

"Yellowstone is the largest and most far famed"



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 as an official declaration of administration policy worthy of its place as the first and largest and most famous of America's national parks.

And we are here today . . . to celebrate the annual opening of Yellowstone parks, the largest and most far famed of our national parks, a wooded wilderness of three thousand square miles, containing incommensurable waterfalls, more geysers than are found in the rest of the world put together, irrigated by rivers like miniature Niagara, and beautified by lakes and inland seas, carved by canyons of sublimity, decorated with canyons 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 wonderful playground, sanitarium and university all in one, where the eye feasts upon the riotous colors of flowers, ferns and rocks; the ear is stirred with the symphony of melodious sounds; the mind is satiated with thousand revelations of truth and beauty, and the hidden body weaves the trill of thought and toil and weary, ungrudging 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 hyphen worthy its explorers and discoverers to obtain it intact against the bold and presumptuous claims of the advocates of special privileges, determined to commercialize this land of wonder by railroads through it, tunnel fly mountains, dam its lakes and streams, and secure stranglehold monopolies with small compensation to the government and great 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.

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:

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A third victory called nationwide attention to another danger that threatened—and still threatens—the national parks, the victory was the defeat of a 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 of his importance, signed the Hatch 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 loyalty and powerfully in the fight to exempt them from the jurisdiction of the water power commission.

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, on the other hand, signed the Hatch 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 loyalty and powerfully in the fight to exempt them from the jurisdiction of the water power commission.

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BILLS MAY BE MADE TO ORDER

Any Kind Desired Are Now Produced at Will For Benefit of . . .

It appears that "all-kinds of waves" are now made to order, at will, for the benefit of any one of a half dozen varieties of waves—produced by an odd-looking bit of machinery devised for the purpose.

Some of the six or seven varieties of waves are: The gentle, rolling billows; the short, choppy kind; the deep, rolling variety; and the big ones resembling the ocean waves. Each of these, it is reported, can be manufactured to cover placid lakes at summer resorts, or inland lakes with real live waves and make bathers think they are enjoying a real Atlantic or Pacific surf—at least while the machinery is working, for as soon as the electric

motor is stopped the water resumes its placidity. It appears that the waves can be made to last all day long for thousands of bathers and at a comparatively little expense. It is said that a dollar a day is the cost of operating the electric power that drives the machine.

Smoker stories for another of invention, but there are a lot of stories invented that there is no necessity for . . . Boston Evening Transcript.

Many Years the President of Great Miners' Organization



John L. Lewis

PLACED LABOR ABOVE CAPITAL

President Lincoln's Ideas of Their Relations Well Worth Considering.

SHOULD BE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Just and Generous and Prosperous System is One That Gives Hope to All Who Are Willing to Toil.

In one of President Lincoln's most important messages to congress he took up the question of the relations of capital and labor. Even more worthy of thought today than at the time they were framed are the following passages from the document:

"The first principle of popular government is the right of the people.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

This approach of returning despotism to the favor of popular institutions but there is one point, with its consequences, not so lacking as to others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owns capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. Add further, it is assumed that, whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

"Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, but there is one such thing as a free man being hired for life, the condition of hired labor. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other right. Labor is not hired for life, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefit. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few add labor themselves, and with their capital hire a large majority of labor for them. A very majority belong to neither class—neither work for, others not hired, others working for them in some of the southern states a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the north a large majority are neither hired nor hired. Men, with their families, wives, sons, and daughters—work for themselves, and in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital. Some of one kind or of hired laborers or slaves on the other.

"Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such relation between labor and capital as assumed. To that condition for life, many independent men everywhere in these states a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy himself or land for himself, and his laborers on his own account another while, and at length hires another man or begins to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of the whole race. To no man living any more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch slight which they have not honestly earned.

There has been a movement for the bridgehead in the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers except the legislative body advocated, with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

"In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against

PROFIT IN A SHORTER WORKDAY

Greater Producing Power of the Worker Inevitably Follows Reduction of Hours of Labor.

The workers whose whole periods are short are essentially different from those who are so worn by toil that they have neither energy nor mind for other things in life. They become more energetic, more resourceful workers with keener mentality and great producing power. It inevitably follows that the short-hour workers are the best paid workers. With every reduction in hours there is always a corresponding increase in wages. Wherever demands for the shorter workday and higher wages have been presented and urged by organized workers during the past year, they have met with success. These economic gains have a potent relation to the social side of life.

Still Her Small Goodwill, . . . Justice is which . . . that one cannot buy it too dear.—The Sage.

Re-roofing Raises Value

NEW roof of essential building . . . that can not rust, crack or rot . . . will add greatly to the value of your home . . . Look over your old roof and then call at our lumber yard and see

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A thing I never enjoyed doing for a month and I fell in love with her. . . . "I'm glad to hear it," he murmured. "Evidently my professors will not be disappointed."

Wishing for sleep is a poor way to get it.

Dry Postum instead of coffee. There's a Reason! Iced Postum is delicious.