

"Yellowstone, Largest and Most Far Famed"



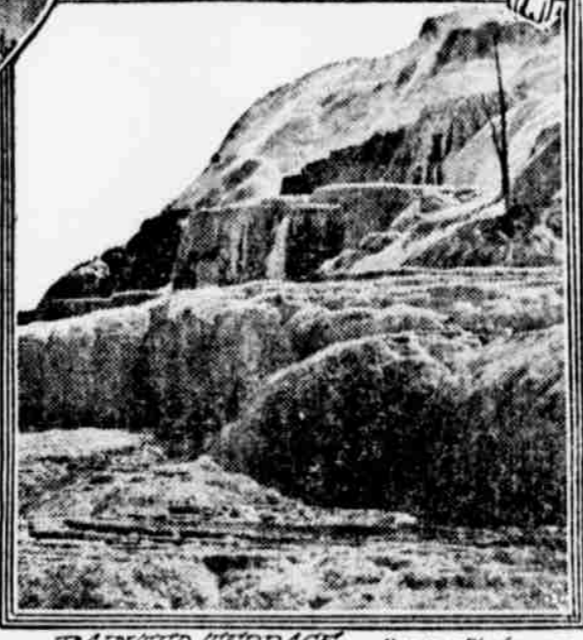
THE HARDINGS IN YELLOWSTONE



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER



JACKSON LAKE AND HOT SPRINGS



PAINTED TERRACE

1923 Opening Evokes Administration Policy of Complete Conservation for Our National Parks

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE national parks lost a good friend when Warren G. Harding died. His appreciation and approval of the national park movement were signally shown at the 1923 opening of Yellowstone for its fifty-first year by an official declaration of administration policy worthy of its place as the first national park in all history and largest and most famous of all America's nineteen public playgrounds set apart by congress for the use of the people forever. That official declaration of administration policy was nothing less than absolute protection of the national park system against commercial invasion and exploitation.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial university, made the declaration. He officially represented President Harding and Secretary of the Interior Work at the Yellowstone opening. His statement was prepared, careful and emphatic. It contained the following: "And we are here today . . . to celebrate the annual opening of Yellowstone park, the largest and most far-famed of our national parks, a wooded wilderness of three thousand three hundred square miles, containing incomparable waterfalls, more geysers than are found in the rest of the world all put together, irrigated by rivers like miniature lakes, and beautified by lakes like inland seas, carved by canyons of sublimity, decorated with colors defying the painter's art, punctured with innumerable boiling springs whose steam mingles with fleecy clouds, studded with vast areas of petrified forests, a sanctuary of safe retreat for feathered songsters and wild beasts, a wonderland, playground, sanitarium and university all in one, where the eye feasts upon the riotous colors of flowers, ferns and rocks; the ear is surged with the symphony of melodious sounds; the mind is sated with a thousand revelations of truth and beauty, and the faded body, weary with the trudge of thought and toil and travel, ungrinds for song and dance beneath the shadows of the everlasting hills.

"Yellowstone history is replete with crises where the friends of the park and the park idea have had to fight with a heroism worthy its explorers and discoverers to retain it intact against the bold and presumptuous claims of the advocates of special privilege, determined to commercialize this land of wonder, to build railroads through it, tunnel its mountains, dam its lakes and streams, and secure stranglehold monopolies with small compensation to the government and total loss to the people.

"And regardless of all facts and figures, appeals and threats, therefore, any plan, however meritorious on its face, for the commercial exploitation of parks must by the very nature of its aims and purposes be immediately doomed to failure.

"Good projects, bad projects, indifferent projects, all must face the same fate, for it is at last established policy of the government that our national parks must and shall forever be maintained in absolute, unimpaired form, not only for the present, but for all time to come, a policy which has the unqualified support of President Harding.

"This is the fixed policy of the administration, and I can assure you it will not be modified. It will not be swayed a hair's breadth by any influence, financial, political or otherwise.

A national organization of defense, about 4,000,000 strong, was quickly effected. The Smith bill was killed in the house, after it had passed the senate. The Jones-Esch bill exempting national parks, present and future, from the jurisdiction of the water power commission was introduced and forced forward. The water power interests were powerful enough, however, to force a compromise amendment which exempted only the existing national parks. The Jones-Esch bill was passed by the Sixty-sixth congress.

In December of 1920 Senator Walsh of Montana championed a bill to dam Yellowstone lake for an irrigation scheme in Montana. A long and hard-fought battle followed. In June of 1921 Secretary of the Interior Fall reported on the bill and straddled on the question of protection, holding that power and irrigation development in the national parks should be only "an specific authorization of congress, the works to be constructed and controlled by the federal government." Thereupon Senator Walsh proposed a new bill providing that the United States reclamation service should build and operate the Yellowstone lake dam. The defenders of the park proved that the dam could be built to greater advantage outside the park. In 1922 the upholders of the parks won a victory by electing Scott Leavitt in Montana to congress over Jerome Locke, originator of the dam project. The final result of the fight was that the Sixty-seventh congress adjourned March 4, 1923, leaving the Walsh dam in the committee's pigeonholes. Efforts to revive it are expected in the Sixty-eighth congress.

During these three years another victory of great importance along the same line was the smothering in committee of the All-Year National park bill, personally drafted and sponsored by Secretary Fall. This bill created a national park in the Mesquero Indian reservation in New Mexico out of several insignificant spots widely separated, plus an irrigation and power reservoir ninety miles away. It would have introduced both water power and irrigation into the national park system. There was a nation-wide protest against this bill, in which New Mexico itself took an active part. The bill is too dead, it is believed, to be resuscitated.

A third victory called nation-wide attention to another danger that threatened—and still threatens—the national parks. The victory was the defeat of the Stemp bill creating the Appalachian National park out of a Virginia mountain top. It was opposed on the ground that the area was below the proper national park quality. It was favored by Secretary Fall, who in his report to the public lands committee said that his policy was to substitute a wide-open recreational park system of many small playgrounds for our historic national park system.

The late Franklin K. Lane, as secretary of the interior in 1918, nailed down this plank in the national park platform:

"In studying new park projects you should seek to find 'scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest and importance. . . . The national park system as now constituted should not be lowered in standard, dignity and prestige by the inclusion of areas which express in less than the highest terms the particular class or kind of exhibit which they represent.

President Harding was the first president to announce publicly a general administration policy of absolute conservation for the national parks system and for all of its units. Both Roosevelt and Taft were good friends of the national parks, but preservation against commercial invasion was not a question in their days. President Wilson, in his first term, signed the Hetch Hetchy bill giving San Francisco the water supply reservoir in Yosemite which has just been completed; its secret water power purpose was not then generally understood. President Wilson, however, stood by the national parks loyally and powerfully in the fight to exempt them from the jurisdiction of the water power commission.

President Harding, in announcing this administration policy, was not anticipating a popular demand so much as answering it. The truth is that the American people have within the last three years adopted our nineteen national parks as a part of their conception of the greatness of their nation. "Hands off!" applies to the national parks as well as to Old Glory. They are eager to defend them and to keep them inviolate. And they have developed organized strength through the affiliation of a dozen or so nation-wide organizations to see that congress shall legislate wisely concerning the national parks. The announcement of the conservation policy was received with nation-wide delight. The national park enthusiasts hoped that the conservation policy would be broadened to uphold Secretary Lane's important plank.

Yellowstone also gets into the limelight this season because President Harding paid it a two-days' visit on his way to Alaska. The President's party went in and out through the north entrance and did about 150 miles of motoring in seeing various points of interest. On the Continental Divide they drove through snowbanks. The President went yachting on Yellowstone lake—undammed. He saw many wild animals and fed gingerbread and molasses to a black bear and her cub. He saw the Painted Terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs. Old Faithful geyser spouted 150 feet into the air every sixty-six minutes for him—as it does for every visitor. The photograph reproduced herewith shows the President and Mrs. Harding, under escort of Superintendent Horace M. Albright, viewing from Artist Point the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Lower Falls. The President was visibly impressed by the sight—one of the grandest and most beautiful in the world.

Just sixty-three years—1807-1870—were required to put Yellowstone on the map; the American people simply wouldn't believe there was any such place. The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-06 passed close by it, but the Indians never mentioned it, considering it the abode of "Evil Spirits," who punished all talk about them. John Colter, a member of the party who went back to trap beaver, discovered it in 1807. Upon his return to St. Louis in 1810 the people dubbed it "Colter's Hell" and laughed him and his tale out of court. James Bridger rediscovered it about 1828 and the public said "Just another of Jim Bridger's 'big yarns.'" The gold prospectors of 1862 described it and were set down as liars. It took the Washburn-Langford expedition of 1870 to make the people believe in its wonders. The members of that expedition were for pre-empting the scenic points and making their fortunes. Cornelius Hedges rebuked them and proposed the national park plan—the first in all history. The park was established by act of congress in 1872 and Yellowstone celebrated its semi-centennial last fall.

Yellowstone contains 3,348 square miles—3,114 in Wyoming, 198 in Montana and 36 in Idaho. Big as it is, the plan is to enlarge it by the addition of many square miles to the south—the Jackson Hole country, which contains Jackson lake and the Teton mountains and is a natural part of the park.

POULTRY

Bulletin Has Back-Yard Egg-Making in Nutshell

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A small flock of hens instead of a large garbage can means a sizeable balance on the side of thrift. In a nutshell, that is the essence contained in the 20 pages of Farmers' Bulletin 1331, Back-Yard Poultry Keeping, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a revision of a former bulletin and contains many new suggestions and conveniences that will be useful to flock owners in villages, small towns and suburbs.

Various uses are now made of the table waste collected from homes in towns and suburbs, but practically the only use that may be made of it on the premises is as feed for chickens, and this use, according to the bulletin, can be made very profitable if the birds are given good housing and care. It is assumed that each hen in her pullet year will produce at least ten dozen eggs, a reasonable requirement of only one egg every three days. The size of the back-yard flock seldom should go below ten hens. Ten birds laying eggs at the specified rate will produce 100 dozen in a year, which at the conservative price of 40 cents a dozen will make the flock income \$40 a year.

The bulletin is really a handbook designed to answer any question that may come up in the mind of the owner of a small flock. It covers such subjects as the kind of fowls to keep, the size of the flock, procuring stock, housing, arrangement and sanitation of yards, feeding, lice and mites, hatching and raising chicks, culling the hens, preserving eggs, and practical pointers.

Plans and bills of materials are given for making houses of low cost and houses that will fit various conditions. Details are given on interior equipment such as roosts, dropping boards, nest boxes and coops for broody hens. It is suggested, for instance, that an orange box can be nailed into two good nests simply by nailing a narrow strip of board along one side to hold in the straw. The advantages of a double yard are discussed, and one paragraph tells of the value of a mulberry tree in supplying succulent feed for three weeks. There is a description of an interesting device for providing fresh green feed by growing oats through 3/4-inch mesh poultry wire stretched on a frame a short distance from the ground to keep the hens from killing out the plants. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Whitewash for Chicken House Easily Prepared

A whitewash that disinfects, kills mites and brightens the poultry house is made as follows: Slake five quarts of rock lime with hot water to about the consistency of cream. To this add one pint of crude carbolic acid or zeneleum, and one quart of kerosene. Stir thoroughly and dilute with twice its own volume of water. Apply with either spray pump or whitewash brush. When properly prepared, this solution serves three purposes: the zeneleum acts as a disinfectant, killing the germs; the kerosene penetrates the wood, destroying the mites, and the lime whitens the walls, making the building sweet and light.

Strain More Important Than Breed of Chickens

There is no "best breed" of chickens. Breed does not play half the part that strain does. Pick a strain that has a record behind it, either for eggs or fancy—whatever you desire—buy directly from the principal breeder of that strain, or from stock direct from his strain and buy as good stock as you can afford.

POULTRY NOTES

- There is no danger of getting the hen house too clean.
- Water deep enough to dip the head in up to the eyes must always be given when the ducklings eat.
- Oats, rye and new corn have never given good satisfaction for fattening poultry.
- Stint in the feed bucket means stint in the egg basket or milk bucket. Grass won't do everything.
- Feed all poultry regularly. Indifferent feeding methods never pay. Regular hours for feeding, proper feeds and the right amounts are required.
- Water for swimming purposes may not be absolutely necessary to geese and ducks but they certainly appreciate it when it is provided.
- Diarrhea in young poultry kills thousands every year. While this is a germ disease, improper feeding and care can do a great deal to bring it

WRIGLEYS
After Every Meal
Have a packet in your pocket for ever-ready refreshment.
Aids digestion. Allays thirst. Soothes the throat.
For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get
WRIGLEYS' SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
THE FLAVOR LASTS

HIS WORK IN COMMUNITY

Minister Might Not Have Been Flattered at Jean's Understanding of His Duties.

Mother and Jack were walking home from the morning sermon with serious mien and in thoughtful frame of mind. Not so, Jean. Her mind was on earthly things—the flush of her bright red coat, the shadow and play of the wavy feather on her best Sunday bonnet—but she caught Jack's words to his mother.
"Isn't Dr. Dunkel wonderful, mother?" he was saying.
"Yes, Jack, he is," was her response.
"Oh, Jack," loftily interrupted Jean, with a sidewise toss of her head and a knowing half-smile. "Why do you call him 'Dr. Dunkel'? You know he doesn't cure us when we are sick."
Mother came to the rescue. "There are two kinds of doctors, Jean," she said. "One cures our bodies and makes them well. The other cares for our souls."
"Oh, he mends our shoes, doesn't he," and she skipped on ahead as lively as before.

Ancient Sardis Rich in Relics.

Among the American archaeological concessions in Asia Minor is the site of Sardis, capital of the ancient state of Lydia, which flourished some 5,000 years ago, notes the Detroit News. In this city, one of the greatest in the world, lived and reigned Croesus, last king of the country and proverbially the richest of men up to that time. This territory is considered exceptionally rich in archaeological material.
Prior to the late war many antiquities, including gems, jewelry and articles of gold, were dug up in Sardis and carried to Constantinople. Ruins of temples, sculptures and architectural works were also brought to light. Last year additional relics were found, among them thirty coins of Croesus.

Destructive Hot Wind.

The name "harmattan" has been given to a dry, hot wind which periodically blows from the interior of Africa toward the Atlantic during December, January and February. Often within an hour after the harmattan begins to blow green grass in its course is dry enough to burn.

Of course.
"What course do you expect to graduate in?"
"In the course of time."

Made only of wheat and barley scientifically baked 20 hours — Supplies Vitamin-B and mineral elements. How can Grape-Nuts be other than a wonderfully appetizing, healthful food? "There's a Reason"