Great Lakes. Tw ty years before, the great freigh Miwaka had gone down wi twenty-five on board, but the Dru had sounded for only twenty-f leaving the inference that one p son had been saved. Luke, w has long been blackmailing Corv, appears, talks mysteriously a dies. Alan goes to the Land of t Drum.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

—10—

It was in January, 1896, Const remembered, that Alan Conrad been brought to the people in Kan he then was "about three years." If this wedding ring was his moth the date would be about right; it a date probably something more t a year before Alan was born, (stance put down the ring and pl up the watch. It was like Uncle luy's watch—or like one of his wa He had several, she knew, preser to him at various times—watches most always were the testimon given to seamen for acts of sacri and bravery. The spring which created the cover would not work, Constance forced the cover open.

There, inside the cover as she l thought it would be, was engra writing. Sand had seeped into case; the inscription was obliterate in part.

"For his courage and skill

seam . . . master of . . . which brought to the rescue of the pass gers and crew of the steamer Win bago foundering . . . Point, L Erie, Nov. 28, 1890, this watch donated by the Buffalo Merchants' change."

Uncle Benny's name, evidently, h been engraved upon the outside. C stance could not particularly reme ber the rescue of the people of t Winnebago; 1890 was years before s was born, and Uncle Benny did t tell her that sort of thing about h self.

Constance left the watch open ar shivering a little, she gently lai down upon her bed. The pocketkn had no distinguishing mark of a sort. The coins were abraded and p



Constance Choked, and Her Eyes Filled With Tears.

ted disks—a silver dollar, a half dolla and three quarters, not so much abraded, three nickels, and two pennies.

Constance choked, and her eyes filled with tears. These things—plainly they were the things found in Uncle Benny's pockets—corroborated only too fully what Wassaquam believed and what her father had been coming to believe—that Uncle Benny was dead. The muffler and the scrap of