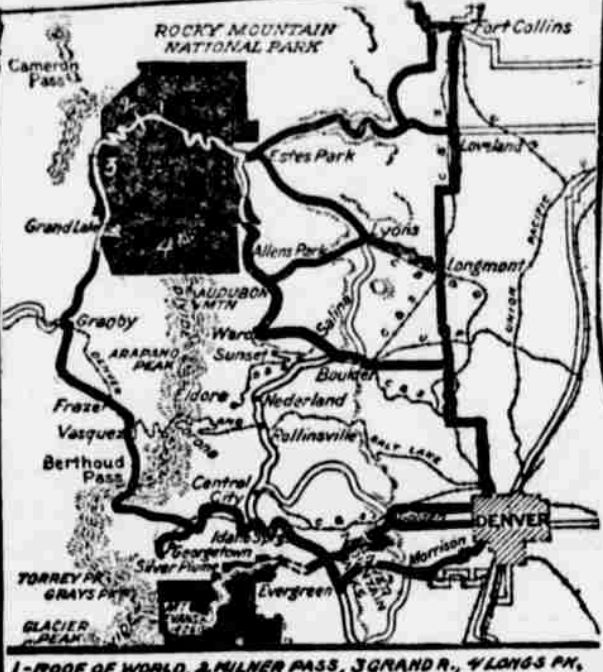
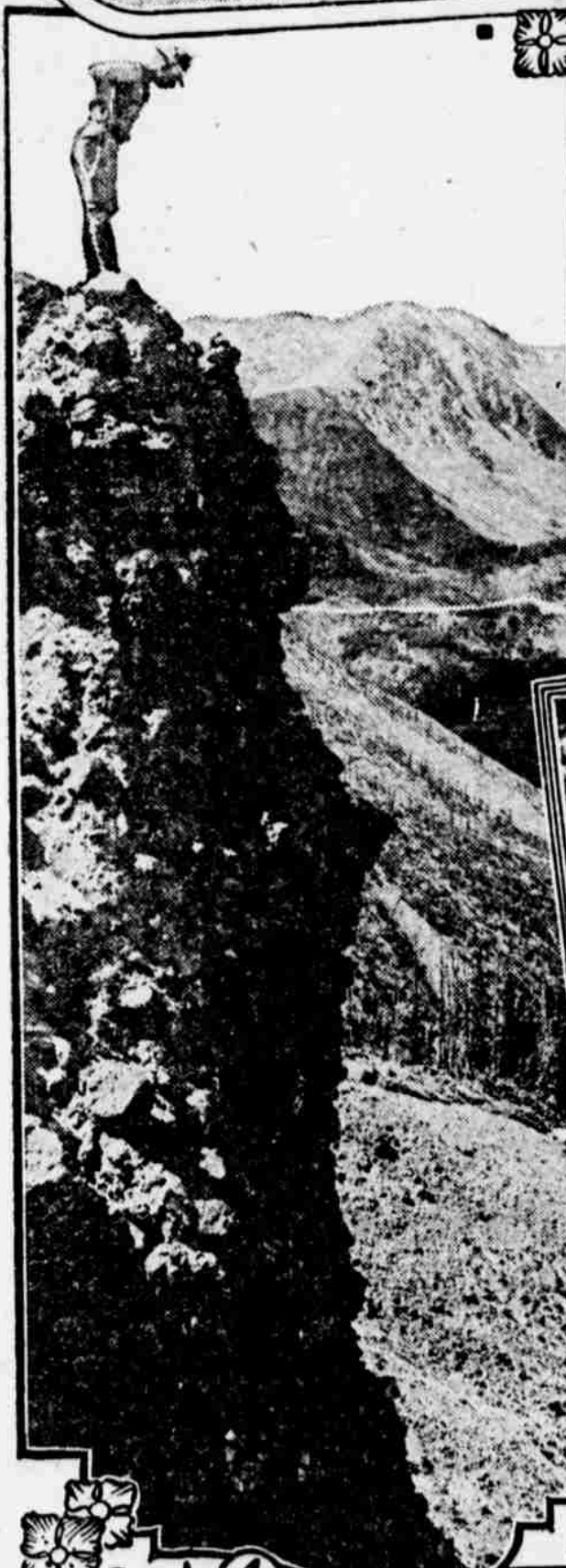
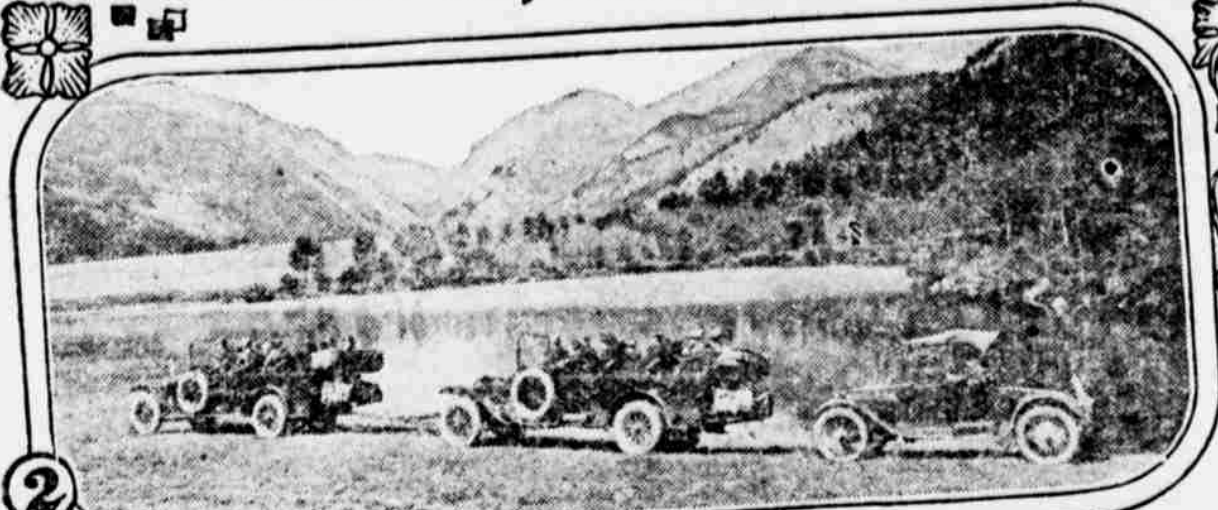


MOTORING on the ROOF of the WORLD

Fall River Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, 11,797 Feet Up in the Air



1-ROOF OF WORLD, 2-MILNER PASS, 3-GRAND R., 4-LONGS PK.

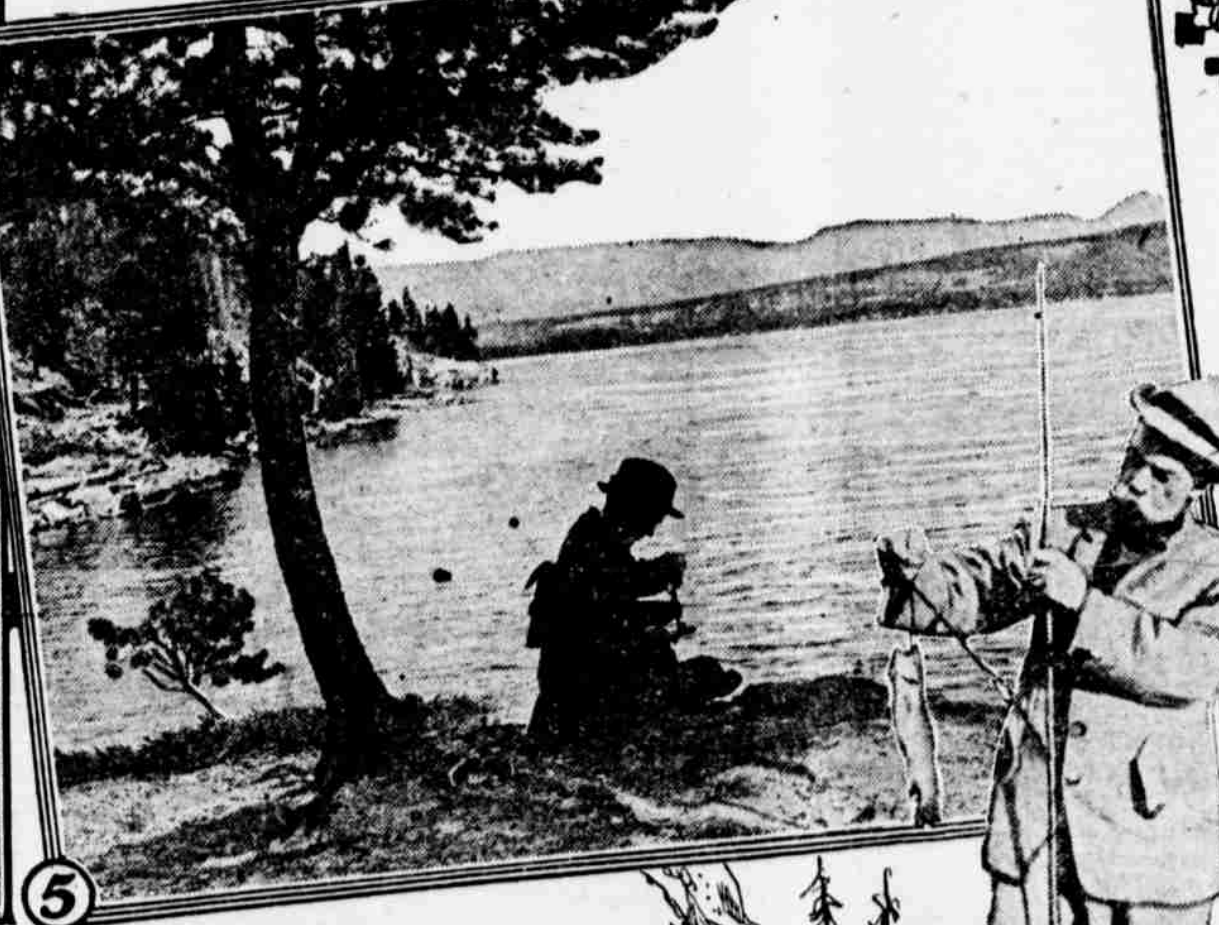


Photo by Mile High Photo Co., Denver Tourist Bureau

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

MOTORING on the Roof of the World—that is what the visitors to the Rocky Mountain National park are doing this summer. For the famous Fall River road over the Continental Divide is open at last. This wonder-road climbs up 11,797 feet into the turquoise blue of the Colorado sky and for several miles runs high above timberline—and sometimes far above the clouds.

The completion of this automobile highway through Rocky Mountain is of national interest and importance. Since the most popular of all the national parks (1920 attendance: 240,000 visitors; 50,562 private automobiles) was established in 1915 it has been visited by 761,141 people and 145,842 private automobiles from every hook and cranny of the United States. Hitherto only the able-bodied have been privileged to cross through the park—on foot or horseback. Now anyone who can stand the altitude can make the trip by car in comfort.

The opening of this road has therefore been awaited with impatience by the army of national park tourists (1,058,455 in 1920).

The Fall River road is three roads in one: It establishes connection between Estes park and Grand lake, the east and west entrances to Rocky Mountain. It completes a scenic automobile high-

way circuit of approximately 236 miles which begins at Denver. It puts the east and west slopes of northern Colorado in touch.

This automobile highway circuit out of Denver is sensationally scenic. Its varying elevations suggest its scenic possibilities: Denver, 5,000 feet; Estes park, 7,500; Roof of the World, 11,797; Milner pass, 10,700; Grand river, 9,040; Grand lake, 8,375; Granby, 8,013; Berthoud pass, 11,330. Thus the motorist circles from the irrigated plains through the foothills to the wilderness cloudlands where grow the Alpine flowers beside the overlasting snow and back to the plains, crossing the Continental Divide twice and enjoying the peaks, lakes, streams and forests of both slopes. Globe-trotters declare that this Denver circle route is a world-beater. Some day Mount Evans (14,260), with its magnificent scenic environment, will be added to the Rocky Mountain National park and an automobile road built to its summit.

The Fall River road is the crowning touch of this scenic circle. Its route is shown in white across the black of Rocky Mountain. The numerals mark: 1, Roof of the World; 2, Milner Pass; 3, Grand river; 4, Longs peak (14,255). The photographs reproduced give hints of the scenic glories.

No. 2 shows cars skirting Sheep Lake in Horse-shoe park, about seven miles from Estes park and near the beginning of the climb up Fall River canyon, the lowest notch in the skyline.

No. 3 is taken from one of the six or more hair-pina turns that enable cars to climb up Fall River canyon to the Roof of the World on a reasonable grade. The view is back (south) toward Estes park, from an elevation of 9,500 feet.



No. 1 is the Roof of the World, about 18 miles from Estes park. Here for nearly three miles the road runs almost level at an elevation of more than two miles over a carpet of Alpine flowers. Here is a panoramic view of a hundred miles.

No. 4 shows a visitor looking down into the "crater" of Specimen mountain (12,482). The Fall River road, visible in the background, now drops past the Poudre lakes and through Milner pass (the Continental Divide) to Grand river, five miles away and 28 miles from Estes park. Here the road turns abruptly to the south and runs for 12 miles along the Grand river to Grand lake.

No. 5 shows a glimpse of Grand lake, big and blue and deep, surrounded by mountains, with its hotels and summer homes and its yacht club, 40 miles by the Fall River road from Estes park.

No. 6 means trout—in Fall river, in Grand river, in Grand lake and nearly everywhere along the road.

As the visitor speeds along he makes his own motion-pictures—ever-changing combinations of scenic beauty.

THEY CALLED HIM "WARRY."

Appalling Irreverence That Shocked Dignified Butler on Duty at the White House.

One of the most imposing butlers now in captivity south of Boston or New York butties at the White House. He has been on the job for a long time, and nobody of his race in the world could wear his uniform of blue and gold with more distinction or hauteur. He would take a fat part, to speak in stage parlance, against any kind of emperor, and a whole flock of princes would be pte for him in any competition for the limelight. He is over six feet tall, and dignity is his middle name. Life, at least while he is on duty, is a terrible serious affair for him, and the smile he gives those he knows is not one that means anything more than welcome.

The wives of two senators called at the White House not long since. As they left, after leaving their cards, as is the custom at times, one of them turned and thought she saw the President himself behind the curtain of a near-by window. She had known President Harding when he was in the senate and didn't believe very much in dignity and the putting on of dog and such things.

"Why," she said, "there's Warry now." The butler overheard. He gasped. The senator's wife turned to him.

"Isn't that Warry there?" she asked. The butler almost dropped to the flagstones of the portico.

"Yes, mem; no mem," he said rapidly. "I think it was not the President."

"Well, I think it was," insisted the senator's wife, "and when you see Warry you just tell him we caught him that time."

Do you suppose that butler delivered the message?

Read Secrets of Parchment.

Much of the lore of ancient palimpsests—parchment manuscripts from which the original writing has been erased and written over at a later date—is about to be laid bare by the mysterious power of the ultra-violet light produced by the mercury-vapor lamps. Previous to 1914 the discoverer of a new method of using the rays, a Benedictine monk of the Bavarian order, had made such progress that many of the ancient parchments in the Benedictine abbey of Wessobrunn had been made to disclose their secrets.

In principle the new method is quite simple, being based upon the peculiarity, possessed by many organic substances, of fluorescing—glowing with a pale cyan-colored light—when brought under the influence of the invisible ultra-violet rays. The old parchments possess this property to a remarkable degree, while the ink of the older writings upon them, containing ingredients insensible to the action of the rays, remains dark and forms a contrast of sufficient intensity to register clearly on a photographic plate. Old paintings, overlaid with new ones on the original canvas, have also been discovered by this method.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Society Plays Craps.

Craps no longer can be referred to exclusively as "African golf." It is just at the moment the amusement par excellence of debutante New York—that is, at such times as there are no men about to make dancing eliminate the fascination of the little ivory cubes. Nearly every jewelry store and novelty shop in town is displaying sets of these cubes in silver and gold cases, fit for a place in any mesh bag carried on the Avenue. And it has been suggested by some flippant soul that with the present length of skirts worn by the girls in question artistically embroidered knee pads will have to come next. For no real crap player of the days when it was confined to quiet alley corners would be without his pads to protect his knees while he knelt on the hard stones to "shoot."—Pittsburgh Leader.

Sewn Plywood.

In England there has recently appeared a special plywood material for aircraft construction. This material, we are told, must not be confounded with ordinary plywood, for it is something infinitely superior. It is a super-plywood, so claims its manufacturer, which is actually sewn together. The layers are first cemented together with waterproof material and then stitched through in parallel rows about 1 1/4 inches apart. This gives a rigidity and resilience unattainable by any other method. Weight for weight, it is the strongest material yet evolved. The sheets are made to any desired size or shape up to 8 feet wide by 60 feet long, and from one-eighth to five-eighths inch thick, thus eliminating waste in the conversion.—Scientific American.

Big Price for Old Lamp.

An Arab glass lamp of the Fourteenth century, which formed part of the late Morgans S. Williams' collection of arms and armor, was sold at London recently for £2,500. The lamp bears inscriptions from the Koran, while another inscription has been translated as "Power and Might to Our Lord and Sultan, Protector of the World and Religion."

The Momentous Silence.

"You don't talk as much in Washington as you did in your home town." "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "When a man succeeds in getting sent to Washington it is sometimes his best play to convey the impression that he is engaged in intense and silent thoughts."

LAND IN DEMAND

Why Western Canada Can Take Her Pick of Settlers.

Opportunities and Conditions There Appeal to the Most Desirable—Possibilities of Country Proved.

While Canada wants settlers, and is pursuing every legitimate means to secure them, it is realized, as pointed out by Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, that selection is necessary, and in order to keep undesirables out of the country legislation is passed that will doubtless have this effect. As pointed out by the minister, the class of settlers which Canada stands most ready to welcome are those who desire:

Opportunity to acquire good farm land, either free or at a cost within their means.

Opportunity to live in a country under healthful conditions and liberal laws and among an intelligent and friendly people.

Opportunity to live in a country where children receive free public education and where all children are enabled to start in the battle of life with, as nearly as possible, equal advantages.

Opportunity to live in a country where industry applied to the land will produce something more than the bare necessities of life, and will afford within reasonable time comfort and independence.

Opportunity to live in a country where ambition is not handicapped by any creed, birth, or class, but where every citizen has the right to aspire to the highest position in his or her chosen walk in life.

These are the conditions which will appeal to the most desirable people for this or any country, conditions which, to a certain degree, make an automatic selection of the fittest.

Canada possesses farm lands in large areas which may be had free or at a cost within the reach of the settler of limited means. Vast areas are available for settlement within reasonable distances of railways. Land values have in the last quarter of a century received a tremendous impetus, so that any good farm land which can still be secured in its raw state at reasonable prices is an attraction. Such lands today are probably more attractive to the settler than were the free homesteads of the pioneer era. The country has been tried out; its possibilities have been proved; the trails have been blazed; the foundations have been laid. Railroads, telephones and public roads have been provided; market towns dot the prairies and other agricultural districts; schools, churches, and all the marks of modern conditions of life abound. Records which have been taken over a period of years establish the fact that Western Canada's grain production is greater per acre than that of probably any other new country. It is worthy of note that the production of grain per acre in many of the older countries has increased with the intensified farming methods which the very high cost of land made necessary. This condition does not yet obtain to any extent in Canada, and yet the yield compares favorably with some such countries in which the cost of land is very much greater than it is in the farming districts of the Dominion. In most cases present owners of Canadian farm land who are not cultivating it themselves are willing to sell at moderate prices and on terms arranged for the convenience of the purchaser, provided that the purchaser is prepared to go into actual operation and bring the land under cultivation and cause it to produce. That is the kind of settler which Canada wants and to whom it extends open arms.—Advertisement.

Too Often True. "A lot of those chauffeurs seem to think the ordinary pedestrians are beneath them." "Too often they are."

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire. 5c.

With Recipe. "Carnations are all right for Mother's day," observed the street car philosopher, "but when the old man's turn comes it were better to say it with dandelions."—Buffalo Express.

Do you know why it's toasted?

To seal in the delicious Burley flavor

It's toasted.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE