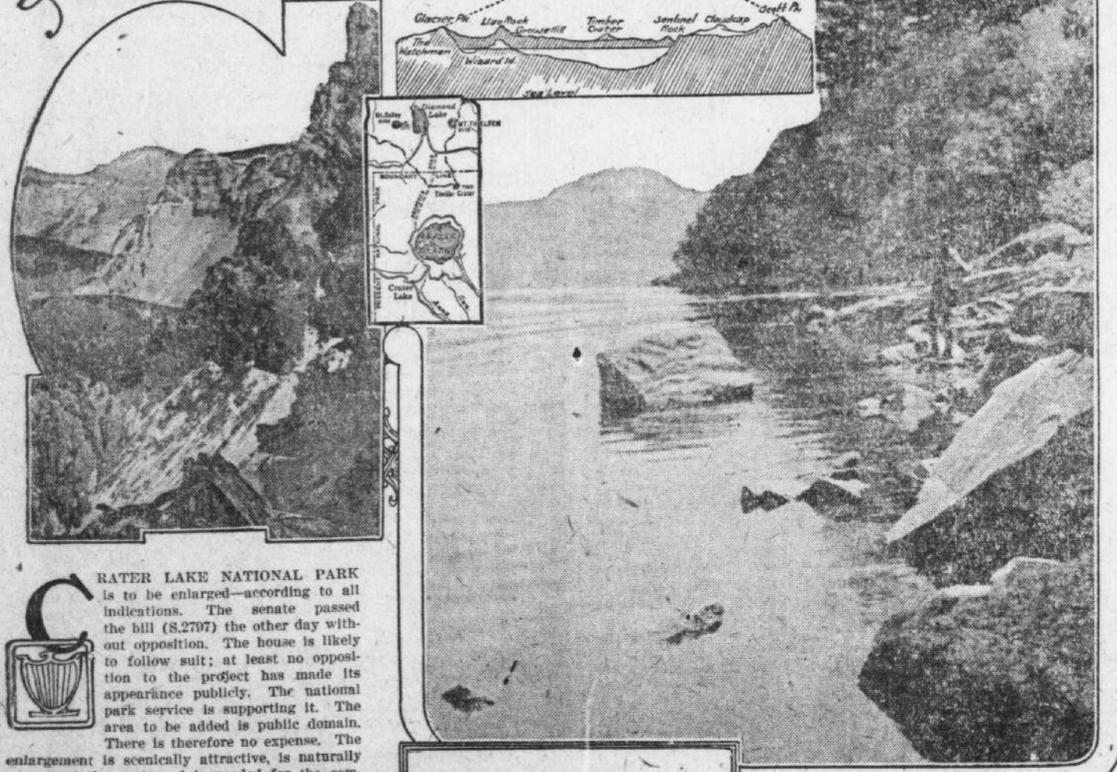


CRATER LAKE National Park

To be Enlarged

by John Dickinson Sherman



CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK is to be enlarged—according to all indications. The senate passed the bill (S.2797) the other day without opposition. The house is likely to follow suit; at least no opposition to the project has made its appearance publicly. The national park service is supporting it. The area to be added is public domain. There is therefore no expense. The enlargement is scenically attractive, is naturally a part of the park and is needed for the comprehensive development of the public playground of which Crater Lake is the feature.

The small map given herewith has a broken line around the present park and the heavy continuous line shows the park as enlarged. The present park is approximately 13 miles east and west by 18 miles north and south and contains 249 square miles or 159,300 acres. The enlargement contains about 145 square miles or 92,800 acres. The park lies in Klamath county, in southwestern Oregon, about 60 miles from the California line. The nearest railroad points are Medford on the main line of the Southern Pacific, 83 miles to the southwest; Klamath Falls, 62 miles to the south on a branch line, and Kirk, 26 miles to the southeast on a branch line. The park lies on the crest of the Cascades and varies in elevation from 5,000 to 9,000 feet.

The addition is spoken of locally as the "Diamond lake region," because of the very attractive lake which is one of its features. This lake is about 5,000 feet above sea level and is about 5 by 2 1/2 miles. From Crater lake to Diamond lake by trail is 18 miles. Diamond lake is comparatively shallow and warms up enough for comfortable bathing. On the east and south the shore is grassy, with a gradual slope to a pebbly beach. The lake is beautifully situated and altogether the location makes an ideal camping ground.

In this lies much of its desirability. Crater lake is a world marvel, but it is not entirely admirable as a camping ground. The camping ground is of course on the rim, a thousand feet or so above the water. And as a bathing lake it is out of the question, the temperature of its water being about 38 degrees all summer. And in addition the lake is more than 2,000 feet deep in places.

The Diamond lake region offers fine fishing also. To be sure, nobody could ask for finer trout than the rainbows in Crater lake. They run big; some of them scale ten pounds. And they are magnificent fighters; many experts hold that pound for pound the Crater lake rainbow is the hardest fighter of all the western trout. But fishing from a boat—and to some anglers this is comparatively no fun. They want to steal along a stream and find a pool and match wits with the big fellow that has pre-empted it and holds it against all comers.

And that's just the kind of fishing there is up around Diamond lake. Two creeks—Silent and Short—flow into Diamond lake at its south end. Two Bear creek flows into it from the north. Other trout streams are scattered over the addition.

Yellowstone, our oldest and most famous national park—the first national park in the world—never had been a success as a playground. The truth is it is a wonderhouse of freak scenery—geysers, boiling springs, volcanic curiosities and the Yellowstone Falls. Also it has its semi-domesticated bears and its wonderful big game. In the old days of the stage coach the regulation trip took five days. After that the tourist was ready to leave. And he seldom returned to see the park a second time. Now that the automobile has taken the place of the coach, the time of the regulation trip has been cut in two; otherwise the same conditions obtain. The Yellowstone attendance figures tell the story. In 1915, the attendance was 51,895; in 1916 it was 35,849; in 1917 it was 35,400; in 1918 it was 21,275; in 1919 it was 62,251. By way of contrast take the corresponding attendance at Rocky Mountain National park, which is a playground park where people stay their entire vacation time and there are thousands of "regulars" who go every year: 31,000 and 51,000 and 117,186 and 101,497 and 160,492. Rocky mountain has no freak scenery, but its scenic magnificence wears well and a large proportion of its visitors regard it as their summer home.

In consequence the national park service is promoting the project of adding about a thousand square miles to the south end of Yellowstone, including the Teton range, Grand Teton, Mount Moran, Jackson lake and the Jackson Hole region and the headwaters of the Yellowstone. This addition will give the Yellowstone the kind of scenery it lacks. Moreover, plans for the further development of the Yellowstone include large automobile camps, golf links, tennis courts and the encouragement of fishing, mountain climbing and riding. In short, the Yellowstone is to be made a playground sufficiently attractive to hold the tourist for a time and to induce him to return.

Another example of needed enlargement is Sequoia National park in California. This park was created in 1890 and contains 252 square miles. It was created largely for the purpose of preserving the Big Trees (Sequoia gigantea)—the biggest and oldest living things on the earth. The General Sherman tree, for example, is about 36 feet in diameter and is approximately 5,000 years old. Congress, with an eye to the big trees only, cut the park boundaries arbitrarily and left out a magnificently scenic area which lies contiguous. Features of this contiguous area are the canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers and the summit of Mount Whitney (14,501), the highest mountain in continental United States. It is now proposed to add about a thousand square miles of this contiguous area to Sequoia and to change its name to Roosevelt, making the enlarged park a national outdoor memorial to the dead statesman. Here again the public playground idea is the basic proposition.

No description can do justice to Crater lake itself. Uncle Sam, however, has done a good job under the circumstances in a booklet issued last season by the United States railroad administration. And this booklet says among other things: All of our great national playgrounds have their distinctive beauties; each is different in great measure in the sublimity and attractiveness of its national grandeur, but Crater lake stands alone in this; that all likeness to any familiar landscape here ceases.

Other lands have their crater lakes—Italy, India and Hawaii—and there are some craters in this

country that contain miniature lakes; but there is only one really great caldera of this kind in the world—only one immense basin apparently formed through the complete melting by intense heat of the entire core of a great volcano, and the falling in and utter disappearance through subterranean caverns of its massive bulk.

The titanic convulsion that formed this remarkable beauty-spot no human eye witnessed. Geologists have concluded that ages ago, in the great chain of volcanic mountain peaks which today extends from Washington to California—among them Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters, Mt. McLoughlin, Mt. Shasta and Lassen Peak—there towered one, which has been called Mount Mazama, that may have topped the tallest of its fellows. Judging from the pitch of the remnants of its outer slopes, scientists conclude with reasonable certainty that, if reconstructed, its snow-clad peak would rise from seven to eight thousand feet above its broken rim. Mazama stands today an uncrowned king, shorn of its diadem of burning gold and glittering silver, yet holding within its heart a treasure the rarest in the world—a beautiful lake, the deepest of all lakes, with waters the bluest of all blue waters. And this is Crater lake.

Crater lake is almost circular, varying from five to six miles in diameter. Its known depth is 2,000 feet and it is believed to be the deepest body of fresh water in the world. Its surface is 5,177 feet above the sea. It has no inlet or outlet, being fed by springs and winter snows; its water escapes by underground channels, reappearing as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away. It is completely girdled by precipitous cliffs and steep tules slopes that fall sharply downward from its rim 2,000 to 600 feet to the water's edge. Closely encircling it rise many high peaks, notably Lias Rock, The Watchman, and Cloud Cap; also Glacier, Garfield and Vidua Peaks.

Surrounded by canyons, ravines and pinnacled rocks, and belted by a wilderness of boulder-strewn forests, the region for years was inaccessible, and unexplored except by the more venturesome who were attracted by stories of the Indians of this mystery lake in its fantastic setting. Yet its discovery was accidental; it occurred in 1853 while an exploring party was searching in the Cascade mountains for the famous Lost Cabin mine.

A dispute arose over the choice of a name, the party dividing between Mysterious lake and Deep Blue lake. The advocates of Deep Blue lake won the vote, but in 1889 a visiting party renamed it Crater lake, and this by natural right became its title.

The first sight of Crater lake is well-nigh bewildering. Unless looked into from the rim it is invisible. Wonderment at the height and steepness of its encircling cliffs succeeds the first astonishment; admiration of the loveliness of its coloring next entralls the beholder in the sequence of impressions. Its unique beauty lies in no small measure in its coloring, the brilliance of which if reproduced in painting or print would seem exaggerated and impossible to those who have not seen the reality. Nowhere else is there such an azure. One feels that a glass of its water would show blue as if stained with cobalt, but it is clear as crystal and as pure. The deeper parts are a brilliant ultramarine, shading to turquoise in the shallower reaches, and to light jade green in the few indented coves around the shore. A hundred feet down the glaze of a plate is plainly discernible. The surroundings help the brilliance of the blue; the rocks are of metallic hues; the peaks of the rim are often snow covered; the lava gray of the steep scarred walls is mottled and spotted with bright yellows and reds, markings left by volcanic action long ago, and always there is the dark green of the pines and firs and shrubs that grow on these declivities wherever they find foothold. The waters are usually placid, gleaming as though glazed by the sun, and in this mirror of Nature the reflections stand out with astounding distinctness.

FORGOTTEN ARTS OF JAPAN

A Japanese contributor to the Japan Advertiser has the following note on the forgotten arts of the country: "All the polite arts and accomplishments are in a bad way. How many middle school boys of today know how to drink tea in the form of the tea ceremony? Flower arrangement is being fast forgotten. Yersification, which once was one of the courtly ac-

quirements of youth, is a hopeless mystery to the people of Taisho. The word politeness is not to be found in their lexicon. When at home they read cheap story magazines, and when going out they put themselves at the tender mercies of jammed tram cars. So they wax ever more dwarfed and penguin-footed both physically and mentally. And the love of nature, of art and poetry, which was such a distinguished characteristic of the Yamato race, is being quickly replaced by the love of money and accumulation."

Their Status.
Apropos of a certain break in a certain line in the Argonne:
A captain of engineers in the outfit that plugged up the gap, looking for a suitable P. C., entered a dugout to inspect it before moving in. In a far corner he saw two pairs of white eyeballs, wide with terror.

Reaching for his pistol, he said to his orderly: "I see a couple of Boches."
From the darkness came a shaky voice: "We ain't no Germans, boss; we's American sojers."
"Then what are you doing up here?" asked the captain. "Go on back with the rest of your outfit and help fix up that road."
"We don't belong to no labor battalion, boss," came back the voice indignantly. "We's combat troops."—Home Sector.

IS CITY OF CONTRADICTIONS

Irkutsk, Metropolis of Siberia, "Forty Hours From Anywhere," Remarkable for Its Peculiarities.

Irkutsk is 40 hours from anywhere, figuratively; five days from Petrograd, literally. In the best of times, and much further, in fact, from the Russian capital than is San Francisco from New York. The Siberian metropolis, too far removed to suffer more than pin pricks from the world war, finally fell to the bolsheviks.

"Among Siberian cities, Irkutsk is noted for its churches, orphanages, hospitals, schools, observatories and museums," Gen. A. W. Greely wrote after a visit to it about ten years ago. "It is a city of imposing buildings, beautiful homes, and is given to lavish hospitality, while its extended business operations are supplemented by all modern municipal equipment, including telephony and efficient fire service."

"It must be added that it has in summer nearly impassable streets, that the prevalence of unpunished crimes is notorious, while it is said by free-speaking Russians that the inefficiency of the police is only surpassed by the corruption of its officials."

The city's normal population is about that of Omaha, Neb., according to a bulletin of the National Geographic society, which adds:

"Irkutsk had its beginning from the station established there in 1652 for the collection of a fur tax from the Buriats. This curious people still dwells in the Raikal region. In them, it would seem, the ethnological east and west almost meet. Their business is akin to the herdsmen of our own western plains; their appearance, with shaven heads and pigtails, like that of the Chinese. In winter they dress like Eskimos, with sheepskins and furs; their summer attire is the oriental gown of silk and cotton. "The horses the Buriats raise figure in the religion they cling to most tenaciously. This religion calls for sacrifice of the favorite steed at the owner's grave. The less faithful among the heirs, though, have been known to tie an animal with a tether so frayed that the horse soon broke away to join the herd."

"One of the peculiar customs which the traveler encountered at Irkutsk before the war was the closing of the railway ticket office for the sale of tickets two days prior to the departure of a train. He was not expected to decide to take a trip to Petrograd (3,792 miles), to Moscow (3,384 miles), or to Vladivostok (2,008 miles) on the spur of the moment."

Romance of Cotton.

The report that cotton has been discovered growing wild, in what was believed to be an Australian desert, opens vast possibilities of new fortunes. The history of cotton is strewn with El Dorados—except for some of those inventors whose ingenious machines of the eighteenth century have made riches for modern Lancashire. Arkwright is the most conspicuous instance of reward following merit. Most of them, like Hargraves, died in poverty. It is only in our own times that vast fluctuations in the price of cotton have taken place, and that, of course, is due to the amazing ingenuity of the men who made the human-like machines that now do the work of a thousand men. When machinery was first applied in Britain one of these more fortunate inventors boasted that he had reduced the price of a specially fine kind of cotton from \$100 to \$4 for a quantity sufficient to make a lady's dress. We need him now.

Utopia.

Gibraltar seems to fulfill all the conditions of a "desirable residence" for war-improvised people. There are no taxes, except on alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and the revenue, mainly derived from customs and port dues, shows a handsome balance on the right side. The colony has no public debt, and the prosperity of its inhabitants is shown by the savings bank deposits, which doubled in a year, and at the end of 1918 gave an average of \$250 for each depositor. At present the British civil population numbers about 16,000. There is room for a few more on "the Rock" because the census of 1911 enumerated nearly 17,000 besides Maltese and aliens, who have also diminished since then.

Coal of Africa.

Wherever there is coal in the earth it is more and more becoming man's urgent business to know it, whatever be the theoretical resources of such vast and unworked fields as may exist in China. So Africa has been under study and when international geologists in 1913 were reviewing the coal reserves of the world it was found that Africa as far as they could make out had less coal than any other continent. The total estimated reserve being 57,829,000 tons, and the Union of South Africa, that is the federated British colonies, contain 97 per cent of this reserve.

Would Have Meant Duel.

In the heat of argument in court at Kinsale, one lawyer said to another, "It is the meanest thing I ever saw done by a practitioner in court, but I could not expect decency from you or your family, from your rearing. We do not know who you are, or where you came from, your workhouse brat." Instead of settling it at the time, in Irish fashion, a lawsuit has resulted, the aggrieved party claiming damages for slander.—Exchange.

Wild Herds Increase.

In the ten years since the Montana national bison range was established the 37 buffaloes with which the herd was started have increased to 296. In addition there are on the range 125 elk (not including calves of last year), 33 antelope and 13 mule deer. It is believed that the range is large enough to support 800 bison, 400 antelope, 500 deer and 800 elk.

Some Show.

"I wonder if there will be much lightning this summer?"
"Well, it's got to strike somebody, you know."

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NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

TRESPASS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that Pittfield Plantation, in Concordia Parish, La., is posted against hunting, shooting, or in any way trespassing thereon. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
W. W. DIX, Manager.
Vidalia, La., Oct. 16, 1919.

POSTED.
Notice is hereby given, that Lettore and Arnaudia Plantations are posted against hunting, fishing and all other manner of trespassing. Violators of this will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. No exceptions.
Oct. 18. A. H. GILLESPIE

POSTED.
Notice is hereby given that that part of the PARK PLANTATION belonging to Mr. J. J. McAdams, located near Clayton, Concordia Parish, La., is posted against gathering of pecans at this time or during the season of 1920, and also against any one cutting timber of all kinds, or in any way trespassing on said property, either fenced or unfenced. Violators will be prosecuted without exception.
Clayton, La., Nov. 1, 1919.
R. SAM HARMAN, Agent.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
The property of the undersigned on Bayou Cocodra, in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, is posted against hunting, shooting, fishing, trapping or in any manner trespassing thereon. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
ANNIE CRAWFORD.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that Elkborn and Weacama Plantation, in Concordia Parish, La., are posted against hunting, shooting, fishing, or fence cutting, or in any other manner trespassing thereon. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
F. D. BROWN.
Vidalia, La., Sept. 15th, 1919.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that Vaucuse Plantation, in Concordia Parish, La., is posted against hunting, shooting, fishing, or in any manner trespassing thereon. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
R. P. SCHEIDT.
Vidalia, La., March 24, 1919.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the White Hall Plantation, in Concordia Parish, La., is posted against hunting, shooting, fishing, peccan gathering, or in any manner trespassing thereon. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
WHITE HALL PLANTATION.
Vidalia, La., Oct. 4th, 1918.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that hunting, fishing, shooting, fence cutting, peddlers, agents, any other trespassing is prohibited on CHOCTAW PLANTATION, L'Argent, La., and all violators are warned that any violation of this will be vigorously prosecuted by law.
nov8 J. T. KERR.

— THE —

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R. T. Clark, Jr., Mgr.

POSTED.
Notice is hereby given, that Gillespie's Island, opposite Ferriday, in the Mississippi River, is posted against hunting, fishing and otherwise trespassing, and all violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Oct. 15. A. H. CHAMBERS.

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