

PARK SERVICE NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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A SURPRISE NEWS LETTER.

This belated issue of the News Letter will prove a surprise to its readers. We want it to be a pleasant surprise in many ways.

The last issue was in September of last year, but its temporary suspension has been due to the great pressure of work in the Washington office. An indication of the increase of work devolving on our small force is that for the first three months of this year we received fifty per cent more mail and dispatched seventy-five per cent more, and this with a smaller force than last year. Necessarily a few of the least pressing things had to go by the board. In view, however, of a number of events that have transpired since the winter which will be of interest to the Field Forces, several of the employees in the office have devoted spare moments at home and in the office to the issue of this edition. We won't promise when the next one can be issued, but it will come some time.

CHANGES IN THE PORTFOLIO OF THE INTERIOR.

The advent of the Republican Administration of course brought a change in the portfolio of the Interior. Honorable Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, formerly Senator from that State assumed this office on March fourth last.

One of his first steps was to recommend to the President the appointment of Honorable Edward C. Finney, of Kansas, as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Finney is not a stranger to many members of the Service. He has been in the Department for many years, occupying before his elevation a position on the Department's Board of Appeals where, among other duties, he was called on to review all legislation affecting the Department of the Interior and its bureaus. Under the present assignment of work in the Department, he will have administrative jurisdiction over the National Park Service.

A word or two may be interesting regarding former Secretary of the Interior, John Barton Payne, and former First Assistant Secretary, Alexander Vogelsang. The former has just embarked for Europe for an extended tour as a rest after his arduous duties under the last administration, when he was Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Director General of the United States Railroad Administration, and Secretary of the Interior, performing the services of the last two positions at one time. Mr. Vogelsang, who endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, has opened a law office in Washington, D. C., which from a headquarter's standpoint is a pleasant feature in a necessary severance of official relations; we can see him once in a while.

Other important appointments that have been made in the Department are those of William Spry, of Utah, former Governor of that State, as Commissioner of the General Land Office; that of Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the selection of Washington Gardner, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Pensions; and the appointment of Thomas H. Cousten, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Patents; and just recently Frank M. Goodwin of Spokane, Washington, has been appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Selden G. Hopkins.

NEW FACES AROUND OUR CAMP FIRE.

There will be a number of new faces around our camp fire from now on, and we are now rising to introduce three new superintendents. These are J. Ross Eakin, newly appointed Superintendent of Glacier National Park; Henry P. Karstens, newly appointed Superintendent of the Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska; and Jesse L. Nusbaum, newly appointed Superintendent of the Mesa Verde National Park. These new officials were appointed on merit alone, and on their records of successful achievements. The following brief biography of each, secured from sources other than themselves, will be interesting:

J. Ross Eakin: Mr. Eakin, appointed April 30, 1921, assumed charge on May 12, 1921. He is a topographic engineer by profession, and comes to us by transfer from the Geological Survey where he has for years been engaged in the topographic mapping of various parts of the country, particularly, Alaska. His work with the Survey, both as an engineer and as an executive in charge of field work, as well as his experience with the Army in France, have fitted him admirably for the position of Superintendent of Glacier National Park. The Service is confident that with his enthusiasm and ability he will give the park just the start towards a larger development we are planning for it. He succeeds Acting Superintendent George E. Goodwin, who is now devoting all his time as Chief Civil Engineer of the Service to the road construction work in the parks.

Henry P. Karstens: While Mount McKinley National Park was established in February 1917, Congress for the first time has given us a small initial appropriation for its protection and improvement, namely \$8,000 for the next fiscal year. The park was created mainly as a game refuge, and it was urgently necessary that some steps be taken for the protection of its mountain sheep and bands of caribou, in particular. Mr. Karsten's appointment came to him unsought, and mainly because of the confidence game conservationists have in his integrity and ability. His appointment will also be a distinct satisfaction to his many Alaska friends, where he has seen more than twenty years' previous service. In opening and protecting such a vast, undeveloped region as that surrounding Mount McKinley only a hardy pioneer type of man can hope to succeed. At this writing he has already taken up his duties, which until July first will be as Chief Ranger at Large with salary at ten dollars per year, and after that time, when the new appropriation takes effect, as Superintendent. During the first year or so all of the funds for the park will have to be used in paying the salaries of the superintendent and one assistant, and such expenses as are incident to the proper patrolling of the area. One of the first duties of the new superintendent will be, with his assistant, to construct his own headquarters; log cabins located in the center of the game district. Items not usually met in the disbursements of other park's funds will be encountered, such as purchasing dog teams for policing work, and dried fish as feed for the dogs.

Jesse L. Nusbaum: Our good friend and associate, Thomas Rickner, Superintendent of the Mesa Verde National Park, tendered his resignation to the Department recently, and Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, of Greeley, Colorado, was appointed to succeed him on June third. The Mesa Verde Park is the one park of our system that will have to be developed along scientific lines. Its remarkable archaeological exhibits, and the possibilities of un-limited exploration of its territory, have centered the eyes of the scientific world on it. It was particularly fortunate, therefore, that the Service, in seeking for a successor to Mr. Rickner, was able to secure the service of Mr. Nusbaum, who has not only the respect of the entire southwest for his achievements along archaeological lines, but has endeared himself to many by his engaging personality. He has devoted many years to archaeological work in the southwest and in Central America. He personally attended to the restoration of Balcony House in the Mesa Verde several years ago, and superintended the construction, and helped build, the Museum in Santa Fe, New Mexico, which from an artistic standpoint has received the stamp of approval of the highest art circles in this country. At the San Diego Fair he designed and supervised the construction of the Indian Village for the Santa Fe Railroad. In addition to being an archaeologist of the first rank, Mr. Nusbaum is thoroughly trained in road building, having been engaged in that work while on the battle front in France.

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Now that we have introduced our new members, we want to introduce their wives. The success of a superintendent who is married, or for that matter of any man in this world, cannot be attributed solely to his own efforts. Behind each record of successful achievement is the encouraging loyal support of a man's greatest friend, his wife;- and, conversely, behind many a record of failure can be found the lack of these very same elements without which a man may as well give up. It is not disclosing an official secret to say that in seeking and recommending new superintendents for appointment the Service must be satisfied that their wives will like the life of the Great-Out-of Doors, and also not a secret to say that in the above appointments, Mrs. Eakin, Mrs. Karstens, and Mrs. Nusbaum, could not resist the appeal of the great open places, and will be thoroughly happy in their new environments.

BEST WISHES TO MR. RICKNER.

We are going to miss Mr. Rickner, from our official family. He was a loyal, hard-working, and agreeable associate, generously using his own personal property when necessary without compensation in the public service. The good wishes of the whole Park Service go with him for his success in his future activities, and we are confident of his closest cooperation and assistance with the new superintendent at all times.

CHIEF CIVIL ENGINEER GOODWIN'S ENGINEERING
HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED IN PORTLAND,
OREGON

Civil Engineer Goodwin was recently promoted to the position of Chief Civil Engineer of the Service, and has been placed in general charge of the major road construction projects under the Service that have been started under initial appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year 1922. His personal activities in this regard will be centered primarily on the new Carbon River Road project in Mount Rainier National Park and the new Transmountain Roadproject in Glacier National Park. In addition he will have supervisory jurisdiction and responsibilities over the construction of the Narada Falls-Paradise Valley road in Mount Rainier, the new Middle Fork road project in Sequoia Park, and the widening of the Falls River Road in Rocky Mountain Park. This will be in addition to his regular other engineering duties. His temporary engineering headquarters have been established at 811 Couch Building, Portland, Oregon.

MUIR WOODS.

TWO GIFTS OF LAND AND A NEW CUSTODIAN.

The Department has accepted two gifts of land to be added to the Muir Woods National Monument, one from Hon. William Kent and Mrs. Kent, the donors of the original monument area, and one from the Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway. These gifts of land are but another proof of Mr. and Mrs. Kent's enthusiastic interest in the monument, which has never flagged since they deeded the first tract to the Department for park purposes in 1908. On May twentieth Richard Festus O'Rourke of San Francisco was appointed custodian to succeed Andrew Lind, who is expected to conduct a lunch counter and automobile checking station outside the monument for the convenience of visitors to the reservation. New rules have been issued prohibiting the entrance of automobiles in to the monument, as they have caused considerable damage in the past. In addition to the new custodian it is planned to appoint a permanent ranger to help protect the enlarged monument, and if necessary on Sundays and holidays an extra man will be employed.

PROTECTING EL MORRO.

The Service has charge and control of 24 national monuments which were set aside for their scientific or historic values and associations. One of the most important of these is the huge monolith known as "Inscription Rock", sometimes called the "most historical place in America", located near Ramah, New Mexico, whereon some of the early Spanish conquistadors carved their names. It was to protect these historical records that the monument was created, and yet thoughtless visitors there have covered the rock with their names, some even placing them in among the old inscriptions. The Assistant Director of the Service made an inspection of this monument early in March, and immediately thereafter steps were taken to prosecute some of the worst violaters whose names and addresses and visits to the monument could be definitely established. Letters were sent to them calling attention to this vandalism, and asking them whether they had any suggestions to make as to how the damage might be repaired before the matter was taken up with the Department of Justice for vigorous prosecution under the American Antiquities Act. Two of these men, Indian Agents who had, respectively, moved to Oklahoma and North Dakota since their acts of vandalism, expressed their regret over this violation of the law, and promised to send experts to the monument to erase their names. Custodian Vogt reports that early one Sunday morning thereafter a strange and unheralded car sped past his home enroute for the monument, and when he visited the monument later he found that

the names of the men had been erased with sandstone. It is the purpose of the Service to handle all these violations of law without gloves in the future, and it has been very interesting to note how gladly the newspapers of the southwest have cooperated with us by spreading this story over the southwestern states. To make the monument presentable all the modern inscriptions will be erased after July first under the careful supervision of Custodian Vogt, signs will be placed at all important places warning the visitors against acts of vandalism, and trenches will be dug underneath each inscription site about five feet deep and four feet wide, with a small rock retaining wall, which will prevent reaching the stone wall and yet not prevent easy reading of the inscription.

Incidentally the Bureau of Standards has been experimenting for the Service with certain paraffin preparations for use in covering the old inscriptions and preserving them. This method has been successfully employed with the old Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, which was rapidly deteriorating. The covering of paraffin prevented the adhesion and consequent penetration of moisture and chipping by frost.

FEDERAL WATER POWER ACT AMENDED.

On March third, the President signed the amendment to the Federal Water Power Act exempting the existing national parks and monuments from its general provisions. This is one of the most important pieces of legislation affecting the national parks that has been passed in recent years for had it not been passed all the parks would have been open to invasion by commercial interests.

The amendment to the Water Power Act means that a special act of Congress is required to permit water power development in the parks. A bill is now pending to permit a dam in the Yellowstone River just below the Lake Yellowstone. The passage of this bill would be a severe blow to the Yellowstone, and in fact to all the parks, as in addition to seriously injuring the scenic value of Lake Yellowstone and the Falls it would establish a precedent that would be quickly followed. The friends of the parks are now bending every effort to defeat the passage of this bill.

Secretary Fall on June first, advised Senator McNary, Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the United States Senate, as follows:

"I cannot favor the enactment of the measure. I do not believe it would be advisable for Congress to permit private interests to develop irrigation or power sites within the limits of existing national parks. These parks were created by Congress for the preservation of the scenery, forests, and other objects of beauty and

interest in their natural condition, and they are created and maintained for general and national purposes as contradistinguished from local development."

OUR PARK EXHIBIT ABROAD.

A letter received sometime ago from Mr. Axel H. Oxholm formerly of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and now representing Pacific Coast Lumber interests in Europe gives a very interesting idea of the interest in our National Parks manifested abroad.

The Service had previously sent, through the State Department a collection of photographic enlargements of national park views to the French Alpine Congress at Monaco, and these pictures were desired by Mr. Oxholm for exhibit at the Lyons (France) Fair, which he stated was the most important commercial fair in Europe, if not in the world.

After considerable difficulty in locating the pictures as they had been moved from several places, they were finally found in Nice, and transported at his own personal expense to Lyons. To quote Mr. Oxholm:

"The pictures were beautiful, and proved to be a great attraction; hundreds of people came to see them, and I spent a considerable time in explaining the various features which were illustrated by these pictures, to interested parties. You were kind enough, before I left Washington, to give me twelve National Park Portfolios; I handed out eight of these to prominent people showing marked interest in the National Parks. I might mention that I had the visit of the Mayor of Lyon with his staff, who looked at these pictures with a great deal of interest. All in all, we had between seven and eight hundred visitors, and everyone of them inspected the pictures. It may be of interest to you to hear about the practical value of these pictures to us. Among the pictures there was a photograph of the Grizzly Giant; our other pictures taken by our company, showing large trees, were frequently commented upon by our visitors as "motion picture stuff" and we heard several people saying that these trees were made of plaster, and that it was impossible that trees of this dimension could be found anywhere. We were very glad to have your pictures, as we had made a sign showing that they were U. S. Government pictures, and this settled all questions. We had published a little booklet in French, showing pictures given by the U. S. Forest Service, and we have used U. S. Government reports to a large extent, in support of our statements in regard to Western U. S. timber. I am therefore much obliged for your kindness in

letting us exhibit these pictures, and if you will be kind enough to let us keep them for sometime, we shall be pleased to make the best possible use of them, not only at Lyon, but also at other places where we are exhibiting our lumber and lumber products from the Western United States.

Our exhibit was inspected by the American Consul in Lyon, and by the American Commercial Attache in Paris, both gentlemen commented favorably upon this use of Government pictures, as there is no question that they attract attention of many prominent people, causing them to take an added interest in the United States and especially in the National Parks."

In this connection the Service now has up with the Department of State the possibility of placing National Park enlargements in every consulate of importance in the world. We are very hopeful that some definite arrangement can be worked out whereby this can be accomplished.

VISITORS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO THE YOSEMITE.

The first winter season in the Yosemite Park which closed April fifteenth was a very decided success. In all, the Yosemite visitors of the winter months registered from 37 States and 23 Foreign Countries.

New York was first on the list, Ohio next, with Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Jersey following in the order named. The Middle West which send thousands of tourists to the National Parks during the summer was scantily represented. Of the Foreign Countries visitors from England predominated, with Holland a close second, Australia, Japan, Canada, and Java were well represented.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE-HAWAII NATIONAL PARK DEDICATION TOUR.

Of course most of you are familiar with the Brooklyn Eagle Tours. Their tour this year is planned to include a visit to the Hawaii National Park where at the time of their visit they will assist in the dedication of the Park. The party sails from Baltimore on one of the Matson Line Steamships voyaging via Havana, Cuba, the Panama Canal, to Los Angeles. Here the party will take a special train for a swing through Utah, Nevada, and California, visiting the Zion National Park enroute to San Francisco where they will again embark on their steamship for their trip to Hawaii. An extensive entertainment will be provided in the Islands and one night will be spent at the Volcano House on the rim of the Kilauea Crater. Returning to San Francisco the party will make the swing by special train around the northern route returning to New York

City. Crater Lake, Mount Rainier, and Glacier National Parks will be visited enroute. The field forces in the various parks are looking forward to entertaining this party.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PARKS IN DES MOINES, IOWA.

At the suggestion of former Secretary Payne and by invitation from Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa, the National Conference on Parks was held in Des Moines, Iowa, January 10, 11 and 12. Delegates from 24 States and Washington, D. C. were in attendance; men and women interested in the park question at large. Secretary Payne was unable to attend the Conference and Director Mather represented him. Director Mather sounded the keynote of the Conference in the following brief words:

"We heartily believe in municipal parks, county parks, and state parks. We believe in parks of every kind because they are good for the people, and in this day of industrial advancement, in this time of enormous growth of cities, parks and recreation are becoming absolutely necessary in the proper development of child life, and in preserving the health of adults, as well as affording amusement, education, inspiration and other development of mind and body that comes with contact with nature."

Many bills are introduced into Congress for the creation as National Parks of areas which should more properly be reserved as and could be more successfully developed as State Parks, and this Conference was called to crystallize this sentiment for the wider development of State Parks.

NATIONAL PARK TO PARK HIGHWAY CONVENTION IN SALT LAKE CITY.

On June sixteenth the second Convention of the National Park to Park Highway Association will be called to order. Delegates from every state through which the Park to Park Highway passes are expected to attend this very important Convention. An outline of the program is not available at present to tell you much concerning the work to be done but Director Mather plans to attend the Convention.

OPENING OF THE PARKS.

By this time preparations have been started in all of the parks for the opening of the 1921 season, although some of them are still pretty well snowed under as is evidenced by photographs sent in with Superintendent Peters report, showing the Paradise Inn in Mount Rainier Park almost completely buried under tremendous drifts of snow. Work of clearing the park road of snow has been started by Superintendent Peters using a caterpillar steam shovel. These pictures arrived in Washington

just as we were experiencing one of our first warm days of the summer and the sight of that snow was rather welcome.

A wire from Superintendent White of Sequoia brought the news that because of the heavy snow which fell at Giant Forest on May twenty-first, the postponement of the opening of the park season from May twenty-fourth to Decoration Day was necessitated.

Superintendent Lewis reports that spring appeared in Yosemite Valley a month in advance of 1920. The Valley was entirely free of snow as early as March twenty-sixth. With the opening of the Wawona Road, the south approach to the park, on April second, motor travel immediately began.

Superintendent Albright reports that the comparison of the depths of snow at the ranger stations in Yellowstone Park with the depths one year previous indicates an easy opening of the roads as compared with last year. At the time of writing the roads on the west side of the park from West Yellowstone to Upper Basin and towards Norris to Gibbon Meadows were practically free of snow.

Former Superintendent Rickner reported good weather during the greater part of April and that the road into Mesa Verde is now passable for motor vehicles and will soon be in excellent shape for the summer travel.

Superintendent Way of Rocky Mountain National Park states that the roads in his park were open at the beginning of April to an altitude of nine thousand feet. However, the big storm of April 14 and 15 completely blocked them and cut off travel and telephone communication with the outside world for six days. The storm did not damage the park roads to any great extent and travel into the park has now commenced.

Superintendent Reaburn of Grand Canyon reports weather conditions good in his park and a total travel for the month of April of 4570 persons. Two hundred and twenty-nine automobiles from twenty-six states, and one from Canada, brought 707 passengers.

LE CONTE MEMORIAL LECTURES AND FREE NATURE SERVICE
FEATURES OF YOSEMITE PARK FOR 1921.

The third series of Le Conte Memorial Lectures will be given in the Yosemite National Park during the coming summer months.

These lectures were instituted by the University of California Extension Division and are annually conducted in honor of the memory of Joseph Le Conte, the noted scientist and naturalist, who for many years was closely associated with the University of California.

Professor Le Conte died in the Yosemite Valley on July 6, 1901, the present year marking the twentieth anniversary of his death. It is especially befitting to the occasion that two of these lectures are to be delivered on the "Philosophy of Joseph Le Conte", by Dr. J. C. Merriam, his former colleague and friend. Dr. Merriam, formerly Professor of Palaeontology at the University of California, is now president of Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C. In discussing Le Conte's philosophy, he will show how Le Conte sought to reconcile the theory of evolution with the spirit of religion. Le Conte was the first to maintain that a materialistic implication of evolution is wholly unwarranted and that evolution is entirely consistent with a rational theism and with other fundamental religious beliefs.

Robert Grant Aitken, astronomer of Lick Observatory will give three illustrated lectures on "Some Problems of Astronomy". Dr. Aitken has an international reputation as a scientist and is well known as the discoverer of over 3,000 double stars. He has the faculty of imparting scientific facts in a non-technical and understandable way which is greatly appreciated by his audiences.

Thomas Frederick Sanford, Associate Professor of English in the University of California will deliver three of the Le Conte Lectures, taking as his subject, "California and its Makers in Literature". Professor Sanford has made an extensive study of the literary men and women of the State, and in presenting his subject will group these writers as the Argonauts, the Bohemians and the Romancers.

Ruliff Stephen Holway, Professor of Physical Geography in the University of California will deliver the fourth and last series of lectures on Evolution of Scenery in the Sierra Nevadas. He is an interesting speaker, well qualified through study and experience to present the geographical characteristics of the high Sierra in a manner that will give an intelligent understanding of the forces involved in its creation.

The entire series of Le Conte Memorial Lectures will be given at various points in the Valley during the latter part of June and the early part of July. No charges are made for these lectures.

The free Nature Guide Service, which was such a popular feature of the Yosemite Park season last year, will again be available under the joint auspices of the National Park Service and the California Fish and Game Commission.

Dr. H. C. Bryant of the University of California, who knows intimately the park trails, will again be in charge of the nature guide work, and will be assisted by Dr. Loye H. Miller, of the Los Angeles branch of the University. Dr. Miller will entertain the park visitors with his imitations of wild bird music which charmed many eastern audiences last winter.

Last year these scientists conducted nature study field excursions; directed sleeping bag trips into the high Sierra Country; kept office hours in Yosemite Village to answer questions; conducted a wild flower show continuously throughout the season; and assisted 27,047 visitors to a better knowledge of the miracles of Yosemite's out-of-doors. Their services are entirely free.

MULES AND MEN PACK BRIDGE CABLE DOWN GRAND CANYON TRAILS.

Men and mules shared the task of packing down the Grand Canyon Trails the main cables which will support the suspension bridge which Superintendent Reaburn is erecting across the Colorado River. There are two main cables of special tramway plow steel, each weighing 895 pounds, and each of a total length of over 500 feet. The problem of getting these cables from the rim down to the river, a distance of ten miles with a drop of nearly a mile down trails, having switch-back after switch-back, was finally solved by loading a mule at each end of the cable with coils weighing 200 pounds and dividing the intervening cable among fifteen men walking twenty feet apart. Each man carried a load averaging 33 pounds. This plan worked splendidly and both cables were carried down without a mishap. Even the 13th was lucky, for one cable was taken down April 11, the other April 13th.

The start was made at 8 A. M., the Indian Garden was reached at 10 A. M., Pipe Creek at 11:30 A. M. where the cable was unloaded and a rest of two hours taken. The river was reached at 4:30 P. M. Superintendent Reaburn stated:

"From our experience in negotiating the sharp turns on the trail, I am fully convinced that it would have been impossible to pack the whole length of the cable on mules. If attempted the train would have certainly gone into the ditch and the cable would have been badly kinked and ruined."

During the month the main cables were put in place and the assembling of the bridge was shortly completed; the placing of the drop cables and floor beams started from each end and on April 26th they met in the middle and it was possible to walk across on the floor boards which were tacked down temporarily. The Suspension Bridge is going to make possible many interesting trips on the north rim of the Canyon. It was formally opened to travel on May seventeenth.

CARBON RIVER ROAD IN MOUNT RAINIER.

On April twenty-third a conference on matters connected with the construction of the Carbon River road was held in Tacoma between the Commissioner of Pierce County, Mr. Asahel Curtis, Chairman of the Rainier National Park Advisory Board, District Forester George C. Cecil, Chief Civil Engineer Goodwin, and the Superintendent.

At this conference the importance of the prompt construction of a road to the Carbon River section was well brought out and Mr. Cecil agreed to expend \$50,000 on the portion of the road through the Rainier National Forest, and the County Commissioners began work on the section between Fairfax and the Forest Reserve line by instructing their local foreman to slash the right of way and pledged their board to expend \$50,000 from funds to be allotted from the next budget which is framed in September.

A complete success of the conference assures the Service of a road to the Carbon River entrance and the expenditure of \$50,000 as contemplated for the coming season in the park will open for next season's automobile travel an entirely new portion of Mount Rainier National Park.

NEW INTERESTS TAKE OVER CRATER LAKE FRANCHISE.

A committee representative of business interests throughout the State of Oregon and sponsored by Governor Olcott, have obtained an option on the Crater Lake property formerly operated by Mr. Alfred Parkhurst and have raised \$20,000 which will be expended this year in the development of the hotel facilities at Crater Lake.

This money is to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee of the State Organization and greatly increased facilities for handling visitors in Crater Lake may be confidently looked forward to this coming season. Crater Lake deserves a place in the front rank of our National Parks and this new development is very likely to put her there.

TO MARK BOUNDARY OF MT. MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK.

The work of marking on the ground the boundary of Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, will be started as soon as weather conditions permit by the United States General Land Office through the Surveyor General at Juneau. Mr. Woodbury Abbey of the Land Office is in charge of the survey. This is the first step in establishing adequate protection over the region which is the fountain head of the big game herds of Alaska.

The total length of the boundary is approximately 250 miles, but due to the rugged topography of the park and to the fact that the boundary crosses several immense glaciers, it will be impossible to monument the entire line, nor is this necessary. The summit of Mt. Russell, altitude 11,500 feet, forms the southwest corner of the park. However, a portion of the north, the east, and a portion of the south boundary, will be thoroughly monumented in order that the park rangers, tourists, hunters and mining prospectors may readily discern the park limits.

Warning signs, quoting the provision of law covering hunting, printed on cardboard heavily paraffined to withstand weather conditions will be posted along the boundary in connection with the work of surveying and monumenting the line. The printing of these signs was made possible through funds contributed for this purpose by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, the Boone and Crockett Club and the Camp-Fire Club of America. Cloth signs also were printed, which will be posted along the Government Alaska Railroad.

With the nearing completion of the Government Railroad from Seward to Fairbanks, which approaches the southeastern corner of the park within 15 or 20 miles, tourist travel to Mount McKinley Park will in the near future be an accomplished fact.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK.

In the last news letter mention was made of the interesting archaeological work conducted by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Mesa Verde National Park; since then the scene of archaeologist's labors has shifted to the Chaco Canyon National Monument, where the National Geographic Society is conducting research work on a large scale. The work is being done under the leadership of Neil M. Judd, who is Curator of American Archaeology of the National Museum, and is centered on the ruins known as Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del

Arroyo. The Society has made \$75,000 available for this work to be expended during a five-year period.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School of American Research is also continuing his exploration work on the ruins Chetro Kettle and Casa Rinconado in the Chaco Canyon.

A great deal of credit is due Custodian Pinkley of the Tumacacori National Monument for the fine work which he has accomplished in connection with the restoration of the old Spanish mission, for which the area was set aside. Sometime ago the Service allotted \$800 out of its limited monument fund for repairs to the structure, but as this was an all too small amount to accomplish satisfactory results Mr. Pinkley set about to augment this from outside sources. Fortunately, he was successful in interesting the Nogales Chamber of Commerce in the project, which organization voted to raise \$600 to be used in the work. He also obtained a promise of \$600 from the Tucson Chamber of Commerce, of which amount the Knights of Columbus of that city have already raised \$100. It is very encouraging to secure such cooperation as this and evidence of appreciation of the work which the Service is trying to do.

PROGRESS ON GOVERNMENT FREE BATHHOUSE.

Practically all exterior work has now been finished on the new Government Free Bathhouse at Hot Springs National Park, and while there is still considerable to be done on the interior of the building it is rapidly nearing completion and at the present time presents a very imposing structure. Chief Civil Engineer Goodwin paid a very complimentary tribute to it when he said that his inspection of it indicated two outstanding facts, one the excellency of design and convenience of arrangement, and the other the quality of the work which has been done. Such good results have only been made possible by the deep interest and generous effort which have been contributed by both Dr. Parks and Colonel Fordyce, who has superintended the construction of the building.

OPENING MT. RAINIER PARK.

Most of our superintendents will not envy Superintendent Peters in the task which is before him in opening up Rainier Park this season. He is confronted with the difficult problem of clearing the road to Paradise Valley by June twenty-fifth of 25 or more feet of snow which has become with frequent rains a compact mass. Various methods have been suggested to meet the situation, and it has been finally decided that it could only be done satisfactorily by the aid of a steam shovel. Accordingly

arrangements have been made to purchase an outfit of this kind with a specially designed scoop for snow. However, as it will not be delivered in time to permit clearing the road for early travel contract has also been made with a local firm with similar machinery to start work at an early date so as to advance operations as much as possible. It is estimated that the contract work will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,500, part of which the Rainier National Park Company has willingly offered to contribute.

LOYALTY.

Loyalty is that quality which prompts a person to be true to the thing he undertakes. It means definite direction, fixity of purpose, steadfastness. Loyalty supplies power, poise, purpose, ballast and works for health and success. Nature helps the loyal man. If you are careless, slipshod, indifferent, Nature assumes that you wish to be a nobody and grants your desire. Success hinges on loyalty. Be true to your art, your business your employer, your "house". Loyalty is for the one who is loyal. It is a quality woven through the very fabric of one's being, and never a thing apart. Loyalty makes the thing to which you are loyal yours. Disloyalty removes it from you. Whether any one know of our disloyalty is really of little moment, either one way or the other. The real point is, how does it affect ourselves. Work is for the worker. Love is for the lover. Art is for the artist. The menial is the man who is disloyal to his work. All useful service is raised to the plane of art when love for the task-Loyalty- is fused with effort.- The Fra.

Here's another one from Elbert Hubbard, which is hanging in the office of the assistant director:

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him;
speak well of him and stand by the institution he
represents.

Remember an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of
cleverness.

If you must growl, condemn and eternally find fault, why -
resign your position, and when you are on the outside, damn to
your heart's content - but as long as you are a part of the in-
stitution do not condemn it; if you do, the first high wind that
comes along will blow you away and probably you will never know
why.