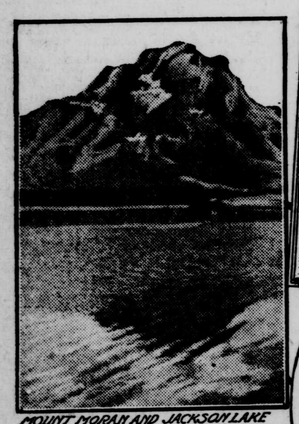
GREATER YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Congress Is Asked to Add 1,000 Square Miles to the South, Including Jackson Hole and the Grand Teton



MOUNT MORAN AND JACKSON LAKE

ELK ON WINTER RANGE, JACKSON HOLE

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

YELLOWSTONE National Park, the oldest and biggest of our national parks, the first national park to be established in the world, the largest and finest geyser basin on earth and the most famous of big-game preserves, will probably receive a large addition of territory to the south from the Sixty-sixth congress. A bill for this addition was introduced in the last congress, was passed by the house and was shelved in the senate in the confusion of the last days of the last session.

Yellowstone has a most romantic history. It was discovered in 1807 by John Colter. We bought the Louisiana territory—the land between the Mississippi and the Rockies—of Napoleon in 1802, without knowing anything about this garden spot of the world. The Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-6, which made the round trip from St. Louis to the mouth of the Columbia river to find out what we had bought, passed within a few miles of the north end of the park without even suspecting its existence. Colter was one of the party and secured his discharge before reaching St. Louis to turn back and trap beaver. Colter returned to St. Louis in 1810. The public laughed at his story and derisively dubbed this geyser land "Colter's Hell." Only one man believed him—his old commander, Capt. William Clark, who put his 1807 route on the official map of the expedition.

In the '20s James Bridger, the famous plainsman, rediscovered "Colter's Hell" and told of its wonders. But Bridger was a genius in telling "tall yarns"—his obsidian cliff, and hot spring stories are classics in the West to this day. "Just another of Jim Bridger's yarns" was the popular verdict. Prospectors who flocked to the region during various gold excitements discovered the Yellowstone the third time. But it was not until 1870 that the country believed in "Colter's Hell." Then there was popular enthusiasm and in 1872 the Yellowstone was set aside by act of congress as a national park—a public playground for the people of the United States forever.

Millions in Improvements.

During the first 14 years of its existence as a national park Yellowstone was administered by civilian superintendents good, bad and indifferent. Congress sometimes appropriated funds for the park and often did not. By 1886 conditions were so bad in the park and poachers were killing off the big game so fast that the management was turned over to the army. The army record was excellent. With the creation of the national park service, two years ago, exclusive control is now in this new bureau of the interior department, which is charged with administration of all national parks.

On the whole, congress has been fairly liberal in appropriations. These total $3,930,523.84 to July 1, 1919. There are 278 miles of main and 25 miles of secondary road and nearly 400 miles of fairly well-marked trails. Fifteen ranger stations are maintained; these are connected with headquarters near the north entrance by 270 miles of telephone.

STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR N.P.S.

The park lies principally in the northwest corner of Wyoming, but laps over a little into Idaho and Montana. Its area is about 3,343 squares miles or 2,142,720 acres. Its altitude is 6,000 to 11,000 feet. There are four entrances: Gardiner on the north; Cody on the east; Moran on the south, and Yellowstone on the west. All except Moran are railroad points. In 1918 the travel by entrance was: North, 7,564; east, 4,401; south, 542; west, 8,702.

Tourist travel goes over a belt road which forms two large loops, resembles a figure 8 and covers the scenic features of the north two-thirds of the park. Three-fifths of the tourist travel is by private automobile and the proportion is growing larger each year.

Yellowstone Lacks Scenery.

This, then is the lay of the land. Yellowstone is by far the biggest of the 18 national parks and is the best developed. Its geysers are as unique as the big trees of Sequoia, the lake of Crater Lake and the canon of Grand Canon. Why, then should it be enlarged by the addition of territory to the south approximately equal to one-third of its present area?

The comprehensive answer is: The Yellowstone is too small. The natural question, then, is, Why is the Yellowstone too small? There are several answers, including these three:

Because it lacks scenery.

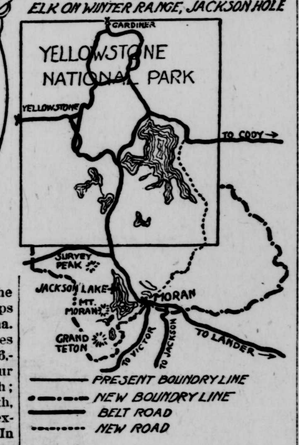
Because the region to the south is a natural part of the park.

Because the elk to the south are in danger of extinction.

Yellowstone does lack scenery of the majestic kind. Its peaks are not lofty and rise from a high plateau. Its geysers, hot springs, paint pots, etc., are freak scenery. In short, the Yellowstone does not hold the tourist. In the days of the stage coach it took the tourist about five days to see the Yellowstone; then he was ready to leave. Now the automobile has cut his stay in half. And he is not likely to return. In strong contrast are such parks as Rocky Mountain and Yosemite. There the average stay is at least two weeks, while many thousands go regularly every season, stay a month or more and look upon the park as their summer home.

The official attendance figures tell the story: Yellowstone, last four seasons, 51,895; 35,849; 35,400; 21,275; Rocky Mountain, 31,000; 51,000; 117,186; 101,497. The 1918 decrease in both parks was due to war-time conditions: increase in railroad fares and government discouragement of pleasure travel. The travel by private automobile held its own. The hotels in Yellowstone were not open.

The national park service would change the Yellowstone conditions and would begin by enlarging the park. In addition it has extensive plans for making the Yellowstone attractive. These include golf, tennis, improved fishing, model automobile camps, new



trails and plenty of mountain climbing.

The territory to be added contains approximately a thousand square miles and is known to big game hunters as the Jackson Hole country. It contains the sort of scenery that Yellowstone lacks. The Absaroka Range along the east boundary contains several lofty peaks and Younts Peak runs up to 12,165 feet. The west slope of this range contains the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. The south boundary runs along Buffalo fork to the Snake river at Jackson lake. The west line runs along the Teton range. Included in the addition are Jackson lake, Grand Teton (13,741) and Mount Moran (12,100). Grand Teton has been a famous landmark since the early days of the fur trade and Jackson Hole was the last refuge of organized bad men, cattle rustlers and horse thieves. It was unknown land when Yellowstone was established in 1872.

The Jackson Hole elk herd is an entirely different herd from that of Yellowstone. It is supposed to number about 15,000 head. As national parks upon establishment automatically become wild animal life sanctuaries, enlargement of Yellowstone would save the herd.

The addition of the Jackson Hole country will work many changes in Yellowstone. A planned feature is an automobile highway from Moran to the Cody road, around the east side of Yellowstone lake, thus making a third loop. A hotel will be established on this loop north of Jackson lake. The south entrance will be developed. The automobile highways to Victor and Lander, both railroad points, will be improved. Improved highway connection with the Lincoln Highway will be made to accommodate private automobile travel. These improvements to the south entrance will give it at least its full share of travel. The south entrance route is the shortest between Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone. Presumably automobile campers will find the addition the most desirable part of the park.

The fame of Yellowstone National park has spread over all the earth and its influence has been world wide. The world saw in it a new thing in civilization—the establishment of a public playground in perpetuity for the people of a nation. The world found it good and the example has been followed by many nations, with others now making ready. The United States has now eighteen national parks, with five or more in prospect.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The best meat to eat in cold weather is mutton, owing to its high heating value.

An official estimate of the forest lands destroyed by the enemy in France places the total at 1,200,000 acres.

During the war nearly 14,000,000 publications, representing a monetary value of something like $1,500,000, were sent by the British public to the troops.

The total cost of the Grant Mausoleum, in New York city, was about $600,000, contributed by about 90,000 persons.

The government of Ecuador has prohibited the importation of medicines containing ingredients detrimental to health.

Isaac Sneddon, sixty, of Butler valley, Pennsylvania, has nineteen children, the oldest of whom is now twenty-nine years old.

Experts have estimated that Ecuador could increase its present agricultural yield 150 per cent by the application of scientific methods.

Lightness and durability are claimed for a new life belt for novice swimmers that consists of a broad strip of canvas with sealed metal floats at the front and back.

Featured by a spirit level, a Chicago inventor has patented a device for tailors to enable them to get the exact width of the collar and slope of the shoulders of a customer.

It is estimated that the Maine sardine pack for the present season will be 2,500,000 cases of 100 cans each, a normal catch.

A process has been invented by an Englishman for treating wools heretofore thought too strong for anything but worsteds so they can be used in finer textiles.

Spain has been experimenting with substitutes for petroleum as fuel for miners' lamps and promising results have been obtained from a mixture of alcohol and benzol.

All the 299 petty criminals who enlisted in the army at the urgency of the city's reform agency in Philadelphia distinguished themselves in war service "over there," and many have come back ideal citizens.

Plans are being made to establish a pictorial record of the work women are doing, and the women in industry service of the United States department of labor is asking the co-operation of employers of the country in assembling these pictures.

Thousands of hats discarded by English women are exported every year to Brazil, where they are eagerly bought by the Indians. The feathers and other ornaments on the hats are taken by the men, and the bare straw shapes given to their women folk.

M. Briand, ex-premier of France, in 1911 received an offer of $60,000 to deliver a series of lectures in the capitals of Europe upon any subjects he pleased.

Reviving an old formula invented 75 years ago and almost forgotten, French shoe manufacturers are trying to produce a leather, useful in their industry, from rabbit skins.

Fifty English girl carpenters engaged for several years past in building huts for the British soldiers in France have returned home with the intention of following their newly learned trade.

AGENT GAVE IT UP

Nothing for Him to Do but Hand Out Ticket.

Now He Makes Plaintive Appeal for Rule by Which He Can Tell a Minister From Ordinary Run of Mankind.

"Sky pilots! Whee-e-w!" whistled the ticket agent of a Missouri town the other day, so the story goes. "Well, it seems to me there are just ten times as many as there used to be in this neck of the woods, and I tell you some of the guys who come up here to this window sayin' they're ministers and asking for half-fare tickets look more like ballyhoo men at a street fair or circus than sky pilots.

"The trouble is when a fellow comes up here to the window and says 'I'm a preacher,' there ain't any rules laid down for me to go by to tell him from a professional crook, or moll buzzer, or a right reverend, and so I have to hand out the ticket.

"The other night I was talking to my wife about it, and we hit on a scheme, and when I went down to work next morning I had the family Bible tucked under my arm, and when a sporty-looking old chap, puffing a cigarette, with a plaid suit and a necktie so loud it was screaming at you, came up to the window, and says 'minister's ticket to Kansas City, please,' I said respectful like:

"'Please excuse me, sir, but will you please tell me who wrote the second book of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians?'

"He smiled at me friendly, and said pretty quick, 'Why Paul, of course. Now get busy with a ticket.'

"'Nope,' said I, just as cold as you please, looking him hard in the eyes. 'You're dead wrong there. Paul didn't do any such thing, and nobody else ever wrote a second book to those Galatians, for there ain't any such book,' and I thought I had finished him.

"But, mind you, he just sort of looked at me sad-like for a minute like he felt sorry for me, and then he reared back and said in a voice just like he was praying: 'Sir, I am a minister of the holy gospel, whether or not this finite thing called mind tricks me in reference to the number of books written by the blessed saint, Paul. I teach the philosophy of rational thought so as to co-ordinate with the elucidation of internal forces upon the outward or extraneous matter which operate in opposition to the complete domination of the purely physical to the intellectual—the soul, some call it—and that the elevation of the spiritual retards the development of disease and error on this terrestrial planet on which we live and move and have our being.'

"I looked at him a minute, and then I said out loud, 'Well I be dogged!' For I was thinking all the time to myself how a ten-dollar-a-week ticket man was ever going to get wise to a line of talk like that even with a Bible in his hand. And I handed out the ticket."—Kansas City Star.

Quaint Island.

Elmley, one of England's oddest little islands, though only 48 miles from London, is a parish where roads, shops, lamps, telephones, motor cars, public houses and postoffices are unknown. The island, which lies off the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, has an area of about 2,000 acres, and is the property of Oxford university. The inhabitants are mostly shepherds of large flocks of sheep. The oldest man of the village is in his seventieth year. He has yet to see a motor car. The school and church are the two chief landmarks on the island. The reason they were built in such a sparsely populated spot is that in winter it is almost impossible to leave the island, as the ferry which runs to and from the island is dangerous.

A novel method of obtaining the services of the ferryman, who lives opposite to the island, is the opening of the white door of a hut facing the shore. At night a lighted candle held aloft serves the purpose of the open door.

Stonewall's Plan.

As an American troopship pulled away from a New York dock on its journey to France, Stonewall Jackson and Welcome Brown hung over the forward rail and looked with solemn faces down into the choppy waters of the Atlantic.

"What you'all gwine to do, Stonewall, if one of dem pow'ful mean torpedoes smash into dis here boat?"

Stonewall remained silent for a minute, then he turned a sober face toward his brother in sorrow.

"What I gwine to do? Listen, Welcome, my ole mammy done tole me dat dere nebber wuz but one man dat eber walked on de water an' got away wid it—but ef one ob dem chasers ever smash into dis boat—say, Welcome, Ah'm goin' to be de second one."—John E. Scroggins, U. S. N., in Judge.

Rats Cause Losses.

Losses from rats in cities are enormous. In 1908 the biological survey made a careful study of rat infestations in two cities, Washington and Baltimore, with the result that actual losses of produce and other property amounting annually to $400,000 and $700,000 respectively, were revealed. These sums are nearly in ratio to the populations. The Woman's Municipal league of Boston recently announced that losses from rats in that city amounted to $1,350,000 each year. Losses in Pittsburgh, Pa., have been estimated at over $1,000,000 a year.

Chance for Real Friend in Need.

As the motorist turned a corner in a quiet country road he saw a brother of the wheel just ahead, evidently in trouble. Immediately he slowed down. "Want any help?" he asked, genially. The other motorist looked gratefully at him as he wiped the perspiration off his brow. "I do," he whispered. "See that lady in the car? She's my wife, and I'd be much obliged if you'd answer her questions and keep her amused while I'm seeing to this punctured tire."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Their Record.

An old negro woman in company with her spouse was witnessing the parade of one of our returning divisions.

Uncle Rastus—Is dis here 'vision got any medals?

Aunt Chloe—Go 'long, niggah! Don't you all know dat dere is de mos' medalsome bunch in de whole army?

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes.

That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Explained.

She—I think it very strange that man was made first.

He—Quite the natural order. Money has to be made before a woman can spend it.

All clouds bring not rain.—Dutch Proverb.

Choice bits of veal, creamery butter and fresh eggs combine with other tempting ingredients to give Libby's Veal Loaf its delicate, appetizing flavor. Order a package from your grocer today.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

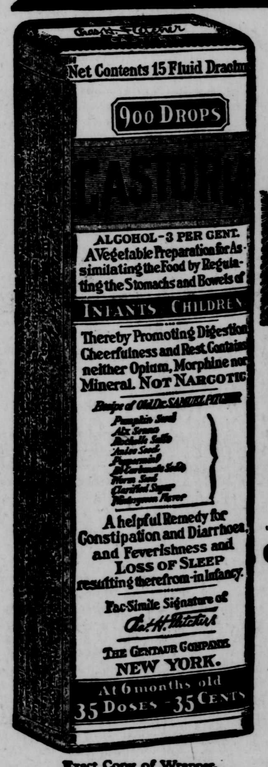
An Easy Answer.

"Why has our government taken for its emblem a bald eagle?"

"Because we have no use for heirs apparent."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



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Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Expert Charity's Way.

Gates G. Carstairs, the charity expert, said in a lecture at Yale:

"I hate the professional beggar. I'll tell you, young gentlemen, how I always treat him.

"A red-nosed professional beggar, diffusing an odor of whisky and onions, stole into my office one afternoon.

"'Boss,' he said, timidly. 'I ain't touched a morsel o' food for 48 hours. Can't ye help me out?'

"'I'd love to, friend,' I said, 'but I sprained my foot on a tramp yesterday.'

"And I pointed toward the door."

Useless Camouflage.

My brother, who is in the army of occupation in Germany, sent me this little story:

"One day we were waiting in line for our pay and a German with long whiskers was looking out of a window. One of our soldiers saw him and said to him: 'Come out from behind those bushes; the war is over and we know who you are!'"—Exchange.

Her Fault.

"Mayme's such a careless girl."

"What's she been doing now?"

"When I told her to take a good look at young Jones, she dropped her eyes."

Flat vs. Apartment.

Considering how many people live in that way a journalist has done a useful thing in pointing out that, whoever thinks it more dignified, and more the "proper thing," to say that he lives in an "apartment" rather than in a "flat" is making a mistake. "Flat" is not a new word. It still means, after a long period of usage, a "suite of rooms forming a complete residence on one floor." If the flat-dweller prefers the possibly more elegant-seeming word "apartment," he must use it in the plural. The man who speaks of living in an "apartment" says literally that he lives in one room.

Bitter or Better Baking

A letter makes a great difference in a word. A word makes a great difference in baking powders.

If the little word "alum" appears on the label it may mean *bitter* baking.

If the word ROYAL stands out bold and strong, it surely means BETTER baking.

This is only one reason why it pays to use

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—
Leaves No Bitter Taste

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