

### SHALL WE SAVE OUR NATIONAL PARKS?

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has made an appeal to the country to prevent invasion of our national parks. The immediate movement in this direction is the effort of sheep owners to graze sheep in the park. This would destroy their natural resources of shrubs and wild flowers and kill the trees without greatly increasing the supply of wool and mutton. Mrs. Sherman stands for the preservation of the integrity of the national parks. Her article reads as follows:

"What are our national parks for—to be enjoyed by people or to be despoiled by cattle and sheep?"

"The invasion of the enemy is an expression that need not be limited to war usage. It exactly fits a condition of internal affairs here in the United States. The territories being invaded are the national parks.

"Certain interests, individual and collective are constantly endeavoring to use these parks for their own commercial benefit. The friends of the people's playgrounds have again and again thwarted efforts to use these wonderlands for stock pastures. Now there are people who are taking advantage of the present need for increased food production to secure permission to graze cattle and sheep in our national parks.

"Last summer stockmen seized the opportunity offered by the urgent national need of food and undertook to get the federal government to permit grazing in parks. In California the friends of parks acted quickly and saved most of Yosemite. The stockmen did succeed in getting possession of two comparatively small areas. Increased efforts are being made to pasture the parks in 1918.

"We all know that more mutton and more wool are needed. Grazing grounds are essential, but there is ample opportunity for grazing outside of the national parks.

"The Department of Agriculture says: 'There remain practically no lands in the public domain (unreserved public lands) that are fit for any other use than for the grazing of live stock. They should therefore be used for that purpose.' Does it seem reasonable to graze sheep in the national parks when there is government land not in use that is fitted for that purpose?"

"Then there are the national forests, covering an area of approximately 175,000,000 acres. Of this, about five-eighths is classed as grazing land—and is not forested as is commonly supposed. These grazing acres were reserved for grazing purposes and are being so used. But a part of these remain that are not now being grazed. The grand total area of the national parks is small. The total grazing area in national parks is exceedingly limited, and if all this grazing area were used it would produce only a small per cent of the wool and mutton needed.

"By encouraging the grazing of sheep in available section east of the Mississippi River, and in the extensive unused lands in the South, a large increase in sheep production result. By making the fullest use of the public domain, utilizing the national forests, which are mostly grazing land, and increasing sheep production east of the Mississippi and in the southern states, there will be ample sheep to supply the demand.

"Sheep ruin parks for the use of people. They destroy one of the greatest attractions of the outdoor world—the wild flowers. But the sheep isn't to blame. It is his nature to eat wild flowers, and not only the blossoms, but the plants and then the roots. At Crater Lake National Park there isn't a wild flower to be seen. Years ago sheep grazed within the boundaries, and also they have not been in the park for years, the ground is barren of flowers.

"There is a stockman in the West who is making every effort to get permission to graze thousands of head of sheep in Mount Rainier National Park. This park is the most wonderful wild-flower garden in all the world. This man, together with others of his kind, is asking for grazing privileges during the period of the war. It is an old, insidious plan under the guise of patriotic motives. With wool and mutton bringing higher prices than ever before, we find sheep owners willing to use national parks for pasture for sheep at 10 cents a head for the season. Is this patriotism?"

"During these war times the American people need their national parks more than ever before. And after the war the need will be still greater. The parks are needed as nature made them—not despoiled by cattle and sheep.

"The strength of a nation lies in the mental attitude of the people. And the right mental attitude is largely acquired by wholesome recreation in the outdoor world—es-

pecially in places of scenic beauty. Such places as national parks help us to maintain our strength and courage and to gain a clearer vision of the problems and the emergencies of life. The English people admit that they made a serious mistake in the early stages of the war by neglecting outdoor recreation.

"Early last summer there was doubt in the minds of the people as to whether or not the national parks would be open, on account of the war. Secretary Franklin K. Lane emphatically announced that they would be open as usual, and said: 'It is even more important now than in times of peace that the health and vitality of the nation's citizenship be conserved. Rest and recreation must materially assist in this conservation of human tissue and energy, and the national parks offer opportunity for just this thing.' During this same summer, the busy war year of 1917, 500,000 people found much-needed rest and were inspired to greater patriotism by visiting these matchless wonderlands.

"It would be a national calamity if the warring enemy could destroy the natural beauty of the United States. Grazing cattle and sheep in our national parks is a distinct step in that direction.

"The grazing of national parks discourages outdoor recreation. If live stock are in these parks there are thousands of people who would not go to them. And there are other thousands of people who, because of the presence of live stock, would naturally conclude that these natural wonderlands could be of no great merit for people if they were used for cattle and sheep. Grazing in national parks would be a death blow to their supreme use. This would weaken us as a nation.

"Let your senators and congressmen know that you value national parks. These men are so occupied with war matters these days that it may not occur to them that there is even a possibility of an invasion of this kind. Let them know that you are eager to defend our public playgrounds.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Rev. John Newton Freeman, D. D., will occupy the pulpit on Sunday Jan. 20. Dr. Freeman needs no introduction as he has preached to this congregation several times in the past and we would urge a large audience to welcome him.

The next meeting of the Westminster Guild will take place on Monday next with Mrs. Carl Pfanzstiel.

#### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Hazel Ave., near St. John's Ave. Subject for next Sunday's Lesson Sermon is "Life."

Services are held in this church every Sunday morning at 10:45. Sunday School meets immediately after the morning service, and is open to pupils up to the age of 20 years. The Wednesday evening meeting, which includes testimonies of Christian Science healing is at 8 o'clock. You are cordially invited to make use of the reading room at 387 Central avenue, which is open every week day, from nine o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening.

#### H. P. WOMAN'S CLUB

The Highland Park Women's Club met last Tuesday afternoon at Witten Hall. Mr. Wallace Rice spoke on "Illinois One Hundred Years After," incidentally telling plans now on foot for the celebration of the centennial of the state. Miss Carver again welcome before the club, did most beautifully two groups at the piano.

The next meeting is the twenty-fifth at two thirty o'clock at Witten Hall, in charge of the Philanthropy Committee. Mrs. Charles F. Mauran will speak on "Recent War Literature." Mrs. F. M. Lowe will sing.

The meeting of the tenth district is January twenty fourth at Evanston, an all day session. On account of the absence of the President, will delegates appointed for this meeting kindly notify Mrs. C. A. Winstan.

#### TO BRING HOME THE BACON

Uncle Sam is depending on Illinois to supply the pork that is needed to feed our armies, our allies and our own people. Our task is to increase hog production 20 per cent. There will be good money in the business, and no obstacle should stand in the way in making good our quota. The boys who are fighting for us are depending on us for food. If we fail them we are not worth fighting for. We are unworthy of American citizenship.

What steps have you taken to make your farm produce twenty per cent more hogs next year? Conservation and Relief Committee, Defense Council of Highland Park

### WHY JENNIE HATES FLOWERS

They Mean to Her the Very Opposite of Green Fields, Pleasant Odors, Birds and Bees.

"I hate flowers," said Jennie, a 12-year-old Italian girl, as she bent over the table of white daisy petals on the kitchen table. She was busily picking up the "pops," first dipping each stem in paste smeared on a piece of board, slipping a petal up each stem and inserting it in one of the green tubes on the wreath.

Flowers to her did not spell green fields, pleasant odors or something soft and agreeable to feel and handle. To this little girl living in the crowded Italian district on the lower west side of New York city, flowers meant piles of hideously colored petals of cambric, stiff with starch and dye and smelling strongly of alcohol, glue and paste. These she had to fetch from the factory every day after school. Before school the next morning the family had to "manufacture" them into flowers.

Everyone worked, all except the father, who declared that it was not "a man's work," and an older son, who was driver on a wagon truck. Even the baby, 18 months old, could help by picking apart the petals. Maggie, 4 years old, was too young to go to school, but she could work the greater part of the day. Nardo, aged 6, was an expert hand, although his mother complained that he wanted to play. Besides Jennie there was little Angelina, a hunchback of 11 years, who was really the forewoman of the group, seeing to it that each day's quota was faithfully done.

The account-book showed that six dozens of wreaths, with 30 flowers, were finished every night. The buttercup wreaths brought 8 cents a dozen and the daisies 10 cents. For this work the family received \$2.88 or \$3.60 a week, according to whether they worked on buttercups or daisies. —Louise C. Odenerantz, in World Outlook.

### AFFINITY BETWEEN MOODS

Author John Synge's Declarations Regarding Temperament of Peasants of the West of Ireland.

There is a significant phrase in one of John Synge's books, says the Medical Times. Speaking of the spirituality and wildness of the peasants of the west of Ireland, he remarks:

"There is an affinity between the moods of those people and the moods of varying rapture and dismay that are frequent in artists and in certain forms of alienation." These peasants, descendants of an ancient bard that were chased to the West, are said to be born poets. Synge noted in them the quick changes from gloominess to gaiety, and saw the relation of these changes and the Celtic dreaminess to the genius that has shown itself among these people.

Especially acute was his realization that such traits bear some relation to manic-depressive insanity, though he did not understand that the genius is not insane but specially predisposed to insanity because of his delicately organized nervous system. When the genius becomes clinically insane he ceases, perforce, to be a creative artist. All the confusion about genius and insanity is unnecessary if these simple facts be kept in mind.

### Poet and Blacksmith

The professor came to be a neighbor of the blacksmith in the year 1837. As he walked daily past the smelting and the simple comfortable home of the blacksmith, he came to watch and know the sturdy man. It was not long before they became good friends. The blacksmith was proud of his home and doubtless told the professor how happy he was when, in 1825, he had made his first arrangements to buy it from a man named Torrey Haneych. And, they sometimes they talked about the wonderful spring that was famous for its clear and sparkling waters, for this was right at hand. Below the spot where the spring gushed forth, the women of the town still did their washing.

The name of the street where lived the blacksmith and the professor is the same today as in their time. If you visit the great city of Cambridge, you will easily find your way to Brattle street, and the homes of "The Village Blacksmith," by name Dexter Pratt, and of the professor and poet, Henry W. Longfellow.—Vlyn Johnson, in St. Nicholas.

### Banana a Bread Fruit

The orange, apple and banana cannot be compared for the reason that they represent three extreme types. The orange contains no starch and the banana is nearly all starch. The apple stands midway between the two. One can make a meal of ripe bananas, but ripe oranges would, by themselves, hardly suffice. The orange is a refreshing food, the banana a nourishing food. The orange and the apple should be consumed with other food, and whereas one might eat half a loaf of bread and half a dozen apples, he would be very foolish to eat half a loaf of bread and a half dozen bananas. The banana is really a bread fruit.

### Excusable

"Those Dillwaites put on a great many airs, merely because they have had the same cook for more than twenty years." "There are some forms of vanity I can condone," replied Mr. Giltberby, "and keeping the same cook for more than twenty years is one of them."

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**Oysters for the Meatless Days**  
One of the most digestible, nutritious and wholesome foods available to American consumers is the oyster. Its composition is of such character that it is nearly self-sufficient as a diet, only the ordinary ingredients used in cooking being needed to give it "balance." Inspection of oyster beds, systems of transportation and marketing by United States, State and many municipal authorities have practically eliminated all dangers of disease from pollution of oysters when used in the "R months."

Furthermore, according to Economic Circular No. 15 of the Bureau of Fisheries, U. S. Department of Commerce, this animal food has not increased in cost appreciably in the past quarter century, or hadn't at date of issue, August 1915. Eggs, poultry and meats had advanced from 25 to 75 per cent during this period. In this circular are given 100 oyster recipes, and form these have been culled those requiring the least fat for preparation, substituting butter substitutes for butter in all cases.

**Oyster Cocktails**  
Take one dessertspoonful of Tarragon vinegar, one tablespoonful olive oil, one-half teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce, the juice of half a lemon, and one-half teaspoonful Tabasco sauce. Add a little salt and half an onion, grated fine.

**Oyster Cocktail** Have oysters very cold. Put not more than six in each cocktail glass or sherbert cup and just before sending to the table cover with a dressing made in the following way: Mix together one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup, one tablespoonful of strained lemon juice, five drops of Tabasco sauce, and add salt to taste. This quantity will make three cocktails. Serve thin slices of brown bread and celery with the cocktails.

**Soups, Chowders, Etc.**  
**Oyster Soup.** Take one quart oysters. Put in a saucepan one quart of milk and one pint of water with salt, pepper, and mace. Add a tablespoonful of butter substitute and put on the stove. When it comes to a boil, add the oysters and let the whole simmer five minutes. Thicken with cracker crumbs.

**Your Country Counts on You**  
Your country is counting on you to furnish it the sinews of war in this, the mightiest contest that the world has ever known. It is counting on you, money, your labor and your spirit of self-sacrifice. World wars cannot be won by talk alone and they cannot be won by resources unless those resources are so directed that they count in the actual prosecution of the war.

America, as we all know, is the richest nation in the world. It has the most money, the most factories and the most natural resources. But the money will not do us any good in the war unless it is mobilized for the use of the government. The factories will not help win the war if they are manufacturing a lot of useless things instead of the arms and munitions, clothing and ships that the country must have. And you, your self, will not help to win the war merely by going around and talking patriotically. You must save and you must serve, if you cannot go and fight or work in a munitions plant.

This is why the War Savings Campaign was devised by the government. It gives every man, every woman and every child, a direct opportunity to do something for the country they love. You do not have to be a millionaire and buy a lot of bonds. Your 25 cents for a thrift stamp or \$4.12 for a War Savings stamp, will help your country and help it now. And the fact that you did without something to get the money to purchase this stamp will help even more, for the country cannot get its war done if the factories are busy ministering to your pleasures.

In spite of the fact that most Americans probably would be willing to give the sum asked by the government, with no thought of return, the government is not asking you to give anything. It is merely asking a loan at a good rate of interest and on the world's best security. When you purchase a war savings stamp you are benefiting yourself just as much as you aid your country.

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