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STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

REPORT
ON
THE PROPOSED
SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK
INDIANA

BY

STEPHEN T. MATHER



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

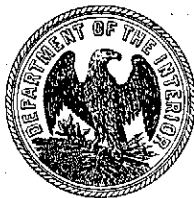
WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK, OF INDIANA.

By STEPHEN T. MATHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 20, 1916.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit herewith the results of my study of the Sand Dunes National Park project.

Senate resolution adopted September 7, 1916, imposed upon the Department of the Interior the duty of investigating and reporting to Congress "the advisability of the securing, by purchase or otherwise, all that portion of the counties of Lake, Laporte, and Porter, in the State of Indiana, bordering upon Lake Michigan, and commonly known as the 'Sand dunes,' with a view that such lands be created a national park." The department was also charged by this resolution with ascertaining the cost of acquiring the sand dunes for national park purposes, and the probable cost of maintaining the area as a national park.

It was your desire that I personally undertake the investigation ordered by this Senate resolution and report my findings and observations to you for consideration.

As no funds were made available by the Senate resolution to cover the expenses of conducting a thorough investigation and assembling data for presentation to Congress, the funds of the department were necessarily drawn upon to meet a considerable portion of these expenses. The cost of reporting a hearing which I found it advisable to hold in Chicago was defrayed by various organizations and individuals interested in the safeguarding of the dune areas in their natural state.

My study of this national park project was made in Chicago, at Michigan City, Ind., and in the dune areas themselves, during the week commencing October 30. While I was a resident of Chicago on several occasions I had made pleasure trips to the sand dunes of Indiana, and was quite familiar with their characteristics, but I deemed it expedient to make another trip in order that I might note any important changes in the status of the dunes since my last visit to them, and also in order that I might survey them in the light of my experience in the active administration of the great areas now forming our national park system.

On October 30 I conducted a hearing in Judge Kohlsaats' courtroom, No. 653 Federal Building, Chicago, for the purpose of giving proponents and opponents of the project under investigation an opportunity to appear and present their arguments in favor of the preservation of the sand dunes as a national park, or in opposition to this idea, as the case might be. This hearing was attended by approximately 400 persons. Numerous addresses advocating the creation of a sand dunes national park were delivered, but no party appeared to present reasons why the dune areas should not be thus preserved.

Among the speakers who urged that the sand dunes be preserved as a national reservation were many men and women prominent in educational, art, literary, scientific, and business circles of several States. The hearing, therefore, did not proceed as a gathering of local citizens expressing convictions based on purely local considerations, but gave me an opportunity to gain the benefit of the thought and serious study of broadgauge minds which were not influenced by selfish motives. The complete transcript of the proceedings of the hearing will be found attached hereto as Appendix A.

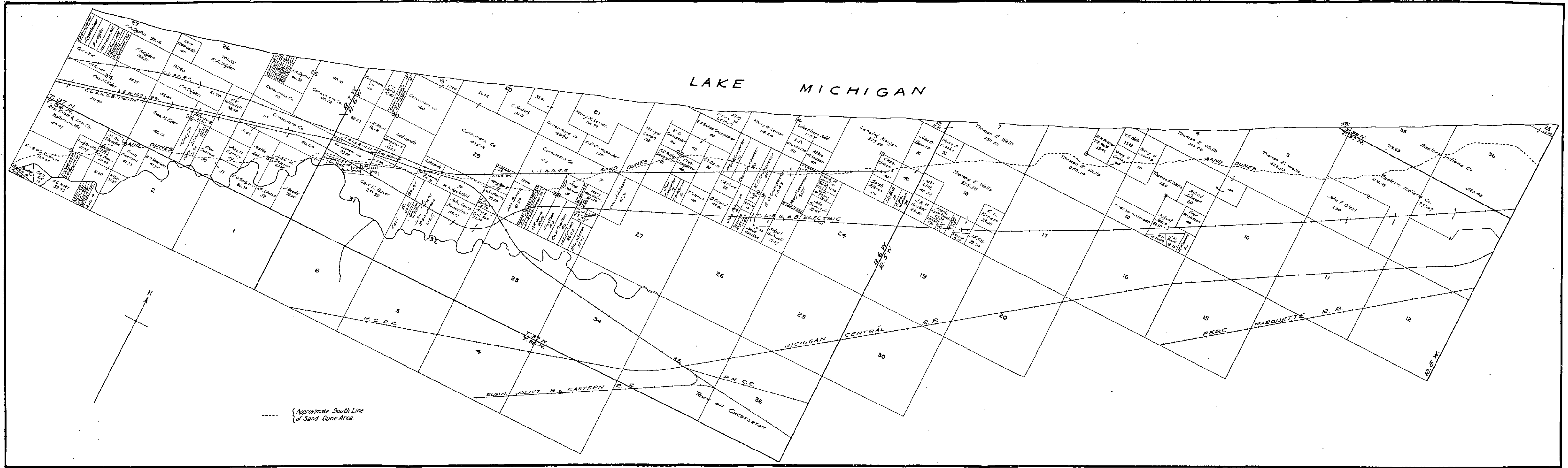
Subsequent to my investigation of this project on the ground, there have been several resolutions, letters, and miscellaneous documents indorsing the movement filed for the consideration of the department and Congress. These have been assembled and classified and have been made a part of this report by inclusion in Appendix B.

Good maps indicating the location of the sand dunes with reference to several important Indiana cities, and the subdivisions of the dune areas in Porter County, Ind., and the owners of these tracts are made a part hereof.

The Senate resolution directing that this project be investigated required a report on "all that portion of the counties of Lake, Laporte, and Porter, in the State of Indiana, bordering upon Lake Michigan, commonly known as the 'Sand Dunes'".

This instruction indicates that the Senate seeks advice on the whole dune region, because Lake County adjoins the State of Illinois, and the north boundary of Laporte County is the Indiana-Michigan line.

A glance at the map of northern Indiana (p. 7) discloses the fact that the industrial city of Gary is situated in the northeast part of Lake County, and that its suburbs and closely connected towns extend almost to the east boundary of the county. It will also be seen that Michigan City, another industrial center of importance, is located immediately adjacent to the west boundary of Laporte County, and its industries and population have overflowed into Porter County to a small extent. It may be said, therefore, that the cities of Gary and Michigan City have divided the dune area *in partes tres*. Two sections, the one, really many sections in itself, lying between the Indiana-Illinois boundary and the little town of Millers just east of Gary, and the section lying between Michigan City and the Indiana-

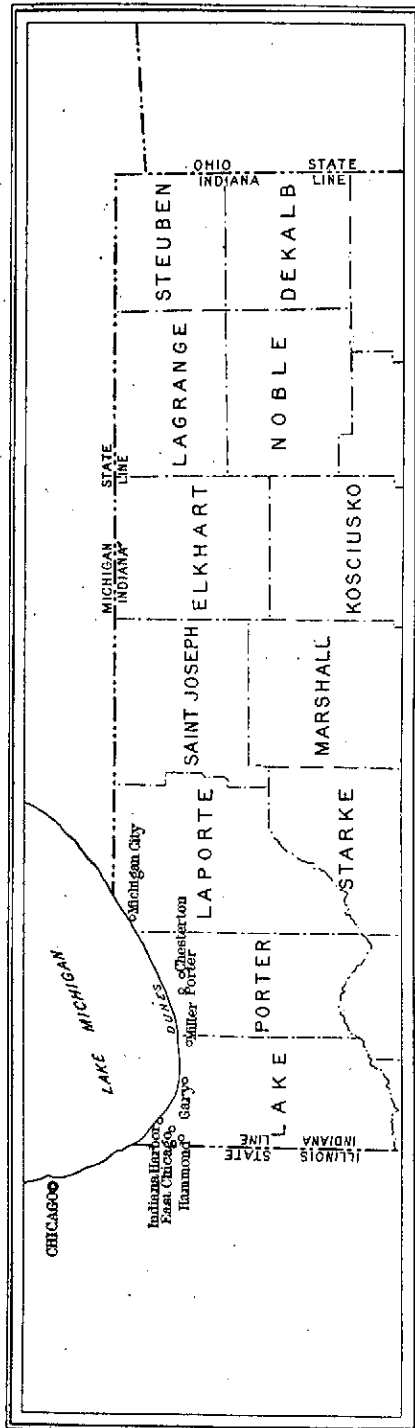


Michigan boundary, are relatively small. In the former section, the advance of business enterprise and the natural growth of industrial population on the west and east are rapidly settling this territory, and, as this expansion continues, the dunes and their recreational opportunities are disappearing. In the latter section, industrial expansion and the increase of summer homes on the lake shore have marked its destiny unmistakably. The influence of urban values is naturally very evident in these sections. They are subdivided into a great many small tracts, and a multitude of owners hold titles to them.

Efforts to ascertain the value of these lands, and the price at which they could be purchased for park purposes, were unavailing. The expenditure of much time and considerable money would probably have resulted in our gaining definite information on these points, but I did not deem it advisable to devote my time to this or incur the expense involved.

For the following reasons, therefore, I have concluded that the dune areas in Lake County west of Millers and in Laporte County are not worthy of consideration with a view to their preservation by the Federal Government:

1. They are too small.
2. They are constructively isolated from the main sand dunes of Porter County and could not be adapted to economical and efficient administration as national park areas.



3. They do not possess sufficiently distinctive scenery or other physical features to entitle them to consideration as possible sections of a national park.

4. They are very close to industrial centers, and are in the paths of industrial expansion.

5. They are owned by numerous individuals and corporations who regard them as very valuable, and who are holding their particular tracts for future business use or other disposition as seems best in the light of business growth in these regions.

After reaching these conclusions with respect to these dune sections, I did not deem it wise to study them with regard to their administration or development as sections of a national park. The close proximity of urban communities would, in all likelihood, make the cost of administration great.

With this disposition of the sand dunes of most of Lake County and Laporte County, the main sand dune section in the extreme northeast corner of Lake County and in Porter County, Ind., remains to be discussed.

This section is approximately 25 miles in length and 1 mile in width, and extends from the small town of Millers in Lake County to Michigan City. On the north there is the Lake Michigan shore line and on the south the area is bounded by cultivated farm lands, which are traversed by several important railroad lines. Chesterton and Porter, the largest cities in northern Porter County, are not far distant from this dune region.

These sand dunes are classified as among the finest in the world by scientists who are qualified to speak on deposits of sand of this character. I have never seen sand dunes that equal them in any degree. I have no doubt, however, that there are other dunes in the United States which do equal them. But I am quite sure that if they do exist they are not as accessible as these Indiana dunes are. These are readily accessible to approximately 5,000,000 people, and, furthermore, they are ideally located with respect to the center of population, which, when last determined, was in the State of Indiana.

These sand dunes, contrary to the generally accepted notion, are not mere accumulations of clean white sand from Lake Michigan with which the wind plays at will. They are deposits which constitute the action of the elements for ages past. The sand in hundreds of acres of this region has remained untouched for decades and perhaps centuries. Trees, large and small, have grown on the sand piles, and to-day form one of the scenic features of the dune country. Various vines, shrubs, reeds, grasses, and sedges thrive in these areas which are not in the process of diminution or augmentation, and wild flowers are found in great abundance.

These dunes are beautiful at all times of the year.

The beauty of the trees and other plant life in their autumn garb, as I saw them recently, was beyond description.

Several species of wild animals abound in the woods, but they are not numerous and are rarely seen. There is not sufficient food in a region so limited in extent to sustain a large number of wild animals.

Birds are numerous at certain periods of the year, and a few birds native to the region are to be seen at all times. The dunes appear, therefore, to be in the path of migratory birds which move north or south with the changing seasons.

Of surpassing interest to the visitor are the dunes which are in the building or are being destroyed by the winds. In these one may see the omnipresent battle of the sand and winds and plant life. Here the sand, swept by the winds, attacks trees and shrubs and slowly covers them and smothers them, while the winds lash them mercilessly; there a dune a century old has gotten in the path of the gale, and is beaten and battered and finally destroyed, its sand carried away to furnish material for further fantastic work. Oftentimes, when a dune is destroyed great dead trees are wholly uncovered, indicating that the winds once sealed their doom.

These are only a few of the many interesting and curious features of the dune country. They attract the scientist, the teacher, and the student, as well as the individual who merely seeks rest and recreation and communion with nature. They constitute a Paradise for the artist and writer.

It is important that the Lake Michigan shore be mentioned.

Here is a stretch of unoccupied beach 25 miles in length, a broad, clean, safe beach, which in the summer months would furnish splendid bathing facilities for thousands of people at the same instant. Fishing in Lake Michigan directly north of the dunes is said to be exceptionally good. There are hundreds of good camp sites on the beach and back in the dunes.

So much for the physical characteristics of these sand dunes and their plant and animal life. I have merely sketched an outline of these features of this country. Reference is here made, therefore, to the eloquent descriptions of these dunes and what they offer the visitor to the transcript of the Chicago hearing in Appendix A.

Assuming, without further description of actual conditions in this dune country, that the sand dunes of Indiana are equal to those in any other section of the country; that they are the most accessible dunes; that they possess extremely interesting flora and fauna; that they offer unparalleled opportunities to observe the action of the wind and its influence on the sand and plant life; that the Lake Michigan beach is beautiful and offers bathing facilities for a multitude; that the recreational uses of the region are myriad, should they, or a large section of them, be preserved for present and future generations? If they should be preserved, are they worthy of inclusion

in a national park? And if they are worthy of consideration as a possible national park, would it be practicable to establish them as such a park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people?

Answering these questions in their order, in my judgment, a large section of this dune region should be preserved for all time. Its preservation would in no way interfere with the development of industrial enterprises in Indiana and it is needed for recreational purposes now and in the future. Science and education virtually demand that it be safeguarded forever or at least the major portion of it preserved.

A large portion of this dune region is worthy of consideration as a national park project. A national park should possess scenic features of supreme magnificence or scientific or historical features of transcendent importance. By and large, they should be distinctive areas of extraordinary inherent worth and they should be accessible. The wonderful geysers, terraces, paint pots, and other extraordinary results of subterranean heat in action on water and the materials of the earth's crust rendered the Yellowstone region worthy of preservation in a national park. The incomparable glaciated gorge with its perpendicular walls, waterfalls hundreds of feet in height, domes and spires, entitled the Yosemite region to inclusion in a national park. Crater Lake Park was created to preserve forever in its natural state one of the most extraordinary lakes in the world, a lake in the extinct crater of a volcano 6 miles in diameter, with its surface 1,000 feet below the rim of the crater. Sequoia National Park contains within its boundaries the largest and oldest trees on the earth. It was to preserve these trees that a national park was established. Mount Rainier National Park includes within its boundaries the second highest mountain in the United States and the most remarkable one. In its sides glaciers, hundreds of feet in thickness, are gouging to-day great wide valleys of the future. Glacier and Rocky Mountain National Parks were established to preserve forever the extraordinary Alpine scenery of two widely separated sections of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of each, however, is in every respect different in character. The best preserved and most interesting prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States are those in Mesa Verde National Park, and it was to insure their protection that this park was created.

The Grand Canyon is another park project pending at the present time. It should be favorably considered by Congress because it is the most stupendous and gorgeous chasm in the earth's surface—a canyon that is beautiful, dazzlingly gorgeous, awful, even terrible, according to the conditions under which it is seen.

The sand dunes are admittedly wonderful, and they are inherently distinctive because they best illustrate the action of the wind on the sand accumulated from a great body of water. No national park or

other Federal reservation offers this phenomenon for the pleasure and edification of the people, and no national park is as accessible. Furthermore, the dunes offer to the visitor extraordinary scenery, a large variety of plant life, magnificent bathing beaches, and splendid opportunities to camp and live in the wild country close to nature.

If the dunes of this region were mediocre and of little scenic or scientific interest, they would have no national character and could not be regarded as more than a State or municipal park possibility. My judgment is clear, however, that their characteristics entitle the major portion of their area to consideration as a national park project.

Is it practicable to create a national park to include this dune area? This is the question of supreme importance, but it would seem that it is a question of legislative policy which Congress alone can determine. The dunes are not public lands. Their owners do not offer to donate them to the Federal Government, and no individual or organization has undertaken to purchase them and convey them to the Government for park purposes. All parks that have heretofore been established have been carved out of the public domain. Land has never been purchased for reservation as a national park, and in only a very few instances have private holdings in a national park been purchased for park purposes. The only instance of importance when such action was taken was the appropriation of \$50,000 in the last sundry civil act for the purchase of lands on which the finest of the giant Sequoia trees are standing in Sequoia National Park. This appropriation was insufficient, and the National Geographic Society came to the rescue of these trees and made available the additional \$20,000 necessary to complete their purchase and preservation.

Donations of tracts of the dune area could be accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of June 8, 1906 (see p. 112, Appendix B), and subsequently they might be declared by the President to constitute a national monument under the management and supervision of the National Park Service. It was under this act that Muir Woods National Monument in California and Sieur de Monts National Monument on the coast of Maine were established after they had been conveyed to the Federal Government by public-spirited individuals. Or the proffered lands might be accepted and included in a national park by act of Congress. In the absence of donations, however, the only method of acquiring any of the dune country for park purposes is to purchase outright sufficient land to establish a park of distinction and dignity. A sand dunes national park possessing these qualifications should contain from 9,000 to 13,000 acres. A national monument might be very small, perhaps only a few hundred acres in area, but a park should include within its boundaries from 15 to 20 square miles, and in view of the fact

that the dune area is only about 1 mile wide it should extend from 15 to 20 miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. A park of this size could be purchased at this time in Porter County without encountering the influence of urban values which are apparent in the regions adjacent to Millers and Michigan City.

One way to determine the proper boundaries of a park of reasonable size would be to locate a line midway between these two cities and survey 7 to 10 miles in either direction from this line. Another method would be to locate a line just beyond the zone of indisputable urban values on the west or east, and establish the boundaries of the park by a survey 15 to 20 miles east or west from this line, as the case may be. The application of either of these methods would result in the outline of a park which would have no isolated tracts. All tracts would be contiguous and the whole area would form a park of dignified proportions.

The establishment of such a park, however, would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money. In the course of my investigation it was practically impossible to obtain any definite and absolutely reliable quotations on any of this dune land. No owner was inclined to put a special lower price on his land for sale for park purposes. On the other hand, I am not aware of any case where a high price was quoted on property because of an impression that there was a likelihood of the Government purchasing the same. The attitude taken by the landowner was rather this: "I believe my land to be worth so much. Property values in the dune region have an upward tendency. If the Government was ready to consider buying my land we could discuss the terms of purchase with more definiteness." In the limited time at my disposal I could not enter into extensive negotiations with landowners with a view to obtaining better prices than those quoted, or persuade them to have their holdings appraised for the purpose of arriving at a full authentic valuation of them. I had to be content with ascertaining what the owners of the bulk of the dune lands regarded their holdings as worth at the time of my inquiry. Practically none of the owners of very small tracts were interviewed.

There appeared to be some speculation in the value of several large tracts of dune land, and I was informed that most of the outstanding options on these tracts had been obtained by speculators, who are promoting various projects of questionable practicability, and that the purchase prices stipulated in these options do not represent the value of the dune land involved. These option prices vary between \$350 and \$600 per acre. The holdings of the Consumers Co., about 2,300 acres, are priced at slightly more than \$1,000 per acre.

Manifestly, none of these lands are actually worth \$350 per acre at this time. A figure less than \$200 per acre probably represents

the actual value of the average tract of land not under the influence of urban values, due to proximity to cities.

A small tract of land, with improvements, in sec. 25, T. 37 N., R. 6 W., was sold in August, 1916, for \$200 per acre, and the former owner of a tract in section 26, same township and range, advises that he recently sold 52 acres at \$125 per acre.

It is proper to state here that two or three gentlemen who own tracts of land in the dune country, or have an interest in such lands, have expressed a willingness to aid a national park project, and would sell their holdings for park purposes at a lower price than for any commercial or other purpose to which their lands might be put. They were not prepared, however, to state what reductions they would care to make in the prices of their property for park purposes.

In connection with this general statement, with respect to my inquiries into the value of dune lands for park purposes, it is pertinent to refer here to the large map of the northern section of Porter County (p. 7), and it is suggested that it be read from the right toward the left, as the following information as to dune land values is studied.

Mr. John S. Field, part owner of the Eastern Indiana Land Co., states that 1,445 acres, held by his company, are worth \$350 per acre and are under an option at this price at the present time.

Mr. A. Stanford White, of Chicago, who holds an interest in 2,996 acres of dune lands belonging to the Thomas E. Wells estate, advises that the land of the estate has been offered at \$350 per acre.

Mr. Henry W. Leman, of Chicago, states that the holdings of Lausing Morgan, 325 acres, can probably be purchased for \$350 per acre. There is now an option on the property at this figure.

Mr. E. D. Crumpacker states that 2,200 acres, owned by Charles Crumpacker, Charles Peterson, and himself, have been under option at \$350 per acre, and that they are now held for sale at that figure.

Mr. Henry W. Leman's holdings of 563 acres have been under option at \$500 per acre.

Mr. Leman, who is thoroughly familiar with the status of the holdings of S. Romberg, 99 acres, states that they are held at \$500 per acre, and that he understands they are now under option at \$500 per acre.

Mr. John S. Field, chairman of the Consumers Co., of Chicago, states that the holdings of the Consumers Co., 2,300 acres, are regarded as worth \$2,500,000.

The holdings of the late F. A. Ogden, 561 acres, are in the hands of the heirs. They are under \$100,000 bond to deliver clear title. I am advised, however, that the lands are under option at a figure between \$500 and \$600 per acre.

Practically all of the larger holdings must be purchased in their entirety.

As I have already indicated, I believe that 9,000 to 13,000 acres of dune lands can probably be secured for park purposes for approximately \$200 per acre. The purchase price of a park of the size suggested would, therefore, be between \$1,800,000 and \$2,600,000.

The cost of improving a park of this size would not require large Federal appropriations. The construction of four or five roads through the dunes from the generally traversed State highways on the south to the Lake Michigan shore, approximately 1 mile distant, and perhaps ultimately a road along the shore itself, would constitute the bulk of advisable improvements. The short roads through the dunes to the lake should be constructed at intervals of 2 or 3 miles. As a matter of fact, there would be no necessity for building any roads in the near future. Various railroad lines now make the dune region readily accessible, and good automobile roads make it possible for motorists to reach the edge of the dune country without difficulty.

The cost of administering and protecting a park of proper proportions would not call for large appropriations. A supervisor and two rangers, on duty throughout the year, could properly protect the park and give proper consideration to the needs of visitors to the region. During the summer a few extra temporary rangers would have to be employed to guard against fires and to protect visitors along the shore of the lake. The total cost of administration and protection would probably not exceed \$15,000. If a park smaller than the one suggested should be created, the cost of administering and operating the same would be less.

Cordially yours,

STEPHEN T. MATHER,
Assistant to the Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

**HEARING ON THE SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK PROJECT, HELD
AT CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 30, 1916.**

Morning session, October 30, 1916.

Proceedings had at a hearing held on Monday, October 30, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., pursuant to a certain resolution passed by the Senate of the United States September 7, 1916, directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the advisability of the securing of that portion of the counties of Lake, Laporte, and Porter, in the State of Indiana, bordering upon Lake Michigan, and commonly known as the "Sand Dunes," by the United States Government, with a view to the creation of a national park, before Hon. Stephen T. Mather, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, sitting in Room 653 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

The following appeared at the hearing and their remarks are included herein at the pages indicated:

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Secretary MATHER. Ladies and gentlemen, the meeting will please come to order. We are gathered here to-day to consider a national park project, a project to establish the Sand Dunes National Park in Indiana. I am here as the official representative of the United States Department of the Interior, which has been charged by Senator Taggart's resolution with the duty of investigating this national park project and reporting to Congress the results of its investigation.

Many of you may wonder whether there is any special reason why the Department of the Interior should be directed to undertake the study of this matter. A special reason does exist in the fact that this executive department has supervision of the whole national park system, with an aggregate area of 7,500 square miles, or about 4,824,000 acres.

It has occurred to me that a few words here about the activities of the Interior Department would not only prove interesting to you, because you do not come in direct contact with the department in Chicago, but would also acquaint you with the governmental organization that will control the destinies of the Sand Dunes National Park should Congress in the future take favorable action on the proposition that the park should be created.

Out beyond the Mississippi River, in the great public land States, the Interior Department is more or less intimately in touch with the very fabric of western citizenship, but this section is devoid of public lands, arid lands, and national parks, and has few Indians and mines. Here the Interior Department is seen principally on patent certificates, pension checks, and departmental publications.

The department was created in 1849 to exercise jurisdiction over governmental organizations charged with the performance of duties relating to domestic affairs. At that time, the Secretary of the Interior was given the supervision of the General Land Office, charged with the administration of the public lands; the United States Patent Office; the Pension Office; the Census Office; the Public Buildings Commission; and other offices of minor importance. Since its organization, the department, however, has had jurisdiction of one or two of these organizations taken from it and assigned to other departments. Federal organizations such as the Civil Service Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission have been placed under the Secretary of the Interior, and later taken away and made separate institutions reporting direct to the President. Again, many more bureaus and miscellaneous organizations have been assigned to the Secretary, and to-day he has control of the Pension Office; the Patent Office; the Office of Indian Affairs, which cares for the Indians in all sections of the country; the General Land Office, which still administers the public land system and supervises the disposition of the public lands under the various land laws; the Geological Survey, with its great geologic, topographic, water resource, and land classification branches; the Reclamation Service, which is charged with the reclamation of arid lands in the West; the Bureau of Mines, which is doing such effective work in the mines of the country in the way of perfecting and operating safety devices, improving working conditions of miners, etc.; the Bureau of Education with its varied activities, including its general study of educational conditions all over the country, and its wonderful pioneer work that is being carried out, also its duty of caring for the natives of Alaska, educating them, and instructing them in the science of raising reindeer, and encouraging them in other gainful pursuits; and last, but not least, the National Park Service, which was created by the act of August 25, 1916.

These are the nine bureaus of the department, but the Secretary of the Interior also has charge of the Freedmen's Hospital; the Columbia Institution for the Deaf; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Government Hospital for the Insane with its 3,000 inmates, all of whom have come from the Army and Navy, the District of Columbia, and the Federal penitentiaries; and other eleemosynary institutions; the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; certain buildings and streets in the District of Columbia; the construction of the Alaskan Railway; and numerous miscellaneous matters of more or less importance. The Interior Department is one of the largest of the 10 executive departments. When it was organized, it had only a few hundred employees. Now approximately 20,000 men and women are engaged in its service in Washington and in the field.

As one of Secretary Lane's assistants, I am charged with general supervision of the activities of the Bureau of Education, the National

Park Service, the Government eleemosynary institutions, and departmental relations to the governments of Alaska and Hawaii. That is why I am here to-day.

Of all the bureaus of the Interior Department, the National Park Service is the youngest. It was established by the act of August 25, 1916, and gives us a definite, unified organization to administer the great parks which had theretofore been handled in the Secretary's office, most of the business relating to their interests being transacted by clerks in the office of the chief clerk of the department.

This new bureau is charged with the administration, protection, and improvement of the 16 national parks, embracing an area of 7,534 square miles or 4,821,303 acres, and 21 national monuments with a total area of 142.9 square miles, or 91,491 acres.

Doubtless this question has already arisen in your mind, what is the difference between a national park and a national monument? The difference is this: A national park is created by act of Congress. It is carved out of the public domain, set apart and dedicated as a park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The parks Congress expects to improve and make accessible, and in fact does appropriate funds annually for their maintenance and improvement. The monuments, on the other hand, are established by presidential proclamation under the act of June 8, 1906, which provides that the President may, in his discretion, "declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected." Until this year Congress has not appropriated funds for the protection of the national monuments, but we have \$21,500 to be expended in them during the current fiscal year.

There is another provision of the act of June 8, 1906, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept private lands containing features of scenic or historic interest that may be donated to the Government, and such tracts may be set aside as national monuments. Representative William Kent and Mrs. Kent gave the wonderful Muir Woods to the Federal Government, and this tract was accepted and made a monument under the authority of this provision, and only within the past six months nearly 5,000 acres of land on Mount Desert Island, near Bar Harbor, Me., containing lakes, primeval forests, numerous species of flora and fauna, and other objects of scientific interest, were donated to the Government by Mr. George B. Dorr and other public-spirited citizens of New England. This tract was accepted and designated the Sieur de Monts National Monument by President Wilson on July 8.

So a monument may be created without congressional action, and I may state that so far as its administration is concerned the National Park Service act gives us the same authority to grant concessions in reservations of this character and otherwise develop them as we may exercise in the administration of the parks. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, they constitute the same type of reservation.

At this point, I am going to insert in the record for your information a list of the national parks and monuments, with data as to their locations, dates of creation, areas, and physical characteristics:

*National parks administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.*¹

[Number, 16; total area, 7,534 square miles; chronologically in order of creation.]

Name.	Location.	When established.	Area (miles).	Special characteristics.
Hot Springs Reservation.	Arkansas.....	Apr. 20, 1832	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone.....	Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.	Mar. 1, 1872	23,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Waterfalls—Vast wilderness inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, etc.—Greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world.
Casa Grande Ruin.	Arizona.....	Mar. 2, 1889	2	These ruins are one of the most noteworthy relics of a prehistoric age and people within the limits of the United States. Discovered in ruinous condition in 1694.
Sequoia.....	California.....	Sept. 25, 1890	252	The Big Tree national park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices.
Yosemite.....	.....do.....	Oct. 1, 1890	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls.
General Grant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Ranier.....	Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1899	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.
Crater Lake.....	Oregon.....	May 22, 1902	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high.
Wind Cave.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 9, 1903	16	Well known by reason of a cavern therein having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers of considerable size containing many peculiar formations.
Platt.....	Oklahoma.....	July 1, 1902	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value, under Government regulation.
		Apr. 21, 1904		
Sullys Hill.....	Dakota.....	Apr. 27, 1904	1½	Small rugged hill containing prehistoric ruins—Practically a local park.
Mesa Verde.....	Colorado.....	June 29, 1906	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Boundary changed.	.....do.....	June 30, 1913		
Glacier.....	Montana.....	May 11, 1910	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality.
Rocky Mountain.....	Colorado.....	Jan. 26, 1915	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

¹Mt. McKinley National Park, the seventeenth member of the park system, was established by the Act of February 26, 1917. It has an area of 2,200 square miles.

²In Wyoming, 3,114 square miles; in Montana, 198 square miles; in Idaho, 36 square miles.

National parks administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior—
Continued.

Name.	Location.	When established.	Area (miles).	Special characteristics.
Hawaii.....	Hawaiian Islands.	Aug. 1, 1916	118	Three separate areas: 2—Kilauea, continuously active for century, and Manna Loa, altitude 13,675 (largest active volcano in world, erupting every decade)—are on Hawaii; Haleakala, on Maui, 10,000 feet high, with tremendous rift in summit 8 miles across and 3,000 feet deep; contains many cones, gorgeous tropical forests, mahogany groves, and lava caves; erupted 200 years ago.
Lassen Volcanic....	California.....	Aug. 9, 1916	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,465 feet in altitude—Cinder Cone, 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers—Ice caves—Majestic canyons—Numerous lakes—Fine forests.

National monuments administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

[Number, 21; total area, 142.9 square miles.]

Name.	Location.	Date of last proclamation.	Area (acres).	Description.
Devils Tower.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 24, 1906	1,152	Remarkable natural rock tower, of volcanic origin, 1,200 feet in height.
Montezuma Castle.	Arizona.....	Dec. 8, 1906	180	Prehistoric cliff-dwelling ruin of unusual size situated in a niche in face of a vertical cliff. Of scenic and ethnological interest.
El Morro.....	New Mexico.....	.....do.....	160	Enormous sandstone rock eroded in form of a castle, upon which inscriptions have been placed by early Spanish explorers. Contains cliff-dweller ruins. Of great historic, scenic, and ethnologic interest.
Chaco Canyon.....	.....do.....	Mar. 11, 1907	20,629	Contains numerous cliff-dweller ruins, including communal houses, in good condition, and but little excavated.
Muir Woods.....	California.....	Jan. 9, 1908	295	Contains one of the most noted redwood groves in California, and was donated by Hon. William Kent, Member of Congress. Located 7 miles from San Francisco.
Pinnacles.....	.....do.....	Jan. 16, 1908	2,080	Contains many spirelike rock formations, 600 to 1,000 feet high, which are visible for many miles; also numerous caves, and other formations.
Tumacacori.....	Arizona.....	Sept. 15, 1908	10	Contains ruin of Franciscan mission dating from sixteenth century, until recent years in fair preservation, but now rapidly disintegrating.
Mukuntuweap....	Utah.....	July 31, 1909	15,840	Contains magnificent gorge, depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls and many waterfalls. Of great beauty and scenic interest.
Shoshone Cavern..	Wyoming.....	Sept. 21, 1909	210	Cavern of considerable extent, located near Cody.
Natural bridges...	Utah.....	Sept. 25, 1909	2,740	Contains 3 natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind. Largest bridge is 222 feet high, 65 feet thick at top of arch; arch is 28 feet wide; span, 261 feet; height of span, 157 feet. Other two are only slightly smaller.
Gran Quivira.....	New Mexico..	Nov. 1, 1909	160	One of the most important of earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest. Monument also contains Pueblo ruins.
Sitka.....	Alaska.....	Mar. 23, 1910	57	Park of great natural beauty, and historic interest as scene of massacre of Russians by Indians. Contains 16 totem poles of best native workmanship.
Rainbow Bridge..	Utah.....	May 30, 1910	160	Unique natural bridge of great scientific interest and symmetry. Height 300 feet above water, and span is 273 feet, in shape of rainbow.

¹ Estimated.

National monuments administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Date of last proclamation.	Area (acres).	Description.
Lewis and Clark Cavern.	Montana.....	May 16, 1911	160	Immense limestone cavern of great scientific interest, magnificently decorated with stalactite formations. Cavern now closed to public because of depredations by vandals.
Colorado.....	Colorado.....	May 24, 1911	13,883	Contains many lofty monoliths, and is wonderful example of erosion, and of great scenic beauty and interest.
Petrified Forest.....	Arizona.....	July 31, 1911	25,625	Contains abundance of petrified coniferous trees, one of which forms a small natural bridge. Is of great scientific interest.
Navajo.....	do.....	Mar. 14, 1912	360	Contains numerous pueblo, or cliff-dweller ruins, in good preservation.
Papago Saguaro.....	do.....	Jan. 31, 1914	2,050	Contains splendid collection of characteristic desert flora and numerous pictographs. Interesting rock formations.
Dinosaur.....	Utah.....	Oct. 4, 1915	80	Contains deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest.
Sieur de Monts.....	Maine.....	July 8, 1916	15,000	Mountainous area adjacent to Bar Harbor, which includes 10 mountains and several lakes. Is very wild and rugged. Most romantic and beautiful mingling of mountain and ocean scenery on Atlantic coast.
Capulin Mountain	New Mexico..	Aug. 9, 1916	681	Contains under cone of geologically recent formation.

As I have stated, the national parks have been carved out of the public domain. Congress has never made a practice of purchasing lands for park purposes; it has simply taken lands already in Federal ownership and dedicated them as parks. As you know, Yellowstone National Park, which was created in 1872, was, with the exception of Hot Springs, the first reservation of this character to be established. At the time of its creation it was at such a distance from settlements on public lands that no part of the park area had passed into private hands. Its total area of 2,000,000 acres is therefore wholly under the control of the Department of the Interior. The parks that have been created in later years, however, contain within their boundaries considerable private holdings which have been a source of great annoyance to us, and they have especially been a hindrance to our administration of these parks. Congress has not, until its last session, appropriated money to buy any of these private holdings. I want to emphasize this point because you should clearly understand that if favorable action is taken on the proposition now before us, Congress will be going far afield. The act of creating a national park is the work of Congress and not in our sphere. Some of you doubtless know that land has been purchased in the Appalachian Mountains, but these purchases were made under the Weeks Act of March 1, 1911, and involve forest lands entirely, lands which contain timber growths having important relation to the flow of navigable streams. These reservations are, therefore, not purchased for recreational purposes.

As I have stated, we have not been able to persuade Congress to appropriate funds for the purchase of private holdings within the

national parks already created until this year, when, by considerable effort, we did manage to secure \$50,000 toward the purchase of the wonderful Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park in California. The larger part of this forest was in private hands and contained the largest of the big trees. I was personally able to secure an option on about 700 acres of these holdings this summer for \$70,000. We succeeded, by working long and strenuously, in persuading Congress to give the \$50,000 toward their purchase, and I am glad to say that very recently the balance required under the option, which expires the 1st of January, \$20,000, has been subscribed outside of Government circles and as a private matter,¹ and will shortly be announced. In this way there has been saved for all time what is undoubtedly the finest forest in this hemisphere, if not in the world.

I have now given you a fairly comprehensive statement of the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the two classes of reservations, national parks and national monuments, and I have emphasized, I think, the fact that the Department of the Interior has no voice in the establishment of either parks or monuments. In the case of the parks, Congress is the creating agency, and in the case of the monuments, the President has the authority to establish this type of reservation.

Now, let us take up the matter which we have to consider to-day. I will read the resolution passed in the Senate of the United States September 7, 1916:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, directed to investigate and report to Congress, at its next session, the advisability of the securing, by purchase or otherwise, all that portion of the counties of Lake, Laporte, and Porter, in the State of Indiana, bordering upon Lake Michigan, and commonly known as the sand dunes, with a view that such lands be created a national park; that the said Secretary shall also report the cost of acquiring such lands and the probable expense of maintaining them as a part of the national park system.

This is signed by the Secretary of the Senate. Now, in line with this resolution, Secretary Lane has designated me to come here and hold this hearing. I am going to begin by calling on a number of the official representatives of different organizations that are interested in this project. Let me say in passing that I was able to get the map you see yonder at rather short notice. On Friday night I telegraphed from here down to my secretary in Washington to have the Geological Survey get busy and make us this little map, and it arrived yesterday. It gives a section of the dunes, and, really, I think it is the most important and most interesting section that will be touched upon as we hear from the different speakers. Now, I want to state that we have the privilege of having in the room with us to-day a man who is not only interested in this project, but also

¹ It was subsequently announced that the National Geographic Society contributed the additional fund of \$20,000 necessary to complete the transaction that saved the Giant Forest.

in the broader work that we are trying to do with these playgrounds. I need but mention his name to inform you who he is. I refer to Dr. Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board and member of the Board of Education of New York.

Dr. Flexner, I take great pleasure in calling on you to say a few words in regard to this project for the preservation of the dunes. [Applause.]

DR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER. Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, I am here this morning altogether by accident. I happened to be spending a night with Mr. Rosenwald, and I learned from him that a hearing was to be held here this morning for the purpose of determining the fate of the sand dunes. Now, at first blush this looks like a local proposition. Whether the sand dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan are to be preserved or not might seem the business of the people of Indiana, or, perhaps, the business of the people of Chicago. The question may very fairly be asked: Why does this concern a man who lives and pursues his occupation in the city of New York? May I say, Mr. Secretary, that in no sense is this a local question. People who live in the city of New York have just as near and dear an interest in the preservation of recreational zones and educational facilities on the shores of Lake Michigan as they have in the preservation of similar objects in Yellowstone Park, or the Yosemite Valley, or Niagara Falls, or in the city of New York itself. These are national and not local questions; and therefore I am extremely happy to know that the United States Senate has made of it a national and not simply a local question. Recreationally, the sand dunes perhaps concern the people who live in their immediate vicinity more than they do people who live anywhere else; but actually, from the standpoint of their scientific interest and their educational value, these dunes are of general and not merely local importance. And because they are of general and not merely local importance they are proper objects of the care, interest, and solicitude of the Government of the United States. Civilized governments are distinguished by the degree of interest which they take in problems of this nature. In Germany, the Government of which is interested not only in trade but in science and education, a proposition of this sort would never be brought up for public discussion. It would be taken as a matter of course that the Government would protect and conserve the general scientific, educational, and esthetic interest in objects of this sort against a tendency to exploit them or to make them subserve merely a commercial or industrial purpose. If our Government is to be adequate to the vital needs of the people of the United States—not only their industrial and commercial needs but their intellectual, esthetic, and scientific needs as well—it will have to take under its protection before it is too late not only the sand dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan but similar objects

throughout the length and breadth of this country. And I am delighted to find that so large and representative an audience has come to present to and enforce upon the representatives of the Government of the United States this very important point. Thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. When I went down to the dunes some years ago, I think I was under the guidance of my friend, Mr. Jens Jensen. There were several of us in the party and we climbed over some of the hills there and down in the valleys, perhaps not with the same enthusiasm at first that Mr. Jensen did, but after he had gotten us well into the spirit of it, we forgot we were tired, and followed him wherever he offered to lead us. I think, therefore, that it will be very appropriate for him to start right now and lead us on another trip, speaking, as he will, on behalf of the Chicago City Club, and also on behalf of the Friends of our Native Landscape, of which he is president. We will take pleasure in listening to Mr. Jensen. [Applause.]

Mr. JENS JENSEN. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, it seems to me, as Mr. Flexner said before, that there should be no question at all about this dune park proposition. Just think of us poor prairie folks, who have not the Adirondack Mountains, as has our good friend from New York, and who have not the mountains of California, as has our good friend Mr. Mather. In fact, the only thing in the world that we have that has any similarity at all to the Adirondacks and the Rocky Mountains is our dunes over in Indiana. The 200 feet of Mount Tom look just as big to me as the Rocky Mountains did when I visited them some years ago, and bigger to me, in fact, than did the Berkshires when I made my pilgrimage to those wonderful hills of Massachusetts. [Applause.] We need the dunes. If you had been with me yesterday and stood on top of one of the great blowouts, as we term them, and looked into the golds, the reds, the soft tinges of brown, and the soft shades of green that were just visible in some of those dune woods, you would have come back to your home saying, "We need the dunes; we can never do without them. We who live in the midst of this conglomeration of buildings, cement sidewalks, and stone pavements, how can we ever be without such a wonderful vision, a vision that we carry vividly with us until we can make our next pilgrimage?" If you had gone with me along one of the ancient trails, between Michigan City and Chicago, among those giant pines—I call them giant pines, because they are that way to me, and to all of us poor prairie folk in Illinois—you would have come back to your home saying, "Never, never must those wonderful pines be destroyed." The whole city of Chicago, and those people who live in our adjoining towns, as well as our good friends in Indiana, should become acquainted with that country in order that they may refresh themselves and revivify their souls.

It was many years ago that I made my first pilgrimage to the dunes. It was previous to the time our good friend Mather accompanied me. I can never describe to you the impression I received on the occasion of my first visit; but I will tell you this, the impression I received yesterday, even after having gone through the dunes for more than 20 long years, was the greatest and most wonderful impression that I ever received there. I would give anything if I could only impart that wonderful impression, that wonderful feeling, to any one of you. It is something that will stay with me as long as I live. Those are the things for which the dunes stand and which make them of such value to us. There are lots of folk who say, "Well, so many of us do not see these wonderful things." Oh, how materialistic we are. There is a soul in each of us and it only needs awakening; and when it is awakened then there will burst upon us the first realization of the wonderful beauty of the dune country. Suppose there are only a few of us who can see those wonderful things. That is to be regretted. But suppose the great painter, the master painter, sees them. Suppose the master poet sees them. I had the profound pleasure of spending an evening recently with Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet, who has seen wonderful and beautiful things such as these in far-off India, and he is bringing their message out to all the world. Suppose only a few of us are able to see these things; but suppose also they come under the vision of a man like that. Is that not worth while? [Applause.] Now, I am not going to talk about recreational needs. I understand it has been assigned to me to talk about the trees. I do not like to be assigned to anything. [Laughter.] There are others who will tell you all about the trees, the many varieties there are, and the reason those many varieties are there; and how the West, the East, the North, and the South meet in this wonderful dune country.

What I want to impress on your minds is the beauty and grandeur of this dune country. There are no dunes in America like those over there. The dunes on the various ocean coasts, the dunes that are salt water dunes, are of an entirely different type. They totally lack the poetic inspiration those dunes of Indiana have. The salt sea breezes prevent a great deal of vegetation from growing, and therefore the ocean dunes are not covered with vegetation as ours are. They are not filled with wonderful poetic inspiration as are our dunes. They do not display the wonderful color effect you get these days down in our dunes, such as can not be found anywhere else in the world. Nowhere else can be found such a wonderful outburst of flora in the spring as is found in our dune woods, when they are covered with a blue sea of wonderful lupin, or phlox, or violets, or many other plants, all wonderful in their color display. Nowhere else can be found such a wonderful expression of spring. The other dunes do not have it. That is why our foreign friends must come to our

dunes to find this wonderful poetic expression. They can not get it at Cape Cod; they can not find it down in Virginia or in the Carolinas; they can not find it even on the coasts of France, Holland, or Denmark. There I, as a boy, have often treaded the great dunes that sometimes extended over 16 miles inland, back into the country. But there is nothing of grace or beauty about those dunes. On the contrary, they are a very serious menace indeed, except where the Government has taken measures to prevent them from drifting inland and overwhelming the country. Our dunes are of an entirely different type. They are poetic, they are beautiful, they are wonderful; they are just about the most beautiful and wonderful thing we have in the Middle West.

Only a few days ago I stood on the bluffs of the Mississippi, north of Savannah, and looked up the Mississippi River, with the sun shining on the cornfields of northern Illinois, and below us that mighty river in a deep, mystic mood. It was a wonderful picture, but not nearly as wonderful a picture as I saw in the dunes yesterday, with a group of friends. And, friends, remember one thing: Though we always talk so much about the wonderful national parks of the West, how many of us are ever able to make a pilgrimage to those parks? How many of us? What are we doing for the tens of thousands of people in this noisy, grimy, seething city, who need to revive their souls and to refresh the inner man as well as the outer? What are we doing for them? There is only one thing that we can give them, and that is the opportunity to revive their souls in the outglow of beauty from the dunes over yonder on the shores of Lake Michigan. If we should permit that wonderful place to be sold for a "mess of pottage," it would be one of the worst calamities that could befall us. Think of the good Indiana folk. The only outlet they have to Lake Michigan is right there, the only outlet that is left for them. That is the only breathing place they have on the shores of beautiful Lake Michigan, and there is nothing left to the great State of Indiana if that wonderful piece of country is done away with. Now, I am not going to tire you with my remarks any longer. I am just going to say one final word to you, and it is this: That it would be a sad thing, indeed, for this great Central West if this wonderful dune country should be taken away from us and on it built cities like Gary, Indiana Harbor, and others. It would show us to be in fact what we often are accused of being—a people who only have dollars for eyes. We are in duty bound to preserve some of the wild beauty of our country for our descendants. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Before calling on the next speaker for the various organizations represented here, I think at this point we would be very glad to have a word from Mr. Earl H. Reed. Mr. Reed is an author and an artist, and you may see some specimens of his etchings of the dunes country along the walls here. They show

his deep affection for the dunes and his intimate knowledge of them. Mr. Reed's books "The Voices of the Dunes" and "The Dune Country" are also eminently worthy of mention in introducing him to you. Mr. Reed, I am glad you are here to-day. [Applause.]

Mr. EARL H. REED. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, there are many sides to the question which has now come up as to the advisability and feasibility of preserving that portion of the Indiana shore of Lake Michigan which includes what we call the dune country.

It is a country of important historic interest. The romance of early exploration and primitive Indian history and legend connected with this region has filled many pages of American literature.

The immense value of the dune country to botanists, ornithologists, and investigators in various other fields of natural science will be spoken of by others appearing at this hearing. It is more particularly the physical beauty of the country that I have been asked to invite you to consider in connection with its possible acquirement as a Government park.

It has been my privilege to spend many years in the study of the country as an artist, writer, and nature lover. In it I have found an inexhaustible fund of material. The shore line of the lake, from a point about a mile west of Millers, Ind., to another point perhaps 3 or 4 miles west of Michigan City, Ind., and inland to the tracks of the principal railroad arteries between Chicago and the eastern seaboard, includes the most magnificent and picturesque sand dunes in the world and some of the finest natural scenery in the United States. The superb curving shore line, a continuous sandy beach, is practically uninterrupted for 18 miles.

While the shifting dunes are constantly changing under the influence of the winds, the fixed dunes predominate. The plant and tree life on them is abundant and is sufficient to maintain the general topography of the region.

It is only within the past few years that the picturesque quality of the dune country has become known to lovers of American landscape. Thousands of people now visit it, lured by its varied attractions, and it is difficult to obtain seats on the electric trains from Chicago to points between Gary and Michigan City on Sundays and holidays. The easy accessibility of the country to a large center of population, outside of the State in which it lies offers a strong argument in favor of its control by the Government.

As a refuge for migratory birds the reserve would be invaluable. It is within the Mississippi Valley flight zone, and during the periods of migration the bird life in the dune country is abundant, but unfortunately finds little protection among the wooded hills. Its destruction is continuous and persistent. Aliens who have been accustomed to kill migrating small birds for food in the countries of their birth, range through the hills in the spring and autumn, and many

thousands of songsters find their way to the city in blood-soaked bags. It is to be regretted that some of the natives in the neighborhood also indulge in this lawless shooting.

A few prairie chickens and partridges, birds which are rapidly disappearing from our Western States, still exist among the dunes in limited numbers, and are hunted relentlessly. The State of Indiana appears to be unable to prevent this illegal slaughter, although its game wardens are supposed to enforce its bird and game law here as well as in other parts of the State. The marshy areas and ponds, which intersperse the region back of the sand hills, would furnish a much needed zone of safety for migrating ducks, geese, and other water fowl, many of which are now being destroyed here, both in and out of the game season. Game birds now have no legal refuge in this part of our country except as to time of killing. The contiguity of the region to a city of over 2,000,000 people renders adequate protection difficult which Government supervision would accomplish most effectually.

Apparently the only argument against the acquirement of the territory by the Government for park purposes is that of the utilitarian. If the region was already a national preserve we would listen with as little patience to the man who proposed its destruction for commercial purposes as we would to one who advocated the complete absorption of Niagara Falls for power uses, or the installation of blast furnaces in Yellowstone Park.

Commercial encroachment on this region has commenced, and if this wonderful country, with its infinite natural beauty, its great store of material for artistic, educational, and scientific research; its possibilities as a recreation ground for millions yet unborn, is to be preserved for the use of its rightful owners—the public—it would seem that a most opportune time had come to accomplish it.

Our civilization has reached a point where we can afford to emerge from the bricks and mortar of the town, from the nerve-racking noise and stifling smoke of a complex commercialism, and look for quiet beauty spots where sustenance can be found for the finer sides of our lives.

We hang fine pictures upon the walls of our homes, stock our libraries with the world's best literature, and surround our houses with carefully nurtured gardens, but we erect disfiguring repulsive advertising signs, and belching smokestacks among our noble landscapes, which are just as vital to our intellectual life as our pictures and books.

The despoiler is at the gates of the dune country. The unsightly advertising signs and the smokestacks are beginning to mar the scenery. The sand and factory sites are being publicly offered for sale. In a few more years one of America's great natural wonders will be lost if the present efforts fail which are being made to save it.

When the picturesque beauty of this range of vast and solemn hills has been destroyed it can never be recovered. With the inevitable increase in population and commercial greed the region will soon be eliminated as a possible public possession. No economic necessity exists for the utilization of this territory for commercial purposes. We have plenty of room for factories, noise, and smoke outside of the area which nature has provided for other and nobler uses. We do not need to sacrifice this great store of natural beauty upon the altar of Mammon, and if we would preserve this priceless heritage for coming generations, action must be taken before the opportunity is gone forever. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. One of the organizations that has always taken an active interest in the sand dunes, and is now taking an interest in their preservation, is the Geographic Society of Chicago. I am going to call on its president, Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, to speak for the society. [Applause.]

Dr. OTIS W. CALDWELL. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I have a letter which I wish to read as a preface to my remarks this morning. This letter was written by Mrs. Charles L. Williams, under date of October 28, 1916. This letter was handed me just a few moments ago, and I desire to read it before speaking to the particular point to which I was asked to direct attention. It reads as follows:

To the gentlemen assembled in the interests of the national park: As a resident of one of the highest dunes on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, I am deeply interested in the matter of converting this wonderful country into a national park, and thus saving it in its natural beauty to the people of these United States. Now, as I look out through our cabin windows, and view Lake Michigan—that great expanse of blue, stretching as far as the eye can see—and its soft white sandy border, and the innumerable dunes, some great white sandy forms, others covered with forest trees and vines, all radiant in their wonderful glory, they are appealing to me. They seem to say, "Save us. Save us from the smoke and grime of the dirty factory. Save us, that we may be free, for the pleasure and benefit of the children of men. Other shores have been converted into the mill and the factory. Save us, save us as a breathing place, as a breathing place for the people. They are carrying our mountains of sand away. Save us. They are destroying our forests. Save us. Oh, please save us. We wish to rest free in our beauty for the solace of the toiler and the pleasure and admiration of all." The beauty I see daily from my window truly is calling thus to me. We have lived here in our cabin, and have enjoyed it. Other Chicagoans can enjoy it as freely. But if this land is converted into factories and used for commercial purposes, the future millions that are destined to live on the south shore will be shut out from the lake front, away from the privileges and pleasures of the dunes. Yours, as a lover of nature.

This is signed by this good woman who lives on top of one of the dunes. [Applause.]

Now, I have been asked, as president of the Geographic Society of Chicago, to confine myself to the one phase of the educational uses of this great dune park area. On the 27th of last May, early in the morning, I started out with a class of 53 college students; to spend the day in trying to discover some of the ways in which the plant life

of this dune region is related to this constantly changing area of the earth's surface. As passengers on the same train on which I was there were 106 pupils from the Hyde Park High School, accompanied by one of their teachers. Ten of those pupils were art students, going out to view some of these scenes which our friend Mr. Reed has so excellently reproduced for us in those etchings of his which are placed on this wall. On that same trip, but not on the same train, there were 28 students, under the direction of Prof. Umbach, of Naperville, Ill., from the college located in that city. There were two other college classes in that immediate part of the dunes on that day. One of the other speakers will indicate to you, I think, somewhat more of the extent to which the dunes are used for educational purposes; but it is my privilege to try to direct your attention to the significance, as I see it, of this constant stream of people coming up from the different institutions of Indiana, and coming out from the different institutions of Illinois, and coming down from the different institutions of Michigan to study in the dunes.

Ex-president Eliot, in a remarkable article, a copy of which you may secure if you will write to the General Educational Board, 61 Broadway, New York, has set forth for us, as no one has perhaps, the need of sense training in our modern life. You can not read Thoreau, you can not read Emerson, you can not read Longfellow, you can not read John Muir, you can not read Kipling, you can not read the Bible, without knowing nature. The five senses are fundamental to our education; and these classes of students going out from the dunes, while their attention is immediately focused upon the study of the trees, or upon the study of the birds, or upon the study of the geological or geographical conditions that are found there, are using these same five senses. They are fundamental, as I say, to our education. May I point out to you that in our growth of our great industrial centers, those that we have in Illinois and Indiana, we are in danger through the very success of those men and women who now make up those great industrial centers, because through their success we are in danger of encroaching upon ourselves in such a way that we remove from our children the natural means of developing these senses which are fundamental to their education. The success of the father in our modern life may place him in an industrial, social, and intellectual environment that makes it difficult for him to provide for his sons and daughters, young men and young women, the kind of things that gave him keenness of eye, keenness of ear, and even the fiber of moral character that has enabled him to be a success. We must not forget that. And more than that, underlying the motive that is actuating these various classes that are going out to study at the dunes, there is this fundamental thing, and it is the need for objectified, concrete situations out of which we may train our children.

I was at a certain Thomas concert a few years ago, when that wonderful Pilgrims' Chorus was being played. It was played as about the third or fourth number on the program. I did not have a very good musical training, but I had enough so that I liked that wonderful Pilgrims' Chorus, and I never missed an opportunity of going to hear it whenever I could do so. But sitting near me was a man who, at about the middle of that great piece of music, whispered, and said, "I have got all of this I can stand," and he got up and went out. And he was right. His training had given him capacity for just what he had secured, and he had gotten all that he could carry, and then he went out. And so it is with us. As we train our senses by increasing the concrete situations that we think out and rationalize, we are increasing our capacity for further use of those same senses. You and I do not get the same thing from the Thomas concerts, or the Chicago Orchestra, rather—you see how far back I date in Chicago when I think of it as the Thomas Orchestra—you and I do not get the same thing when they play that great Pilgrims' Chorus or any other piece of music, but we take from it in terms of the extent to which our own training will permit us to take from that piece of music. It is so with Nature, and it is so with our various training all the way through. One of the most fundamental needs of modern education is that our children, our young people, may study and use their senses, and grow into independent thought and judgment. But it might be urged that that is not the utilitarian phase of the dunes. With regard to that, let me say that a week ago last Sunday, with Mr. Bowster, who is present, and with some others who are in the audience perhaps, I attended the funeral exercises of Mr. E. L. Furness, the man for whom Furnessville is named, and the man who is responsible for cutting off a very large part of the forests in the region of the dunes, in and about Furnessville. Mr. Furness was 84 years old, and past, at the time of his death. While with me a year ago at dinner at my house, he said one evening, "I wish I had my chance back to help save the forests of the dunes." I want to bear his message to those who are present from Indiana. I am an Indianian, and proud of it.

George Ade says, "Some of the best people we have come from Indiana; and the better they are, the faster they come." [Laughter and applause.] But those of you in Indiana who want to save these dunes for commercial purposes ought, I think, to see the educational principle involved here. Do you know, there is nothing more utilitarian for the human race than a safe and sane method of thought. And that safe and sane method of thinking is best developed by using concrete situations for the education of our youth in college, high school, and elementary school. And it is on behalf of them that I argue for the saving of the dunes. There are so many educational

purposes for which they should be saved, that one is tempted to proceed interminably; but I must restrict myself to this one phase. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I see that we have Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, with us. We will hear a few words from Prof. Chamberlain in regard to the dunes, from the geologist's standpoint. [Applause.]

Prof. T. C. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: To the geologist, perhaps, the most important public interest lies in convincing as many of our citizens as possible that this earth of ours, this planet, on whose existence and on whose activities we depend, is not a dead planet, passed on to us from the past, but is a living, active organism, constantly reshaping itself—no doubt within, certainly without—selecting and assorting its material, and placing that material in a form which shall subserve the well-being of the inhabitants that dwell upon it. These assorting, selecting, and rearranging processes are present everywhere on the face of the earth, and upon them depend the utilitarian interests, the intellectual interests, and the moral interests far beyond what we can readily appreciate. Our soils, concerning which in recent years we have become apprehensive, are not a fixed gift of nature, but they are being constantly created, and constantly removed; and our first interests, as dependent upon the production of our soils, is to know how they are produced, how they are removed, and what is the proper handling of the soils which shall give us their maximum values. And these maximum values do not lie in complete retention; and they are constantly jeopardized by the too rapid removal of those products. This is but an illustration of our real interest in the values that the earth puts within our hands. One of the most important recent discoveries in mining circles lies in the recognition of the fact that our greatest utilities that come from within the earth are dependent upon the selective concentration that goes on, the secondary or recent concentration. Values that are distributed and diffused through the mass of the earth in such a way that they are of no value to us at the present time, are assembled by nature and put in forms that are subservient to our utilization.

Now, this principle has a multitude of illustrations; and as far as the public is concerned, of course, its illustrations must be left to those who have time and the means of tracing out their details with the utmost resources of modern science. But it is important to the public to know these general facts, and know them in a realizing sense, so that they may pass in judgment upon those things that are presented to them from various sources, that concern the well being of our whole race. The fundamental education of the people to some appreciation, at least, of these great facts, is of the highest degree of importance, not only to our utilitarian interests and to our

legislation, but to our personal education, as the last speaker has so well said, and to our moral education as well. Now, the dunes furnish one of the best bases for gathering this general impression that is presented by nature that there is. The dunes are themselves a beautiful expression of the selective and accumulative action of nature. The material that goes into the lake with every storm is exceedingly mixed material. The material that is washed from the banks of the lake is exceedingly mixed material. But the waves at once begin a selective process upon them. The dirty material, the earth and the clay, is washed out and deposited in the deeper and more quiet waters. The coarser material is left by this selective action along the shore, and then the waves wash that up and down and up and down, sometime in a zigzag course, if the direction of the wind is oblique, so that by a zigzag process this material goes up and down until it is thoroughly cleansed, thoroughly rounded, and at length in part is thrown up by the action of the waves and left to dry on the beach. Here is a selective action that illustrates one of the most common processes of geological history.

The strata of earth are derived from mixed material in this way and have been so derived for millions of years in the past. But the dunes illustrate a cooperative action on the part of the wind. This washed, cleansed, rounded material is caught by the wind and drifted forward until it finds lodgment, and this lodgment illustrates the power of the wind, the turmoil to which the basal part of the atmosphere is subjected; and out of that come these beauties that have already been rehearsed before you. The windward side of the dunes presents a curve of intense beauty. No one can look steadily upon those curves and realize how they have originated without having his soul exalted by the realization of the work that nature does and the beauties that lie back of it. Then on the leeward side there are other principles of lodgment which again have their beauties; and these contrasted forms present a combination which only the artist can fully appreciate, but which all the multitude may become familiar with, to a greater or less extent, to their personal gratification and to their spiritual exaltation. The only point that I wish to urge here, out of the many points that may be urged, is simply this: here on the borders of the lake are in process two conjoined operations by nature, which are coordinated in producing a selection of material and an accumulation of one class of material in one place, and an accumulation of another class of material in another place, all subservient to the uses of mankind. That portion which is deposited under the lake is beyond our convenient reach, but that portion which is laid up by the winds over the banks is immediately accessible to us; and besides presenting the various attractions that have been presented and will be presented to you, at the same time illustrates activities and principles of action which give to the visitant there a

modicum of actual attainment, of actual intellectual and spiritual exaltation as the result of his visit. And I have the impression that the greatest contribution to the happiness of our life lies in a combination of this kind, namely, recreation, physical exaltation, the breathing of the open air, and all that goes with that, to which is superadded some further contact with processes of nature, some further intimacy with those great forces that are preparing the earth for our utilization, and that are at the same time instructing us in the duties of the ways of creation. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. It is good indeed to come back to Chicago, after the absence of a year or two, and find one of my good warm friends of the past 20 years holding the important position of president of the Association of Commerce. I am now going to turn for a moment to another angle of this project and call on my friend, Mr. John W. O'Leary, president of the Association of Commerce, to say a word from the standpoint of the association. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN W. O'LEARY. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I have gathered from what has been said that the business interests are not supposed to have much thought of ideals and that we must look to those who are of the professions or who are naturally idealistic to forward a movement for any great project, such as the park that is now contemplated. My experience with the cold-blooded business man, as we call him, is that he is after all a rather warm-blooded fellow and has at heart fully as much the interests of the people as anybody in this good world of ours. I have the honor to represent the Chicago Association of Commerce, an organization of approximately 4,000 firms, corporations, and individuals, the association having as its objective the extension of commerce and the betterment of our community socially, morally, and physically. We are interested in the proposed establishment of a national park in close proximity to Chicago. Our city has a population of 2,437,526; 781,217 are of foreign birth; 912,701 are of foreign extraction, or a total of 1,693,918. This vast throng have made this their home in the short period of 80 years and it has been our problem to assimilate them. We are an industrial city and the great mass of our people are of the working class and of moderate means. Many of them have come to us from countries of Europe where considerations of education or sanitation are not given the importance which we attach to them. From this material a majority of our citizenship must be built and Chicago has been meeting the problem without sparing dollars.

We have an investment in public parks and playgrounds for the improvement of health and morals and for recreation, representing to-day hundreds of millions of dollars, a system of parks, large and small, that is not surpassed in this country. We have provided further for the creation of a great outlying forest preserve for the benefit

of present and future generations. We are to-day spending millions of dollars in the development of our lake front, for recreation pier and for bathing beaches, and there are now pending further plans for the development of our lake frontage for the pleasure and health of the people. I do not touch upon expenditures for education, as this has no direct bearing on what we are to-day considering. I desire to demonstrate that Chicago does not come to the National Government without having already spent enormous sums herself for the welfare of her people. This teeming population, as I have said before, represents people of small means. They have neither the time required nor the funds necessary to carry them to the magnificent domains of the national parks so generously provided by our National Government and which you, Mr. Secretary, have done so much to extend. The suggested dunes national park would be within their reach both in time and means. It is practically the center of population, and is therefore available to a larger number of the people of the United States than existing national reservations.

In the political campaign just closing the great parties are united on one need—Americanization. We of Chicago have been impressed with the idea of forwarding such a movement. It appeals to us particularly because of our large foreign population. What we have done for our citizens I have already told. But in all of this there is no contact or association with our National Government. One of the problems of Americanization is to bring to the people an understanding of their connections with our national affairs. This applies not only to the foreign born but to the American born. The establishment of a beautiful reserve by our Government, available to these citizens, will no doubt convey to them some thought of a fatherland interested in them and their welfare. It is our hope, Mr. Secretary, that action on this desirable project will be favorable and prompt. The rapidity of the advance of this city has destined it to be the center of the greatest industrial section of the country, and as the city expands its industrial growth will absorb the available land and make the cost of reclaiming prohibitive. Chicago and the territory adjoining contribute much to the National Treasury yearly. We ask little from it in return. We are proud that we stand on the credit side of the balance sheet in our relation to the national budget; and we hope it may always be so.

We urge the establishment of the dunes national park for the upbuilding of our Americanism. We urge it as a supplement to our local efforts to provide health and recreation. We urge it in the interest of a fair distribution of our national expenditures for this most worthy purpose. We urge it for the preservation of one of Nature's beauty spots. We urge it, furthermore, in justice to the great central section of the country with its millions of population, for which little

has been done and by which much is deserved. On behalf of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Secretary, I desire to advise that, following the hearing to-day, we will prepare a brief, which we trust we may submit at a later date.

Secretary MATHER. I will be very glad to have you do so.

Mr. O'LEARY. Thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I think it is very significant to have an organization like the Chicago Association of Commerce come out and take the stand it has on this question. It speaks very well for the interest that is being taken in this project.

I see my old friend, Dr. Graham Taylor, in the audience. Now sometimes when we have gotten together over at the City Club, I have heard Dr. Taylor say something with regard to the building of a great industrial city not far from the dunes, and what it meant to have the requirements of factories cut off access to the lake from the population of that city. I would like to have him give us a word or two about what he thinks the relation between the condition down there and the preservation of the dunes is. Dr. Taylor. [Applause.]

Dr. GRAHAM TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I am very glad to say a word for the crowd. The first thing that occurs to me is that this proposed national reservation will be nearest the largest number of people divorced from nature by city residence and city occupation that this continent is going to hold. I am not unmindful of the East, where I was born and brought up; but there can be no doubt that this section of the Middle West, within a quarter or half a century, if not before that, will be the most densely populated industrial district on the American continent. Now, we must remember that no life can be normal that is divorced from nature. I often wonder what I can do for my neighbors on the West Side, in the tenement house and industrial district, close to the river, to give them a chance to get acquainted with God's green earth, of which some of them have actually never caught even a glimpse. You go through the streets of that district with some lilacs, for instance, in your hand in the spring, or some summer blossoms during the summer, or some autumn leaves in the fall, and full grown men will accost you on the pavement and say, "For God's sake, give me a blossom; I have somebody sick at home." People will stand and watch you, also, not asking you to share with them something of your larger acquaintance with nature. That situation of being divorced from God's green earth and God's open skies is abnormal. It gives one only a partial life.

The warden of a prison in Canada said that one day a young prisoner who had been confined there for two or three years said to him, "Warden, may I ask you a question?" The warden replied, "Yes." "Well, are the buds bursting yet?" "My God," said the warden, "I never thought of the damage we were doing an immortal

man by shutting him away from nature so that he did not know whether spring had come;" and he said to the young prisoner, "Yes; come out here." He took him right to the open door, and he said, "Go out and see for yourself." The young fellow quickened his pace, and went in a bee line faster and faster, until the warden said his heart was in his throat for fear the young fellow was going to escape; but suddenly he stooped down and picked something up, and came back to the warden with two little dandelion blossoms; and he said, "I haven't seen a blossom in the years that I have been in here." And this incident moved that warden to have a farm colony established for prisoners who had committed misdemeanors, instead of treating those human beings even worse than we do beasts in a menagerie.

Of course, you may say that the residents of a great congested industrial district can get out and go into the open. Yes, but after a while, after they have stayed within the confines of a tenement house region, they somehow lose their impulse to go out. And I could pick you out people from my district who probably have not seen Lake Michigan in years. Indeed, we have taken young people to the lake shore who had never seen it, although they lived only a mile or so away. One of the boys whom we took to Indiana looked up into the sky, and said, "Gee, they have swell stars over here." He had never seen the stars except through the smoke of the canyons of Chicago.

So it seems to me that this national park reservation that is proposed will be near this great shut-in or shut-out industrial population, which is bound to be more densely located here than anywhere else on the continent. Moreover, as has already been said by Mr. O'Leary, we have one of the most cosmopolitan populations on the face of the earth. We are attempting what no nation in Europe has ever attempted, and we are succeeding in doing what Europe has failed to do, and their awful failure is written in this war's welter of blood and tears. But still we are far from being one nationality. We have wakened up to the unpleasant fact that if we are not positively divided, yet we are only negatively a unit; and I look upon this national park reservation as a great unifier of the diverse elements of our population. I think it will give each citizen who visits these dunes a sense of proprietorship in the national assets. I really was thrilled when I went under that legend written over the entrance to Yellowstone Park for the first time, reading, "For the pleasure of the people." I felt that I was one of the people. It positively gave a new impetus to my own patriotism.

And now these sand dunes are near enough by for a great many of these city toilers, not only in Chicago but in the other great industrial centers that are rapidly growing up—yes, and rapidly shutting out their populations from the lake shore—to let them see a little of

the domain that is America. At Gary a population of 50,000 or more has grown up, and that population of 50,000, within three-quarters of a mile of Lake Michigan, must go 6 miles around one end, or 6 miles around the other way, to get by the fences and the barriers of the United States Steel Corporation. How long do you think a great cosmopolitan population can stand that sort of misappropriation—I will put it that way—of the great, common benefits of nature? Of course, there are business reasons for that, but then there are human reasons why there should be a nearer access to the only spot that is healthful, beautiful, and natural in that whole new development down there. We have not gotten into the game too late to attain to public ownership of the remaining stretch of sand dunes and their lake shore.

We are talking a good deal nowadays of the kind of patriotism that we need; but, somehow or other, there is nothing that welds us together so much as joint ownership, the sharing of privileges together, living a common life together. And that leads me to my last point. I have said that this part of the continent is bound to be the great industrial and manufacturing center. Well, with that development there will come an increasing monotony of life, an increasing stress and strain on nerve and mental stamina. I regard the investment of public money in the recreation development of the city of Chicago as absolutely the best investment of the taxpayers' money that has ever been made by any city, and I speak of it because of my sense of the tremendous importance of the labor problem. As I go on, I believe that the leisure problem is as big and complex and vital with regard to the Nation's welfare as the labor problem. [Applause.] Indeed, the solution of the leisure problem will do not a little toward being a solvent of the labor problem. Moreover, I speak not so much of the individual workman, but of the family life. Do you realize how few things there were before the movies came in that a whole family could enjoy together? A woman had her family, and she generally did not go anywhere, but just stayed home. Then the boy of the family went his way, and the girl went her way; and while the family life was lived under the same roof, yet there were fewer and fewer things which were shared by every member of the whole family.

Now it is the joy of one's heart to see how whole families enjoy these little patches of common Mother Earth which are left to the joint possession and the joint enjoyment of all of us. They are like oases in a wilderness that is great and terrible to family life. Now, we need a wider horizon. These little places we have reserved are all too small for the steady growth and the almost floodlike rush of the population of this great area. I was greatly impressed when I looked at Epping Forest outside of London, years ago. There they thought they had reserved a place far beyond the city limits, for the

recreation, play, and pleasure of the people. But those to whose custody it was committed thought that it was so far away that the city would never grow into it, and that they, without being observed, could appropriate it to their own possession. But after a while a British workman came along and exercised the ancient right of "lopping." He took an ax and he lopped off some of the branches of the trees, for which he was promptly arrested. Thereupon, British-like, they gathered together and formed a defense association, and threw the matter into the courts, and threw the private owners out, and restored the public ownership to Epping Forest. And that is a great outlying playground now, to which the people surge, as the city limits are catching up rapidly with that great forest reserve.

So I say, we must not be content with these intramural reservations. We must get the outlying districts, the great outlying districts about us. We must remember that in this whole central part of the country we have no large public reservations such as they have in the farther West. Therefore, Mr. Secretary, I say that in promoting this project you, and the department that you represent, will certainly do your country a far-reaching benefit. You will give a new sense of proprietorship not only to the recent immigrants but to the children that are to the manor born; and by establishing this great, common playground of the people, this patch of Mother Earth, to which we all have common rights, you will make a center for the getting together and the unifying of the cosmopolitan people of the world, gathered together in this international citizenship, such as nothing else can accomplish. And I wish you Godspeed, from every point of view—economic, political, patriotic, moral, and religious—yes, fundamentally religious, for, after all, what is religion but relationship, and relationship to earth as well as heaven? [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. When I was out in California last summer, attending to some of the problems of the national parks, I had the pleasure of a call from my friends, Mr. Julius Rosenwald and Mr. Lessing Rosenthal and their wives. Mr. Rosenwald had not seen me for some little time, and the first thing he said was, "Well, Mather, what are you doing now? What are you doing with the parks? Have you got anything special before you?" I said, "There is an old abandoned road across the Yosemite National Park and the Sierra, which would, if improved, open up the whole of the beautiful upper mountain country. I can get it for a bargain, for about \$10,000 or \$15,000, and I have been trying to stir up the Californians to do their share." Of course that was not intended as a "touch" in any way, but at any rate, after Mr. Rosenwald had looked the proposition all over, he said, "Well, that sounds good to me. Put me down for \$1,000." You may be sure I did not lose any time in putting him down. Later on, when I gave him a luncheon at the University Club in San Francisco, and had him meet some of my old San Fran-

cisco friends—San Francisco was my boyhood town—I told my friends that they ought to be ashamed of themselves; that there was a man from Chicago who had given more toward this particular project than any Californian. Now, I am going to ask Mr. Rosenwald to say a word about these sand dunes. He has shown an interest in the Yosemite; perhaps he is also interested in the dunes. [Applause.]

Mr. JULIUS ROSENWALD. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I have come to say only a word or two, and it is a matter of regret to me that I have not the intimate acquaintance with the dunes that many of these gentlemen have who have spoken to you this morning, preceding myself. First of all, I want to pay my respects and express my gratitude to the Hon. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana [applause], for bringing this matter before Congress, before the Senate. If it had not been for his activity, we probably would not have had this question up for many years to come. Secondly, I want to express my gratitude to our worthy fellow citizen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department [applause], for all he has done in this matter. He has taken more personal interest in the national parks than all the assistant secretaries that preceded him. [Applause.] He has done more to bring the parks to the people than any secretary, and all secretaries together, preceding him. [Applause.] He has popularized the parks.

Now, it is a great thing that we have secured Mr. Mather's interest in getting a national park where there are people. All of our national parks are where there are practically no people surrounding them. They are all in sparsely settled country, where people have to travel, in many cases, at least, thousands and thousands of miles to get to them. At any rate, the center of population is many, many miles from most of our national parks. Now, we are talking here about establishing a park, under the control of the Government, right in the heart of a thickly populated district. And then to-day, great as the dunes are, the people of the country know practically nothing about them. When this dune region once is made a national park, it will be worth many times as much to this country as it is now, because then it will be brought prominently to the notice of the people; the fact of its existence here, of its easy accessibility, and, also, the fact that it is a wonderful part of the country for purposes of recreation and education.

Now, Mrs. Rosenwald has had plans made for a house that we intend to build somewhere on the dunes. The plans are ready, and, unless this park project interferes, we are going ahead with them. [Applause.] We and our children want to spend days at a time on the dunes. This idea has only come to us within the last few years; when we have known anything about the dunes, or that they were worth seeing.

One of my great regrets—and I was very glad to hear Prof. Champlain call it to your attention—is the lack of nature education that most children have to-day. I have remarked many times that I think all our other education is secondary to the love that we might instill in our children for the things that exist in nature, through which they would derive pleasure in life that they would not find in the counting house, the mill, and the mine, the education for which is specialized, and largely used only for a particular purpose.

With regard to the dunes being a recreational resort, I might say that some of our own employees have spent their vacations on the dunes, living right out of doors, and sleeping on the sand. A member of one party told me he never thought it was possible that such enjoyment existed as they derived in being so close to nature as they were when they were on the sand dunes.

In closing, Mr. Secretary, I desire to thank you especially for the interest that you are taking in this matter, and I hope that the realization of the project is not far distant. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. We have several gentlemen here whose time is very limited, and who should have been heard from earlier. Therefore, I will at this time call on Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury, of the University of Chicago, to say a few words to us. [Applause.]

Prof. ROLLIN D. SALISBURY. Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, I came into the room without any intention of speaking, but I am glad to respond; and I shall only detain you a moment. First of all, I want to emphasize what Mr. Rosenwald has just said about the work which Mr. Mather has done for the national parks. I myself have been in two of the national parks since he has been in charge of them, and I can testify, as Mr. Rosenwald did, to the fact that he has done more to open up those parks to the people, to make them accessible and attractive to the people, than anybody else before ever has. [Applause.] And I wish to add, sir, that in doing that you have, in my judgment, become one of the great educators of the United States. [Applause.]

It is true that a large part of the dunes already have disappeared, and more are going. I do not think we should stop their removal altogether, because the head of Lake Michigan is so advantageously situated for industrial development, that industries must have a foothold there; but every new industrial center that is established there is an added reason why we should save a large and representative tract, which never can be despoiled. Not only the people who are here now need it, but all those added centers of industry are going to need it very shortly; and all their descendants, as well as ours, will need it in the future. For that reason the dunes ought to be saved.

From the point of view of the University of Chicago, let me say just a word. This has been so serious a matter to the university that more than once the university has thought seriously of buying for itself, with a view to permanent preservation, a tract in the dune country. But it is obvious that any tract which one institution or one individual might buy would not be large enough to be adequate for the people who should have the use of a dune tract for educational purposes. There are many institutions other than the university to be considered. As Mr. Caldwell has indicated, and as others have said, there is the whole community to be educated, while the university is but one small part. I refer to the university merely to show how an institution whose work is primarily educational looks upon the educational value of the dune tract.

It would be difficult to find any other area of equal size which illustrates so many different things, whether they be in the line of geology, as Prof. Chamberlin has indicated, or whether they be along the lines of botany and zoology, or of geography, a subject which has to do primarily with the relations of life to its physical environment. Phases of all these subjects are admirably illustrated in the dunes. To let them be despoiled now would be to take away the opportunity for study along these diverse lines from the 3,000,000 of people already centered about the head of Lake Michigan and from the other millions which are to come. Further, it should be noted that this is a very accessible region. There is no other equally instructive area so accessible to a large part of Chicago as that. It is not only accessible at certain times of the year, as Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, but it is accessible 12 months in the year. [Applause.] It is almost as attractive in winter as in summer, and as attractive in spring as in the fall. One going in any season is sure to feel that that is the most attractive season. It is a fine place for intensive study, and a good deal of intensive study already has been done there. I should like to compare it with a great library. I hold that things of this sort are useful and important, just as really as libraries are. Furthermore, the dune tract is useful not merely to the people of Chicago. It is available to all the people of an area much larger than the immediate environs of Chicago.

Dunes, as such, are not unique features. There are plenty of them; but dunes like these, with their wonderful flora and fauna, are rare; and dunes like these in immediate proximity to a great center of population, a center of population which is destined to become much greater, are far from common. It seems to me, therefore, that we of this city shall be negligent—it appears to me almost criminally negligent—with reference to future generations if we do not do all that we can to secure the permanent preservation of a generous and well-selected tract for the use of ourselves and of the generations to come. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Prof. Salisbury's point that the dunes are accessible at all times of the year is particularly good. That is one great trouble about most of our national parks; it is only a relatively short season that they are accessible to the people. I never had a more enjoyable time than when I went one year in the middle of the winter, in a snowstorm, down to the dunes and had a good square meal in one of those little cabins.

Now we want a word from Prof. Henry C. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, who will discuss the sand dunes from the point of view of the botanist. [Applause.]

Prof. HENRY C. COWLES. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I certainly heartily second all that has been said in regard to Mr. Mather's very large part in making our national parks useful. I feel, however, that if we do not cease making parks outside of the periphery of our country, the name of the department may have to be changed from "Department of the Interior" to "Department of the Exterior." [Laughter and applause.] Therefore I second very heartily the move toward the establishment of a national park in this great Central West. For 20 years I have been studying the dunes more than anything else, more than everything else combined. In fact, that has been my chief reason for existence, perhaps, for those 20 years. During those 20 years I have studied not only the dunes of Lake Michigan but nearly all the dunes of the world, having personally visited most of them and read about the others. And so this meeting here today seems to me almost the culmination of a lifetime of scientific effort, though I hope that my lifetime is not coming to an end just now, because I want to enjoy this great national park when it becomes such, together with all of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who are likely to go there when it is created into such a park. Three years ago I had the great privilege of conducting through our continent, or through our country, perhaps I had better say, a large number of the greatest scientists of Europe, the greatest botanists of Europe, men representing all the countries which are now at war with one another.

As there was so much in our country to see in the brief time that we had to see it in, I asked these people who had come here to indicate what they wanted to see in the United States in two months. They mentioned things, of course, that it would have taken dozens of months to witness, even briefly; but there were three or four things that all of them mentioned as highly worth seeing, even in the briefest trip to the United States. One of those was the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; another was the Yosemite; another was Yellowstone Park; and the fourth was the Lake Michigan dunes. [Applause.] Those were the only four things that were mentioned by all of those European scientists, regardless of whatever else they wished to see. In other words, in Europe, among the scientific men, our Lake Michi-

gan dunes are rated with the wonders of the West that already have been set aside, with the exception of the Grand Canyon, for national parks. Now, my studies for all these years have mostly been, as has been indicated, along the line of plant life, botany. Now, I am not going to read this manuscript to you of course; that would be a crime. But I am going to merely call your attention briefly to one or two of the things that have impressed me in those 20 years. The botanical features of the dunes may be considered under two heads; first, the dunes as a common meeting ground of trees and wild flowers from all directions; and second, the dunes as a picturesque battle ground between plant life and the elements. Botanically the Indiana dunes are a marvelous cosmopolitan preserve, a veritable floral melting pot.

There are few places on our continent where so many species of plants are found in so small compass as within the area suggested for conservation. This is in part because of the wide diversity of conditions prevailing there. Within a stone's throw of almost any spot one may find plants of the desert and plants of rich woodlands, plants of the pine woods, and plants of swamps, plants of oak woods and plants of the prairies. Species of the most diverse natural regions are piled here together in such abundance as to make the region a natural botanical preserve, not only of the plants that are characteristic of northern Indiana, but also of the plants of remote outlying regions. Here one may find the prickly pear cactus of the southwestern desert hobnobbing with the bearberry of the arctic and alpine regions. The commonest pine of the dunes, the jack pine, is far out of its main range, reaching here its farthest south. One is almost startled at the number of plants of the far north, many of which, like the jack pine, are not found to the southward of our dunes. Among such plants of the Canadian forest and tundra are the twin flower, the glandular willow, the poverty grass, and the northern rose. Northern plants are particularly characteristic of the dune swamps, and embrace such interesting species as the larch, bunchberry, dwarf birch, sage willow, numerous orchids, cranberry, leather leaf, and many more. Many of these species are found nowhere for many miles outside of the dune region, so that the failure to conserve the dunes would result in the extinction of this wonderful flora for all time.

The picturing of the beauties of the dune wild flowers may perhaps belong to an artist rather than to a botanist, but I can not forbear noting that in the dunes, as nowhere else in our part of the world, is there a procession from April to October of beautiful flowers. Our woodlands in spring and our swamps and prairies in summer are favorite haunts for flower lovers, but the dunes are beautiful the season through. In early spring one finds in the dunes the trailing arbutus (found nowhere else in our region), the sand cherry, the bear-

berry and hepatica. In May there are splendid displays of the lupine, puccoon, phlox, trillium, and the magnificent bird's-foot violet. Somewhat later come many of the orchids, among which may be noted four species of ladies' slipper, the roses, columbine, twin flower, spiderwort, rock rose, and coreopsis. In midsummer there occur a bewildering number of attractive flowers, as the hairbell, goat's rue, butterfly weed, flowering spurge, and the incomparable prickly pear cactus. In late summer one sees numerous kinds of golden rod and aster, and also sunflowers and yellow gerardias. Perhaps the culmination of this wonderful display comes in the autumn with the gentians, grass of parnassus, witch hazel, and various golden rods and asters. One should not neglect mentioning here the display of autumnal color, which nowhere else in this part of the country reaches the magnificence seen in the dunes. The sour gum, sassafras, sumac, oak, red maple, and many vines and shrubs contribute to the fascinating blaze of color.

The struggle for existence always interests, because our life is such a struggle. Nowhere perhaps in the entire world of plants does the struggle for life take on such dramatic and spectacular phases as in the dunes. A dune in the early days of its career is a moving landscape, a place that is never twice alike; it is a body of sand which under the influence of wind moves indifferently over swamp or town or forest. Perhaps nothing in all nature except a volcano with its lava flow is to be compared with such a moving dune as is to be seen at Dune Park, Tremont, or Furnessville, in the Indiana dunes. In my 20 years of study of the Indiana dunes I have many times watched the destruction of forests by sand burial. But the plants do not yield supinely. Many species, such as the oaks and pines, give up very quickly, but others, such as the cottonwood, various willows, wild grape, and dogwood, display an astonishing resistance, growing up and up as the sand advances over them, and often succeeding in keeping pace with the advance of the sand. The power to respond in such a way depends upon the possession of a capacity for the rapid extension of stems and roots; in such plants new roots develop freely from the buried stems. Even such a lowly plant as the common horsetail can extend its stems sufficiently fast to keep above a rapidly advancing dune. Some species can even start on a moving sand dune and flourish where all life conditions seem impossible. The average visitor to a moving dune would say that such a place is bare of life; not so a botanist, who finds small and scattering plants in almost every situation. To almost every condition, no matter how severe, some plants are found adapted.

Now, in closing, I believe that there is one particular reason why, as a student of the dunes for 20 years, and a student during that time of dunes in all parts of the world, I can make a special plea for the preservation of these particular dunes as a national park. There

is only one Yellowstone Park in this or any other country, and it we have well conserved. There is only one such Crater Lake as we have set aside. There is only one such place as the Mesa Verde, which has been set aside, and there is only one such canyon as that of the Colorado, which is likely to be made a national park. It is well known that there are many dunes in the world, and many Americans, even, who know nothing of the marvelous dunes of Lake Michigan, have heard about the relatively insignificant dunes of Germany, France, and Belgium, or those of our own Cape Cod or Cape Henry. It is not so well known as it should be that the dunes of Lake Michigan are much the grandest in the entire world. Not necessarily the highest, though some of them reach up 400 feet and more above the lake, but more than any other anywhere, our dunes show magnificent and contrasting types of plant life, everything from the bare dunes to magnificent primeval forests. No other dunes than ours show such bewildering displays of dune movement and struggle for existence, such labyrinths of motion, form, and life; just because its uniqueness preserved the Yellowstone—there are no such geysers elsewhere, so should their uniqueness preserve our dunes, for they are without a parallel. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I see that we have with us this morning one of Chicago's prominent citizens, who has always taken an interest in such movements as we are discussing to-day. May we have a word from Mr. Laverne Noyes at this time?

Mr. LAVERNE NOYES. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I wish to ask the secretary to push forward with all speed to protect these sand dunes from a new danger that has been announced to-day—Mr. Rosenwald's proposition to build a house down there. [Laughter.] I am especially interested in seeing the dunes preserved as a national park because of the better expression of certain operations of nature in the sand dunes than in any of the other great tracts that we have preserved. The work of constructing and reconstructing the sand dunes is going on rapidly all the while, and it is going on in such a way that we can see what is done and how it is done. But to a certain extent the dunes defend themselves. If people go across them, trying to make paths where there was none before, the paths do not last; and when one comes again to a certain place he has to work his way through just as he did formerly. I desire especially to see the dunes preserved because of their great educational value. The making of these dunes into a national park will afford a place for rest and recreation, not only to the people of Chicago, but to the people of the vastly greater territory of which the proposed park is the center.

We of the Chicago Academy of Sciences are very desirous of having the sand dunes preserved as a national park, as we believe them to be of the greatest interest, not only to all students of natural science,

but also to casual observers of nature's beauty. As evidence of our interest we have undertaken to bring these beautiful views within reach of many who can not visit them by an immense and wonderfully realistic representation of the region surrounding Chicago, starting with the sand dunes, extending west through the marshes, rivers, and lakes, north through the great natural forests, east to the bluffs of the north shore, and thence to the lake again.

This exhibit will show not only the beauties of the landscape but the animals and birds of the region in their natural habitats and will have a great influence in interesting students of nature in the sand dunes which it is now asked be preserved. The large amount of money that is to be spent to make this display gives evidence of the interest which the Chicago Academy of Sciences believes the people of Chicago and vicinity have in the sand dunes and the other interesting spots of nature in contiguous proximity to these dunes.

Secretary MATHER. We are going to adjourn at 1 o'clock and we will reconvene at 2.30. This afternoon you will have the privilege of hearing quite a number of speakers. Now, before we adjourn I want to have a poem on the dunes read. This little note has been handed up to me: "One of our most devoted lovers of nature and the beauty of the wilderness, Mr. George E. Bowen, a native of Chicago, who long ago discovered and sung the wonder and charm of the dunes, has set forth the unexpressed feeling of all friends of the dunes in some verses, which, with your approval, I desire to offer to-day as a tribute and a memorial." This poem will be read by Miss Minnie Moody. [Applause.]

Miss Minnie Moody read the following poem:

SONG O' THE DUNES.

Sandland at twilight,
 All hushed in brooding gray—
 A place to find your heart again
 And cast your cares away.
 Duneland at sunrise—
 Life's glory risen new,
 The arms of freedom flinging wide
 The gates your dreams saw thro'.
 Sandland in starlight—
 The night-song's voice is dear,
 And folds the peace you thought of God
 Where held your heart its fear.
 Duneland at noontime—
 What sorry stuff is gold,
 That royal pride and miser greed
 In foolish passion hold.



Sandland in shadow—
 Or shining in the sun—
 What care you for the fame of men
 Or what their wars have won?
 For Duneland is dearest
 Because no place is there
 For echoes of the battle field
 Or scars its victims wear.

Give me for solace
 The shelter of the dunes—
 The songs that died in city streets
 Again are laughing tunes.
 My dreams of mighty temples
 And victories of trade—
 Ah! Foolish dreams, for of the truth
 Is Duneland wonder made.

I may go back to trading,
 To kingcraft, law, or art—
 But here, beside this castled strand,
 I leave my honest heart.
 I need it not where commerce grinds
 The souls of men to dust—
 So, leave it where there is no fear,
 To sing the songs it must.

[Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. There are just a few moments left in which to hear from another representative of the University of Chicago whom I see in the audience—Prof. Zonia Baber. [Applause.]

Prof. ZONIA BABER. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I think there is no place in the world that gives me the same emotional reaction as the dunes. I was taken there first as a student 30 years ago, and I have been going there ever since from one to five times a year with classes. It is indeed a matter of no small moment, as has been repeatedly said here—the preservation of the dunes. I should like to stress the points that have been made from the educational standpoint. With regard to educating children, we sometimes think that the geology, of which Prof. Chamberlain spoke so interestingly, is a subject in which only grown people are interested. I have taken children and been with classes there from the kindergarten on through to graduate students of college and found all interested in this wonderful region. During this last year a second-grade teacher with a class of 7-year-old children was there, and the children were perfectly delighted with the great piles of sand. They said: "Where did all this sand come from?" One child said: "Why, don't you see? The waves are bringing it up there on the shore." Then the teacher said: "But how do the waves get it?" The children thought a little while and then said: "Why, God did it." The teacher said: "Yes, of course, but how did God do it? How did God bring it here?" "Oh," one child said, "God did it with His magic." Now,

that explanation, that God did it with His magic, has been in the past the interpretation of scenic beauty. The work that has been spoken of, that Mr. Mather has been doing—leading people to see the beauties about them—I think is one of the great things to which we are coming, although we have not yet arrived. Most people even yet are as children in school, only they are big children.

Prof. Chamberlain, Prof. Salisbury, Prof. Cowles, and these other people who are leaders in their lines of teaching people to read the book of nature, and in their love of nature, are all ahead of their time. Most people only see things that they have a capacity for seeing. I was going through the canyon of the Grand River in Colorado for the first time, and being thrilled, as everybody must be who goes through there, and I saw a woman sitting near me reading a novel. I thought she did not know where we were, and so I attracted her attention to the beauties of the place. She looked up and said, "Oh, it is only rock." [Laughter.] Now, that was true. It was only rock. You know,

A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

We must begin with the children, and teach them to read nature just as we teach them to read books; and it is much more difficult to read nature than it is to read books. The A B C's of nature are not so many nor so clear as those in printed books. Most of us do not know the A B C's of nature, and we pass over them unseeing. But if we can read the book of nature, there is no place that is uninteresting. In Australia two years ago I indicated that I wanted to go back into the interior of the country. They said, "What in the world do you want to go there for? Those back blocks are nothing but desert. What do you want to go into the desert for?" All places are interesting to one who can read their story. The book of nature is more interesting and more thrilling than any novel we can read. And the dunes represent one of the most dramatic chapters of the book of nature that we have—the influence of the wind. Most of us do not learn the whole alphabet of nature; we learn only a few of the capital letters; and the dunes are the capital letters of the story of the wind and its influence. To permit that wonderful beauty spot of nature to be done away with would be a crime for which an adequate punishment could hardly be devised. I can truthfully say that I should like to believe in the old orthodox Hades for the people who will not save the dunes now for the people who are to come. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. There is no question, as Miss Baber says, that getting back to nature and studying nature from her own standpoint, has most wonderful educational possibilities. Before we adjourn I

want to mention a demonstration in the "Book of Nature" which, among hundreds of others seen and studied during my travels of the past summer, stands out as most remarkable. I was on a trip with a pack outfit on the John Muir Trail in the high Sierra, a trip which was the most marvelous experience of my life. The trail begins in the famous Yosemite Valley and ends on the summit of Mount Whitney, some 200 miles south. We did not continue on the trail to the summit of Mount Whitney, but turned southwest, after traversing the greater part of its length, and concluded our journey in the glorious Sequoia National Park. We crossed scores of mighty divides, at altitudes of 10,000 and 12,000 feet, far above timber line and often in the midst of everlasting snows, and dropped down from them into valleys and gorges, many of which equaled the beautiful Yosemite, and one of which probably surpassed it. After crossing one of these alpine divides, we saw near at hand a great extinct volcano crater, which had been split in half, just as if smitten with a giant keen-edged cleaver. The whole subterranean mechanism of the crater was exposed to our gaze, and there we saw even the tube through which the lava had welled up. The other half of the old volcano had fallen into the canyon below. That was a marvelous example of the operations of nature; and I hope that some day many of you will have an opportunity to see that wonderful sight.

The hearing will now stand adjourned until 2.30 this afternoon. After the recess we will resume our discussion in this room.

(Thereupon a recess was taken until 2.30 o'clock p. m. of said date.)

Afternoon Session, October 30, 1916.

Secretary MATHER. We will continue the hearing on the project to establish the sand dunes national park. Prof. Millspaugh was not here when I reached his name before the recess, but he has returned, and I am going to call on him now to speak on behalf of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America. Prof. Millspaugh is the president of the society.

Prof. C. F. MILLSPAUGH. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I appear before you as president of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, a society that has come into existence through the teachings of European societies of like purpose. The preservation of wild flowers may seem a small matter to you for doubtless you do not appreciate the fact that, when you are traveling in Switzerland, you are enjoying the beauties there as the result of the existence and work of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of Switzerland. Had it not been for the efforts of that society wild flowers would not have beautified your pathway—there would have been absolutely no Edelweiss to gladden your eye. With reference to this proposed dune park reservation, the matter appears to us of even greater weight than the

preservation of any other natural beauty spot within the reach of our people. The need is national, not local. While the Wild Flower Preservation Society has a great, and very deep, interest in the preservation of the dunes, their interest is as nothing compared with that of scientists throughout the country, in fact throughout the world. There is not a scientific investigator in geography, in geology, or in botany anywhere, but has his heart set upon the possibility of some day being able to visit this wonderful dune region. He knows that investigation there would not only increase his knowledge of, but also his efficiency in, his particular branch of science.

I class the dune region of Lake Michigan with the Yellowstone National Park; with the Big-Tree Reservation; with the grand Canyon of Arizona, as one of the world's wonders. It may be that Indiana does not appreciate the dune region in this light—that the dunes would attract just as those wonders attract. You have had able speakers this morning who have brought before you the æsthetic and cultural aspects of the dune region, also the scientific side in its local bearing. I wish to emphasize the national and international value of the region to scientific workers. I would not plead that the dunes be preserved for Chicago or for Indiana, but for posterity.

The great objection to preserving this region as a park comes from commercial interests—ephemeral interests. Do you remember the great fight that had to be fought to save the big trees of California? What was the opposing interest? The manufacture of cheap cigar boxes, and of shingles. And those great trees had descended to us from prehistoric times, and would, without doubt, continue to exist for many centuries to come, while cigar boxes and shingles—ephemeral both! The sacrifice of the dunes is going on to-day with amazing rapidity. Why? Because the sand is easily and cheaply handled for filling purposes. There is plenty of other sand near by for the same purpose. But no! It would cost a few pennies more a ton to handle that because it is not all heaped up, clean and dry, ready to pour into cars almost automatically. Just a little saving for the present moment without thought of or care for the future. Such has been the history of all the destruction that has gone on, in the name of commerce, throughout the civilized world, in its pioneer days. We are developing with astounding rapidity, but we must stop to think once in a while, stop and think of the waste we are engendering in our haste; stop and think of the millions of people who are to follow us who should have just as much right to enjoy life as we have. So great had the early people of Italy, Spain, and France devastated their countries that where mantling forests once covered the land the people are now mostly compelled to resort to the use of wisps of dry grass, or handfuls of twigs, to cook their food. They might have an abundance of fuel if their progenitors had only preserved a little out of their wasted abundance. Shall we destroy the resources of our

country and reduce our posterity to the mean point of mere existence in order that we may enjoy affluence? Let us try, with every means in our power—not only in this instance but in other instances that arise—to help those who are to come after us, help to give the dunes to our children, and to our children's children, that they may have the opportunity to enjoy some of the soul-uplifting beauties with which we are so abundantly surrounded. We are responsible for their coming on earth. Shall we rob that earth and leave but a desert. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER: I can appreciate what Prof. Millspaugh has said with reference to the preservation of timber, because I have been particularly interested in the preservation of trees along the approaches to various western national parks. At the present time we are trying to devise some plan which, when consummated, will insure the safeguarding of the great Douglas firs along the road between the city of Tacoma and Mount Rainier National Park. Also, we are making every effort to provide for the preservation of the wonderful sugar pines along certain roads leading to Yosemite National Park and through patented holdings within the boundaries of the park itself. All of these fine stands of timber shall be preserved in their glorious beauty. If any of them are destroyed there will be hideous waste instead of splendid sylvan scenery to greet the national park visitor.

I heard only just the other day from Mrs. Harriet Adams, a prominent literary woman, who has just returned from Europe, where she has been right at the first line trenches, the story of the loss of timber in France today. The requirements of timber for the trenches are so great that they are even cutting down part of that glorious forest of Fontainebleau to provide wood, because they have no other source from which to draw. They are stripping the forests of France even in the back country, far away from the firing line. That is one of the terrible effects of the war which perhaps we lose sight of now, but which the next generation certainly will feel keenly.

Now I desire to call on Lorado Taft, the sculptor, who is here. We would like to have a few words from him in regard to this proposition. [Applause.]

Mr. LORADO TAFT: Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I regret that I was not here this morning, for I may merely repeat what has been said before, but I wish to put myself on record in this connection.

One thought that comes to me is that of individuality in cities and communities—of making the most of the treasure which is our own. When Ferrero, the great Italian historian, visited America, he was often asked what he thought of our country. In reply, he made the observation that the people here were delightful, but he found our cities "monotonous." I can quite imagine his feelings, or the impression of any Italian accustomed to the hill towns of Italy, with all the varying personalities and physiognomies of those cities, devel-

oped through centuries of isolation—and then coming to America, where everything has been made in the same mold, where our means of transportation are so generous and elaborate that a pattern of galvanized-iron cornice, for instance, can flood the market at any time from one ocean to the other. Any one thing which is found to be cheaper than any other is eagerly sought for throughout this vast territory. The result is that our cities are so much alike that a man would hardly know in what place he had landed when he opened his eyes in the morning. It might be Chicago, Detroit, or San Francisco as far as he could tell from the general physiognomy of the place. Not only is this the case, but we proceed as fast as possible to obliterate everything which is distinctive and significant.

I shall never forget my impression of Seattle, that magnificent city which seemed to me destined to become as beautiful as the panoramic region of Naples. I had noticed certain of the heights there within the city, and I was particularly impressed by a hotel set away up on a hill, very much like the Villa Aurora in Rome. "Why, if our people could have that in Chicago, they would be delighted; they would love to build a small mountain there." "Oh," replied the man I addressed, "we are going to have all that down in a few weeks now. It is going to be reduced to the street level." I remember being in Sioux City and wandering with a friend there we had a drive out into the country. There I saw a series of notches in the hills which looked to me like the embrasures of a fortress, places where gigantic cannon might stand. I said, "What does that mean?" He said, "Oh, that is a relic of boom times, when we were putting the roads straight through the hills out here; but the town never came." Fortunately now and then there is some one who has seen a vision of something else, like our friend Kessler, of Kansas City, who realized that the thing to do in Kansas City was to make that place distinctive. He took that steep hillside above the old Union Depot, a climb which used to fill us with terrors and has made of it something so lovely, so characteristic of the place, that it is a delight to behold. It could not be duplicated here; there is no possibility of it. There is no other city in the Central West that I know of which could have done it. Out of that disgraceful region, once so full of darkies' shacks and tin cans, a shame and a disgrace to the community which it heralded, he has made a place of distinction and beauty, a matter of pride to the whole city.

A while ago I was visiting in an eastern art gallery, and stopped before a marine painting. I was looking upon it with interest when some one remarked, "That must make you feel at home, Mr. Taft." I said, "At home? Why, I live in the West, a thousand miles from the ocean." "I know," he said, "but you have the lake." "Yes," I said, "that is so; I remember Lake Michigan vaguely." [Laughter and applause.] Of course, I had noticed Lake Michigan. That

incident gave me a new thought, however. I have come to town occasionally on the Illinois Central, as a great many of us do. This last summer we have begun to discover Lake Michigan again, and begun to realize its beauty. But hitherto we have persistently turned our backs upon our greatest asset. Now, in art we think of personality as the most important of all things. Oh, how we seek for it in the work of an artist—the painter, the sculptor. It is the one thing. Good training we take as a matter of course. A man must prove his skill; he must know how to do this, that, or the other thing reasonably well; but after that, the prime essential quality, the thing that gives light and vividness and life, is personality. And, as I say, we have all blindly, stupidly, attempted to wipe it out of this city of ours, which we all really love so much. It is pitiful to think how we have turned our backs upon our glorious lake. The North Shore Drive shuts all its doors in summer. Of course this is necessary in their station in society; the front doors must all be barricaded during the summer. But worse than that, we have barricaded the lake all along the South Side. Just a few of us who buy tickets on the Illinois Central ever get more than a glimpse of it. But we are coming again to realize its beauty and its refreshing charm.

Now, there are two great beauties of this region, two things which are distinctive. One is the lake, and the other is its product, the dunes. When we allow the dunes to be wiped out for a mere matter of "filling," we are simply robbing ourselves of a rich heritage from the past, and repeating a tragedy that has often occurred before. We look back, we students of the history of sculpture, and find that the seven wonders of the world were largely swept aside for "filling"; that the glories of Pergamon and the Mausoleum, that splendid monument at Halicarnassus, and those other great things which the old races looked upon as the greatest achievements of men, were destroyed, not by barbarians, but by our early Christian ancestors, for the making of lime. The Colosseum was well nigh obliterated by the holy fathers in the building of their medieval palaces. To-day we shudder at the destruction of a cathedral at Rheims, or the loss of a beautiful picture like that Tiepolo in Venice. We artists think that these are losses that are almost worse than the destruction of hundreds of thousands of men, and they are, because they are the fruits of the lives of hundreds of thousands of men—they are the sum total of those lives; the heritage which they have left behind. The only excuse we have for living is the message that we may leave to the generations to come. I agree heartily with Mr. Millspaugh when he says that we owe much to the next generation. If art stands for anything, or if beauty stands for anything, it is because it binds generations of men together. The man who folds his arms

and stands alone might be an animal merely. His is the life of an animal. But art lifts us above that plane, and extends forth a hand of welcome to the future.

And so, my friends, I am very happy and proud to be here and to be recorded in this matter as having a word to say for the preservation of this very beautiful spot which so appeals to the imagination. Its vision of vast open spaces, its billows of sand and their silent sentinels; the gestures of its weird trees silhouetted in the twilight—all conspire to make of it an enchanted land. By all means, let us spare no effort to conserve this wonderful place for ourselves and for the generations to follow us. I thank you: [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER: I see yonder one of my fellow members in the old California Society of Illinois, but I think he is going to say a word to us to-day in his capacity as vice president of the Indiana State Society. I refer to Mr. Will J. Davis. If he will speak a word to us from the standpoint of the Indiana Society, we will be very glad to hear from him.

Mr. WILL J. DAVIS. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I can not say very much, but I desire to assure you all that the Indiana Society is very deeply interested in this Indiana dune proposition. Personally, I have been familiar with the dunes ever since I could walk. My father built the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway into Chicago in the early fifties; and when I was a little chap, he used to bring me in with him once in a while on that railroad, running all around those hills. It ran around them because they did not have money enough to dig through them. I have been traversing that country between Chicago and my old home, Elkhart, Ind., ever since I have any recollection; and I have seen it grow to be more and more attractive, more and more alluring. I hope that this movement to make a national park of the dunes will succeed, and particularly for this reason: We all know what a very, very small percentage of Chicagoans can afford a trip, particularly if they take their families with them to the Yosemite, or the Royal Gorge, or any of the national parks of the Pacific coast. It costs money to do that, and plenty of it. But here, with all the means of railway communication between Chicago and the dunes, to say nothing of the inter-urban lines, almost any man in Chicago can take his wife and children upon a Sunday morning, and go out and spend the day among the dunes. There he can bring them right into contact with nature; and I want to tell you to-day, at 72 years of age, that nature has done a wonderful lot for me. As soon as I had money enough, I went off and bought a place in the country, and the fresh air, and the good food, and the roaming about through the woods and the vales has preserved to me my physical strength and my general health. If it has done that for me, it can do it for you, or any one.

I desire to congratulate Mr. Mather for the work he is doing. I believe he is deeply interested in Chicago, and Chicago's welfare.

Indiana, you know, is the center of population of the United States; that is, the center of population of the United States is in Indiana, and that center of population lies only a few miles from this proposed park. So let us put forth every effort that we can toward the consummation of this scheme, and bring it about. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, and ladies and gentlemen. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. One of the organizations that has been most interested in the sand dunes has been the Prairie Club, an organization with which you are all familiar. Mr. T. W. Allinson, is the official spokesman of the Prairie Club, and we will be very glad to hear from him now. [Applause.]

Mr. T. W. ALLINSON. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen. The great and increasing need of recreation on the part of the American people has come to be a matter of common knowledge. This recognition is no longer confined to a few people, a few associations, a few servitors of art, science and literature, who are interested in this great proposition. Out of door activity is not simply the fad of a relatively small group of enthusiasts, but has become a necessity to us all. As John Ruskin said, "There is no wealth but life." The greatest asset of the American people does not lie in its power to create great cities, or in the possession of a wonderful soil, of great mineral wealth, timber wealth, or what not; but it is the possession of a great manhood, and in this great manhood the greatest possible advantage that we can confer upon our community, and leave to our succeeding generations, is the conservation of the natural resources which are within our present reach. Already, as you have heard to-day, the sand dunes have been despoiled, almost to the point of destruction. I speak to you to-day not merely for the Prairie Club, but from the standpoint of a social worker whose life is placed among the people who have, as was said this morning, so little chance to come in contact with nature as she really is. When you think of the foreign people who come from countries where natural conservation has been a part of the law for many generations—when you think of them, I say, coming from such countries to this country, and going into our modern cities, it is just as if they were put into vast prisons.

I never will forget an experience of mine when I took a couple of Lithuanians out with me to the dunes last spring to do a little work for me. They were two men who had not had very much success in this worldly life, and they had both been ill; and I thought that a few days out among the dunes, where they both could do a little work, would do them both a world of good, and at the same time be of advantage in the way of a creation of a summer home for sick children which I was seeking to erect there. The first thing one of

those men did when we landed off the train was to drop his tools, stretch open his arms, look around and up to heaven, take a deep breath, and say, "Just like Lithuania." [Laughter and applause.] Half an hour later, when we reached the spot where our labor was to begin, the first thing I thought I would do was to take them into the lake and give them a swim. One of them said to me, "This is the first swim I have had in seven years." I said, "How long have you been in America?" "Seven years." "How often have you seen the lake?" "Just once before, when we came in over the Illinois Central." Just think of what that means. When we say, as we do continually, that it is our province to assimilate the immigrants and make them a part of us, make them good Americans, we must not forget the tremendous importance of recreation, which is as much a part of a natural life as anything else. Right along with their food, shelter, and clothing comes that deep need for recreation, and recreation they must have. We have seen the rapid development in our cities and in our country towns of commercialized recreation; and the great pity of it is that it is the form which is most generally followed and the form which is most generally pursued by the great mass of our people. We go to see great spectacles of force and skill where 20 or 30 men compete, and all the exercise we get out of it and all the recreation we get out of it is in the exercise of our lungs, and that is sometimes bad form, even.

But why do we want these particular dunes? As Mr. Davis has said, and said so truly, it is not only because they are a valuable possession in themselves, not only because they are a benefit to us and our community, but because they are also of immense benefit to the future. In Indiana is the center of population of the United States. Thirty years ago, when I passed through, a mere lad, to come to Chicago, I saw the great sand hill at Michigan City. You know what it was then. But they said, "We are going to destroy that sand hill and make use of it in a more utilitarian fashion." They did so. At that time I said, "What are those sand hills?" They said, "They are nothing but barren wastes." And for a matter of 10 or 15 years, as I passed through, I saw nothing but barren wastes from the car windows, until one day by chance I happened to have a little time to spare, and, not feeling very well, I went down to those dunes, just to see what they were. I had scarcely gotten among them when, like Balboa of old, I felt as if a new world had sprung up before me, something of which I had never dreamed. To be sure, the scientists, the historians, the cultured among us knew of its existence, but the great mass of ordinary people knew nothing whatever about it. Now, it is the education of the common people that we are chiefly concerned with, bringing before them the wonderful possibilities of benefit to them that lie in this wonderful beauty spot just at our doors. You have heard from the representatives of many organiza-

tions who are working along this line, perhaps 10 or 20 of them. They but voice a common aspiration, which is becoming increasingly and enormously developed.

The president of the Lake Shore & South Bend Railroad was expected to be here to-day. I asked him to come so that he could present figures showing the interest in the dunes. He reported that his road had no records by which they could tell how large the travel had been, but he said that within the last two years the attendance at the dunes had increased enormously. As far as the club which I represent, the Prairie Club, is concerned, we have some figures. There were round-trip tickets purchased from the treasurer of the club of some 2,176 persons and also to the extent of upward of 4,300 of those who attended the excursions during the past year. Multiply that by the other societies and the other individuals who did not participate in those particular excursions, and see what the number is. We have our parks in Chicago, probably the best in the world; but they can not fully meet the needs of a great city like this and its suburbs. Humanity yearns to get away from vitiated air, from circumscribed paths and formal gardens; instinctively seeking the wide expanses, to refresh the eyes, to breathe pure air into the lungs, to test disused muscles and restore jaded muscles. Think also of the people who do not live in cities, but who live in small towns, and what they get in the way of recreation. Do not suppose for one moment that the people living in towns outside of this great city do not need this just as much as the people of Chicago? They need it even more, because they have not the urban facilities, such as playgrounds and recreational centers, that we have. They need it even more than we; and if they need it now, how will they need it in 30 years or more? If, in the time since I first came here, this population has increased from one and a half million to practically five millions, what will it be in 30 years from now? Another point: The people need wide open spaces of country, not merely for the refreshment of their bodies, but for the recreation and refreshment of their souls as well.

No man can get a complete absence of care, a freedom from harassing worries, so well as the man who leaves the city behind him, with its noise, its dust, its confusion and turmoil, and goes out in the quiet of the dunes. And it is just the same in the winter as it is in the summer. Think of what it means to the people who go out to the beach house, and other places, on a Saturday night. They go out with their packs on their backs, go to some small farmhouse and get their supplies of milk and eggs, gather up some fagots and make a fire, and enjoy themselves to the full. Nothing tastes so good as a meal cooked over an open fire. They watch the sun set over the lake, then build a camp fire and sit around it, chat and sing until late at night. They sleep upon the sand, wrapped snugly in their

blankets and ponchos; and then, though the bed is hard, their sleep is sweet and sound. In the morning they waken with an appetite that they have not had for months. They walk; they ramble; they botanize; they geologize; they play games. They find health and rest. Nothing is better than that. Getting out in the open air, as I said, is the greatest possible panacea for tired bodies and weary souls. Then they come home in the evening, having had from 24 to 36 hours of real rest, and they come back new men and women. What we need in our country are many such places as this, and no city park, with its artificial surroundings, its conventionalized environments, can meet that need. The dunes are being used as a place of recreation, and as something of benefit and interest to the people. A year or so ago a pageant was arranged, to which hundreds of people came. In the coming year a still greater one is being arranged by members of the club. A group of several hundred people will take part in those exercises. It will depict the past history of the country—a history which meant nothing to the early comers, for they had no time or desire for it.

Now, are we going to let this present generation, with its greater leisure, its greater opportunities, its greater advantages, let that precious possession pass away from it—from us? I trust not. Our nearest national park lies over a thousand miles west. The man of modest means can hardly expect to go there with his family more than once. Surely Congress will listen to the voice of the Middle West: "We need these dunes for ourselves and for posterity." I thank you.

Secretary MATHER. We have one here to-day who has taken a keen interest in making the national parks better known to the women of the country. She is at the head of the conservation work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. I am going to call on Mrs. John D. Sherman to give us a few words on what she thinks of the sand dunes. [Applause.]

Mrs. JOHN D. SHERMAN. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: The sand dunes of Indiana are more valuable for national-park purposes than for any other use to which they could possibly be put. [Applause.] I have spent many a happy day at the sand dunes—on them, and sometimes in them. [Laughter.] I know of the scenic beauty of that area; I know of its scientific interest; and, therefore, I know that this area is well suited for a national park. It not only is of interest to the local people, but people all over the country are interested in this area, and it is rapidly becoming of Nation-wide importance. Not only do the people of Indiana and Illinois need this national park for recreation purposes, but the people all over the country, the men, women, and children of the land, everywhere, need the strength, the courage, and the inspiration that nature out of doors, such as is found at the sand dunes, has in store for them.

When people are given the opportunity, I believe they will eagerly plan to spend their leisure hours in outdoor recreation, where nature is at her best, and when the entire vacation custom of the people is changed from the stultifying period of mere temporary diversion to a time in the great outdoor world of nature, where unnumbered and lasting benefits are to be gained—then we shall have greater men and greater women. [Applause.] Saving the sand dunes for a national park will help in this work. Mr. Secretary, I pledge the support of the two and one-half million clubwomen of the country to the support of the sand dunes national park.

Secretary MATHER. I understand that we have here the mayors of the two cities which lie at either end of this sand dunes section—Mayor Johnson, of Gary, and Mayor Redpath, of Michigan City. I will call on Mayor Johnson for just a word on behalf of the city of Gary.

Mayor R. O. JOHNSON, of Gary, Ind. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, it certainly affords me great pleasure to meet with you to-day and to have listened to the very interesting and illuminating discussion which prevailed during this morning's session. I am glad indeed to hear words of encouragement from the citizens of Chicago, the city that is known throughout the world for its largeness and greatness in every respect. Compared to you, we in Gary feel that we have but a humble little village. The doctor said this morning in his speech that Gary was a city of 30,000. Evidently he has not been there for a year or two, because the population is now between fifty and sixty thousand and growing in leaps and bounds. [Laughter and applause.] I am delighted to know that the people here are interested in the welfare of the citizenship of this country, because that is exactly what this proposition means, although it may not be apparent on its surface. No country can be greater than its citizenship, and no citizenship can be greater than its environment; and I want to say to you, Mr. Secretary, that the greatest thing that can be done at this time for this country, this great Middle West, is to preserve the sand dunes on the southern shores of Lake Michigan, in Indiana. [Applause.]

This is a wonderful country and the eyes of the world are upon it now. But while the eyes of the world are upon us, watching us in our commercial and manufacturing activities, let them also look upon us as being a people who have not only the almighty dollar in view, but, first and foremost, are solicitous for the welfare of its citizenship and are looking forward to making better men and better women of itself. And well do we know that the making of good citizens can not be satisfactorily accomplished in the congested districts of a city. We have got to have our parks. In the city of Gary we have 7 miles of lake shore, but the 7 miles of lake shore is completely taken up with great industries. Those great indus-

tries seem to play a necessary part in the economy of our country, but while we are concerned with them, let us not forget to look forward to a time when we will be manufacturers of great men and women, of better manhood and womanhood and better citizenship. [Applause.] To-day I do not believe that there is a more advantageous step to be taken along that line in this community, densely populated as it is, than the consummation of the project which we are gathered here to-day to further, if possible. The great national parks in the West are very fine and we would not be without them, but the territory in which they are located is very sparsely settled. But in this locality there are millions of people. Gary alone is increasing at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 a year. She started as a small village 10 years ago and is still just in her infancy even. But with that rate of increase and a very large rate of increase in the territory adjacent to us here, think of the congestion that will ensue say 30 years hence.

So let us provide for that while we have the opportunity and reserve this wonderfully beautiful spot for that purpose, than which there is no more beautiful spot in all the world. That may sound like an extravagant statement, but you who have stood and looked across Lake Michigan from the sand dunes into the golden sunset will not hesitate to say that there is no more picturesque or beautiful spot in the world. If we can preserve those wonderful sand dunes, it will be one of the greatest steps forward that this Central West has ever taken for the betterment of its own citizens in particular and of humanity in general. I thank you for this privilege. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. They evidently know how to elect mayors down there at Gary. Now let us hear what Mr. Redpath, of Michigan City, on the other end of the dunes, has to say about this project. [Applause.]

Mr. G. O. REDPATH. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: The secretary stated a moment ago that I was the mayor of Michigan City. I am for to-day only appointed by our everyday mayor, Mr. Martin Krueger, to represent him and the people of Michigan City at this meeting. You have heard that great man, who made those pictures yonder, talk; and you heard the fighting Dane tell about the wonderful colors which he saw at the dunes yesterday. I laid in the sand and heard the noise of those rioting colors—he saw them; I heard them.

You also heard another great man talk—a botanist, a wonderful man. You also heard Prof. Millspaugh and many other able speakers. Consequently you do not want to hear me tell of the great wonders of the dunes.

I am here to lay before you a petition from the people of Michigan City, signed by them to show their approval of the action of the Government in making a national park of the dune country.

This petition is signed by the mayor and his official family, and our Member of Congress, the Hon. H. A. Barnhart. There is also the signature of every banker, and our postmaster. There is the signature of every priest and minister. There is the indorsement of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Freemasons. There are the signatures of all of the doctors, dentists, and surgeons. Every business man in our city and every manufacturer except two, whom I did not find at home, have signed this petition.

This petition is the voice of 27,000 people calling to you. They all ask you to do all in your power to save the dunes from the destroying hand of commercialism by converting them into a national park.

Yesterday I called upon A. Sanford White at his palatial summer home, which is located in the center of a 2,190-acre tract of land in the heart of the dune country, and having a 4-mile lake frontage. Mr. White is deeply attached to the place, for here he spends his happiest hours, but he is a strong advocate for the national park project and informed me that he would take far less for his holdings if the property were to be used as a national park than he would if it were to be used for any other purpose.

I think it is quite probable that a large majority of other holders of property lying within the dunes have assumed the same attitude of mind. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mrs. Frank E. Durfee, representing the Arché Club, will say a few words to us from her viewpoint and that of her fellow members of her club.

Mrs. FRANK E. DURFEE. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: I have the honor to be the chairman of the conservation class of the Arché Club. Mrs. Steele, the president, was here during the entire morning session, as well as a great many other representatives of the Arché Club, because we are decidedly interested in this question, but she was unable to stay for the session this afternoon. We planned an excursion to the dunes previous to this hearing, and on that day it poured all day long. Notwithstanding that, a multitude of women donned their mackintoshes and rubbers, and went to the dunes with Mr. Jensen. Mr. Jensen said, "Oh, I suppose you will all say, 'Oh, dear, I am catching cold. My feet are wet.'" But we all enjoyed a hearty laugh afterwards at his expense when he proved to be the only one present who even mentioned the weather. [Laughter.] But he had been there so many times before, I presume when the weather was fine, that it was the thing that disconcerted him that day. Now, you have heard a great deal about the Illinois Central coming into Chicago and occupying the lake front; but none of the speakers has said that the early citizens of Chicago were really to blame for the Illinois Central being on the lake front at this time; that is the fact. Our forefathers forgot, when they granted that

franchise, that some of us some day would want to enjoy the lake front. And to-day Chicago, to cover that economical streak of our forefathers many years ago, must spend millions of dollars to make an artificial lake front outside of the Illinois Central. Let us bear that in mind in this matter, and not at some future time be compelled to make the dunes artificially, because we permitted them at this time to be done away with for the sake of some commercial enterprise. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I will now call on Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, representing the Chicago Historical Society. [Applause.]

Miss CAROLINE M. McILVAINE. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, the rush of settlers into the lands west of the Alleghenies at the close of the Revolution made it necessary to provide civil government for the new region, and this need was met by the famous ordinance of 1787, sometimes called "The Magna Charta of the West." By this instrument the great region north of the Ohio River became a political unit, later to divide itself into the group of the sister States christened with their musical Indian names Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. With one impulse the new Republic had burst the bounds set for it by foreign powers and had begun pushing the frontier from the Alleghenies toward the Pacific.

By 1800 the population of the Northwest Territories had so increased that Sir William St. Clair could no longer preserve order, and just at the time that Spain was ceding Louisiana back to France it was divided and all west of the present State of Ohio was rechristened the Territory of Indiana, with William Henry Harrison for its governor. This Territory extended westward to the Mississippi and northward to Canada an unbroken wilderness, save for the old French settlements Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes—microscopic as compared to the vast region.

The first movement on the part of the United States to protect the new frontier was the establishment, in 1803, by order of President Thomas Jefferson, of Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, the outmost post of civilization. Accordingly, Capt. John Whistler was selected from the garrison at Detroit, the western military base, to head the enterprise. How it stirs one to trace the steps by which great schemes of statescraft are put into actual operation. How frail, almost pathetic, appears the agent of a great Government in initiating a move of such importance.

The establishment of the Government post at Chicago had considerable influence upon the settlement of Porter and adjoining counties in Indiana, through which the thoroughfare led that was to be the main artery by which emigration flowed to the far West, as the Mississippi was then called. The thoroughfare that connected the East and the West was the Detroit-Chicago Road coincident in part with the Great Sauk Trail and its branches. We are fortunate in

having a military journal kept by Lieut. Swearingen, then a youth of 21, in command of some 50 Regulars—the First Regiment of United States Infantry—detached from Col. Hamtramok's command at Detroit on its march to build Fort Dearborn; also a survey of the road on which every mile is accurately indicated.

After crossing the present State of Michigan, Swearingen relates that the troops camped successively at "Kinzie's Improvement" (Niles), New Buffalo, and at the mouth of the Portage River, where Michigan City now is; and on August 15 he records "Proceeded on our march at 5 o'clock a. m., 39 miles, and encamped at half past 5 p. m. near an old fort." The ruins of this fort must have been in evidence for many years. Gen. Hull's map of 1812 locates "Little Fort" on the creek that now enters the lake beside the hospitable cabin of "Fish" Johnson. The next day they camped on the "Little Calamac," having crossed the "Grand Calamac" at 8 o'clock a. m. Near this crossing now stands the Bailly mansion, built here about 20 years later.

On August 17, 1803, at 2 p. m., the company was at its journey's end and encamped on the Chicago River, 362 miles from Detroit.

The Utopian existence between Red men and white in the Northwest Territory, due mainly to Wayne's treaty at Greenville in 1795, and to the almost continuous treaties of Gen. Harrison, aided by the councils of Little Turtle and William Wells, had begun to show evidence of being undermined by the British, when, in 1806, Wells first learned of the plot to surprise Detroit, Mackinaw, Fort Wayne, and Chicago. This plot culminated in 1812.

The fall of Fort Dearborn, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of its sister post, Fort Wayne, to lend succor, needs no repetition here. The two posts were in constant relation, the transfer of officers and men being frequent.

Our efforts to visualize conditions on this frontier are not entirely unaided, for, strange to say, artists penetrated even this wilderness, as is evidenced by several contemporary paintings recently discovered. One of these, by an unknown painter, depicts Wayne, Harrison, and William Wells, the latter in the capacity of interpreter, being addressed by Chief Little Turtle and his band of Miamis from northern Indiana, the latter, no doubt, stipulating for the very shore on which is built our Beach House to-day.

But the most fortunate find of all is a painting of the "Treaty of the Mississinewa, in 1823," by George Winter, of Lake County, known as "The Catlin of Indiana." In this Col. Pepper and Gov. Harrison are shown seated at a rough table in the midst of a deep forest glade being harrangued by Mus-que-buck, who is accompanied by scores of his red followers, all portrayed from life with wonderful faithfulness as to faces and costume.

A colossal painting of the Fort Dearborn Massacre, by Samuel Page, gives us what is said to be an exact portrait of Capt. William Wells, whose gold knee buckles and tomahawk, used in the massacre, repose in the Chicago Historical Society.

Scarcely less graphic than these paintings are the words of Frances R. Howe, the granddaughter of Joseph Bailly, of Baillytown, in relating a hitherto unrecorded chapter of history, namely, the secret rescue in his canoe of two women survivors of the massacre by Chief Shaubenay, a distant kinsman of Madam Bailly, of his finding asylum for the fugitives in the inlets and sand hills of the Indiana shore, and of the journey's happy end at Mackinaw.

In 1822, while it was still Indian country, Joseph Bailly removed his fur trading station from Parc aux Vaches to the region of the Calumet, known as Baillytown, and there built a log mansion house that for more than a century has been not only a landmark on the Sauk Trail or Chicago Road, but in earlier times a place famous for hospitality and its extraordinarily handsome daughters. Early literature has not neglected the hostelries of the dune region, for Charles Fenno Hoffman, of New York, the witty author of "A Winter in the West," and Harriet Martineau, both dilate upon their interesting experiences at Bailly's and at Michigan City, and a young Mr. Tinkham relates in a letter written in 1831 that his traveling companion, Henry Hubbard, was so impressed with the culture and beauty of the daughters (Bailly) that he announced the intention of "having at least two of them." We judge that his suit was not encouraged, for the writer later comments upon the sourness of disposition of Mr. Bailly. [Laughter.] These and similar experiences were repeated by scores of the future residents of Chicago who traveled by stage coach or horseback or in their own carriages through this section.

Of City West, old and "New," that fabled metropolis of the Lakes—Waverly Furnessville, etc., there is not time to speak, but we historians believe that our historical survey of this region has shown that the story of the Way to the West—the progress of the frontier—could not be written without the dunes of Porter County. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. This has been very interesting, so I think at this time I will ask Mr. George A. Brennan, historian of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to tell us some more about the history of the dune region. [Applause.]

Mr. GEORGE A. BRENNAN. Mr. Secretary and friends of the dunes: As a lover and student of the dunes for over 40 years, I am able to appreciate heartily all the good things that have been said about them to-day. It has been a rest and a pleasure to all of those who have visited the dunes. I was very much interested in what Mr. Rosenwald said about the children of Chicago. For a number of years the

Chicago board of education has spent many, many thousands of dollars—running up into the hundreds of thousands—in beautifying schools and teaching children the love of nature. Our school garden work in some schools is of such a kind that we have visitors from all over the United States to see how such work can be arranged in their cities. We are trying hard to get a great conservatory at the normal school, to train our teachers how to handle this subject properly.

In regard to the historical part, I would say that there is no region that I know of in the United States that is richer in historical material than this neighborhood under discussion. Dr. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, spoke of the botanical features of the dunes. I appreciate that very much, because 25 years ago I had the honor of assisting Dr. Higley, of the Academy of Sciences, in getting out his book on the flora of this region, and I hope this winter that the Prairie Club will have the pleasure of putting out, or having put out, the revised book on "The Flora of the Chicago Region," by Dr. Herman Pepon. The historical feature that appeals to us so much is one that has been sadly neglected. We have all heard of the Chicago portage, and the Calumet portage, but about 200 years ago these two were so mixed up that it was impossible to tell what the writers meant.

The Calumet River was also called the Chicago River. But as the result of investigation, it seems to me that the following statement will explain the situation clearly: Marquette and the other missionaries and explorers who came down here found that coming from the north the current swept down on the west side and then came up on the east side. That is the reason the sand dunes were brought down from the north and deposited on the southern and eastern shores. Marquette, on his voyage down from St. Ignace, undoubtedly used our regular Chicago portage. But when he was here on his second trip, when he was dying, and his men had to take such good care of him, I think it is safe to say that he went up through the Sag and the Calumet portage, so as to avoid the rough lake, and that portage also saved him over 40 miles of rough Lake Michigan voyage. Marquette and others of the missionaries did a great deal of work in that sand dune region. They established missions, and went all through our neighborhood preaching to the natives. La Salle is known and is spoken of in history as a great explorer, a great statesman, a man with a vision. He certainly was. He was also one of the most unfortunate of men. But in his day, when he was in America, he was known as the great fur trader, and did much of his trading around the shores of Lake Michigan, especially in this dune region. He was the John Jacob Astor of his time. The King of France gave him permission to establish that great line of forts that were spoken of, that his vision saw would dominate the Mississippi Valley. He was empowered to build them, but he was empowered to build them out of his own money; and that is the reason that he

was compelled to act as the great fur trader of that time in America, to enable him to get the money for his great purpose. We all remember his unfortunate end in Texas, where he was killed by one of his own lieutenants.

During the French occupation that region from Fort St. Joseph to Chicago was covered with great forests, wonderful forests, filled with a great variety of game. The great forts were Detroit and Mackinac. Another was built at Fort St. Joseph and still another, known as the Little Fort, was built right here at Tremont, about halfway between Waverly Beach and Tremont, on the old creek, which is known as Fort Creek. Maj. Godfrey de Linctot, the great trader, as an aid of Gen. Clark, captured Little Fort, or La Pay, as the English called it, in 1779, and held it during the war, thus keeping this territory for the Americans. It has also been known as French Creek. I looked for that for a number of years before I could locate it. It was spoken of by travelers as French Creek, because there were some French people settled there near the fort.

But as historian of the Sons of the American Revolution it has been my privilege, and sometimes my problem, to try to locate these things mentioned in history during the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. I received a special injunction to find out where that revolutionary battle was fought. Some historians have located it in South Chicago; others at the mouth of the Grand Calumet, at Millers; others at Little Fort, and one dispatch bears that out; others at Michigan City. One of the professors of the University of Illinois, Dr. C. W. Alvord, among others, asked me to try to settle the question. I assure you it was work. Lieut. De Quindre is mentioned in an official dispatch as having pursued these Americans, who had come from Cahokia, and captured Fort St. Joseph, which was at Niles, Mich. On their way back to Cahokia and Peoria via Chicago he pursued them, he said, and overtook them at this Little Fort, about 10 miles west of Michigan City. Some authorities have taken that as final, but I dug a little more deeply and found a statement in the early British records, as found in our historical society, showing that Lieut. Gov. Seymour, of Mackinaw, had received other information from people who had been there; and he makes the statement that instead of Lieut. De Quindre, it was Mr. Champion, the head trader, who had pursued and defeated them; and that happened, he says, at Trail Creek, the location of Michigan City. I looked still further, and found out that Lieut. Gov. Seymour had become impatient at the charge that De Quindre had done this work and had written a letter to Gen. Powell stating that it was not so; that De Quindre was an imposter, and that this other man, Mr. Champion, was the one who defeated the Americans.

Upon further investigation, I found a letter from the secretary of the Governor of Canada, stating that his excellency had received

Lieut. Gov. Seymour's dispatch, and that the latter might help Mr Champion as much as he wished, and give him all the privileges that he was entitled to. I think that this finally settles the matter, that the Revolutionary battle was fought at Trail Creek at Michigan City. Then some of the Americans who escaped went to St. Louis, and told the governor, who was a Spaniard—for the country was Spanish then—that it was easy to capture Fort St. Joseph. A detachment of Spaniards, Americans, French, and Indians was accordingly dispatched, to go across our region, and capture Fort St. Joseph. They did that in 1781. As there were more Spaniards than Americans and French put together, the captain of the Spaniards was made commander of the expedition, and when he got up to Fort St. Joseph, he pulled down the English flag; and, to the indignation of the Americans, he ran up the Spanish flag, and took possession of all of the northwest region in the name of the King of Spain, despite the fact that Maj. Linctot was in actual command of Little Fort, at Tremont, and was holding this region for the United States. He took the English flag, burned the fort, and went back to St. Louis, where he told the governor what he had done, and that he presented this new province to Spain. The governor thanked him, took the flag, wrote a nice letter to the King of Spain, and sent the flag with it. The King of Spain sent back a very nice letter, thanking him, and accepting the whole Northwest Territory that had been annexed in the name of the King of Spain.

One or two little forts down in the southwest territory, near the Floridas, had been captured in the same way, and handed over to the King of Spain, and he also annexed that territory. That is the reason that at the end of the Revolutionary War Spain and France tried to limit the United States to the territory east and north of the Alleghanies, claiming that this country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi belonged to Spain. Spain wished to take the southwest territory, and France the Northwest Territory. But that bargain we would not allow, and we got the land that we now have. I am simply giving this as an example of the wonderful history connected with our region, which this Spanish captain annexed to Spain in the year 1781. So because of the rich historical interest of this particular section of the country, if for none of the many other reasons that have been so ably urged, I think we should by all means preserve this section of the country in the best possible form, and that I believe to be in the shape of a national park. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. There is present a gentleman who has been much interested in the dune country. He is a large property owner down there. I think we would all enjoy a few words from him at this time, so I am going to ask Mr. Henry W. Leman if he will speak to us [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY W. LEMAN. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen. I am somewhat of an interested party in a financial way in this question, but in a sentimental way I am much more interested in the preservation of these dunes. I have been going down there, off and on, for more than 25 years; and with the exception of my friend Will Davis, who spoke here, I think I have been down there about as many years as any of the speakers who have been before you. So far as the natural conditions are concerned, they are undoubtedly superior in interest to anything within many miles of Chicago; but I think, with reference to the question of health, that their benefit far outweighs and exceeds any natural advantage. If I was a doctor—which I am not—I think I would drive all of my patients that were not in good health down into the sand dune district, and sentence them to all the way from 30 to 60 days there; and I should expect them to all come back perfectly well. I know from personal experience among my friends, and in my own family, of the great advantages that have been derived, in the way of health, from living among the dunes. Whether it is the air, or the trees, or the sand, or all three combined, I do not know; but I know of no case of a person going down there, where they did not come back feeling very much refreshed, and very much better in every respect. Now, there is another phase of the proposition that has not been discussed to any great extent, and I think it is one of the most attractive things down there. I refer to the beaches. I have done some traveling in my day; I have seen the principal beaches in this country, and many of those in Europe, and many of those in Asia. The prettiest beach I think I ever saw, outside of those dune beaches, was at Kamikura, about 25 miles out of Yokohama, Japan; but I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that Kamikura has nothing at all on these dune park region beaches. The beaches there are finer, in my judgment, than any that I ever saw, with perhaps the exception of this Kamikura beach and they are fully equal, at least, to that.

The secretary here gave out a rather misleading announcement of this meeting, I think. As I understood it, all people interested in this question pro and con should be here; but it looks to me as if this meeting was pretty thoroughly packed all one way. I could not discover from conversation with gentlemen sitting around me and others but what they all were of the opinion that this dune district should be preserved as a natural park; and I hope, if anything of that kind takes place the Government will confine itself to leaving it in its wild state, just building here and there a road perhaps, so that we can have easier access to it, and in that way we will get better advantages than we will by attempting to make a large park of it and fixing it all up artificially. Now, I do not know that there is anything more that I can say. It looks to me as if this movement were one that ought to be encouraged. I think from

a health standpoint, from a historical standpoint, from a natural standpoint, and, as Mr. Johnson has said, from the standpoint of building up better men and women, I think this district is valuable; and with the large surrounding area and the large population in that area, it is needed here more than it is needed in any other part of the country. I sincerely hope the project will go through. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mr. Dwight H. Perkins is here and in view of the keen interest that he has taken in the development of parks and forests here, I think it would be very appropriate that we hear from him. [Applause.]

Mr. DWIGHT H. PERKINS. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, when Mr. Dorr wrote me a note and asked me to speak on this subject at this time, I was somewhat embarrassed, because I did not feel especially qualified. I knew that the great botanists, the great historians, the great humanitarians, the great scientists, the great artists, and others of prominence would all speak here, and I knew that they would all speak in their strongest terms in favor of the preservation of the dunes as a national park. I asked all of my friends what I should say, as representing them, and I got universal approbation of the idea, but nothing from them that has not been said many times, and well said, in this room to-day. So when I came here this morning I thought I might get my cue from the opposition. I felt that if I was called upon in the latter part of the day perhaps I might answer some of the opponents of this scheme. But again I have been disappointed. I think I have heard all of what has been said here and I have not heard a word in opposition. If there is opposition expressed later on in this hearing I hope, Mr. Secretary, you will call a number of those who have already spoken to answer that opposition whatever it may be. I therefore assume that the only thing that is left for me in a moment to do is to assure the secretary that the Chicago community—and by that I mean that group of people that extends from Michigan City to Waukegan and at least to the Fox River, if not the Rock River, and clear to Kankakee—is solidly behind this movement.

That is all Chicago, Mr. Secretary; it is a state of mind, a state of activity, and it is one community. I assume, Mr. Secretary, that Congress will do anything that the people want and that they will even create a precedent if the people want it. Your own question, I think, has come nearer to being a question in opposition than any spoken to-day; that is, as to whether or not Congress would create or establish a precedent by buying lands for a national park. Now, after all, it is our money and this is our purpose; and Congress, of course, is a willing servant. I assume therefore that Congress simply wants to know what we want. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that if there is no other way to get the dunes than by buying

them and paying for them, now is the time to create that precedent. I therefore beg to submit the record of Chicago, the record of this community, to establish the proposition that this community is intelligent on the park proposition; and if it is intelligent and if it expresses itself, as I believe it does properly, through every speaker who has been here this afternoon and this morning—if that is the proper expression, and I am sure it is—it means that this intelligent, powerful community of Chicago wants that thing, and is willing to pay for it, and is willing to indorse whatever action Congress takes, and is willing to second any recommendation the Department of the Interior in its experience and faithfulness is willing to make. We appreciate the honor and credit you are conferring upon us by calling this hearing upon the subject of the preservation of the dunes.

Let me speak of one matter with which I happened to be connected. The citizens of Chicago, limited by the boundaries of Cook County, are now spending \$11,000,000 in the establishment of forest preserves. That is the result of 14 years of actual constructive campaigning. It is now going into effect. Mr. O'Leary spoke of our great park system. I agree with him; it is a great park system for you or me as individuals; but compared with other communities, I grieve to confess that it is very small. We rank something like thirty-eighth among American cities. We have a wonderful park system; very true. But, on any per capita calculation, on any calculation per thousand, you will find, with cities of one hundred thousand or over, that we are down to rank thirty-eighth.

Now, that may appear to be contrary to what I have just said, that we are an intelligent community. We are doing our best to change that. While Boston, for instance, has 12,000 acres of parks and we have less than 4,000, and while Boston has but a little over one-third of the population that we have, still we are spending more than \$3,000,000 a year in our local system; we are increasing it; and our 4,000 acres is being increased at this moment by the purchase of 10,000 acres in forest preserves. I can speak definitely, because I am one of the committee engaged in carrying out that purchase; and we have 20,000 acres more under consideration. Taking all this into the count, I come back again to assume from that, that this community is really intelligent on the park question; that it is dissatisfied with what it has; that it is providing in taxes many millions of dollars to cure that condition; and that, therefore, it will unqualifiedly indorse whatever you recommend, and whatever Congress does, toward the purchase and the preservation for all time of the sand dunes of Indiana. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. In view of what Mr. Perkins has said, I think it is necessary for me to emphasize again the point that I made this morning; that neither I nor my chief, the Secretary of the Interior, has any power to decide whether or not any part of the dunes region

shall be preserved as a national park. We are merely charged with the duty of investigating this project and ascertaining facts and figures which Congress wants for its information in the event that it gives consideration to this project. Congress and Congress only has the power to establish a national park, and a decision on this project must be expected of Congress and not of the Department of the Interior. All of you who are interested in this project must promote its progress in the National Legislature at the proper time. Our report will go to Congress in black and white, and it will appear in a much colder form than you perhaps think it will. These proceedings here to-day have been cordial and there has been much enthusiasm evidenced. We have talked together in a personal way, but the atmosphere of this hearing can not be brought out in the printed report. So bear it clearly in mind that we are simply here to get the material together; and whatever my own feelings may be in the matter, they will have but very little bearing on the whole proposition. When it comes up before Congress, if anything is to be done, it must be followed up, probably by a personal appearance there before the proper committees. You must bring it directly before the committees in order that they may fully appreciate your views of the importance of this sand dunes park proposition to Chicago, to Indiana, and to the Nation. Now, we will be pleased to hear from Mrs. John Worthy, president of the Outdoor League. She will speak on behalf of her organization. [Applause.]

Mrs. JOHN WORTHY. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: It seems as though almost everything has been said that could be said, but I know that often one little word may help some. We are working with these societies. Our society stands for out-of-door beauty. Our motto is, "Leave the world more beautiful than when you found it." We have worked in those school gardens that have been told about here; we have worked for all of these wonderful things, and, more than that, we have worked with the societies which are working for the dunes. We have been with them, absolutely and unqualifiedly. I thought that when Mrs. Sherman was appointed delegate I would not have to speak; but there are perhaps even a few words that I can say which have not been said. I want to say not only that the Outdoor Art League, which is perhaps a small society, is working along this line, but many, many thousands of women in different parts of Illinois are working with us every day and every hour. The chairman of the conservation class of the Arche Club spoke about their class; but there are a few clubs in this part of the country who have not conservation departments. They have forestry classes. They are interested, and they are working. Now, believe me, it is not just a few, but they are all working, and they will work. As Mr. Mather says, if this comes before Congress it will mean further work; and we all will work, and work hard, too,

for the success of this project, and it is my dearest hope that we will work successfully, because I think this is a thing regarding which we should look well into the future, rather than confine our vision to the present.

Some of us have always said that if the older settlers of Chicago had known what Chicago would grow to be, there were certain things that they would not have done. I suppose that they have said that same thing in Gary, too. [Laughter.] Now, we know what these places do grow to be, and we are beginning to see the possibilities of growth all over this country. We believe that this is the time for Congress to arrange to take over this land as a national park. I do not think it is a matter strictly for Chicago people, at all, although I think that money could be raised for it here, if it came to that. Neither is it a matter for the State of Indiana, because if the State of Indiana took it over, then it would be a State park. It is a matter for the Congress of the United States, unquestionably. It should be a national park, and I promise that so far as the Outdoor Art League is concerned, either by itself, or in conjunction with all of these various preservation societies, or in conjunction with the forestry classes and conservation classes throughout the entire northern district of this State, and of Indiana, it will work its hardest to bring this matter to a successful consummation. They pledge themselves to that, and there are thousands and thousands of women who will do this work. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I find that we have a former official of the Department of the Interior here, Mr. Jesse E. Wilson, who was an Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department under an earlier administration; and as he comes from the State of Indiana, I am going to ask Mr. Wilson if he will give us the benefit of his views on this project. [Applause.]

Mr. JESSE E. WILSON. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: Having been born and raised in Indiana, it might seem more or less selfish of me to advocate the establishment of a park along the lake in northern Indiana, near where I now live. I have come to this meeting as a representative of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce, having been president of that association for the past two years. We have two or three other representatives here, too. I think I can truthfully say that three-fourths of those who have given this matter any thought at all, think that these sand dunes should be preserved as a Government park. While I was Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I had something to do, more or less, with the parks. At that time the supervision of the parks was not organized as it is now, and I am glad to see now that this supervision is in much better shape, especially under the secretary here, than it was under former administrations. I often have wondered, however, that all of our Government parks should be located west of

the Rocky Mountains. Why is it, when the center of the population is in Indiana? I think the census of 1910 gave the center of population near Shelbyville, Ind., so Indiana has within it the center of population of this country.

Now, that being so, and with various colleges—some of the best institutions in the United States—located within a short distance of these sand dunes, which are of such historic value, and so interesting to the student of nature—being only a short distance from Ann Arbor, the State University of Michigan, and only a short distance from Champaign, the State University of Illinois, only a short distance from the University of Chicago, from Northwestern University, from Indiana University, and Ohio University, and various educational institutions of the country—there can be no question but what these dunes should be preserved. It is not always possible for people who are trying to give their children an education in nature study, when there are no public places to which they may go for outdoor nature study, to send them clear across the Rocky Mountains. But if we had a Government park here, any child in the whole United States could come and feel that they owned a part of that park, and that they had as much right there as anybody else. And if such a park could be located, as this would be, right in the heart of a territory occupied by some of the greatest educational institutions in the country, I think it would be one of the grandest things that this Government has ever done. I know of no good reason why the Government, that is spending so many millions of dollars on various improvements, should object to spending a little money in a project of this kind. You know, we have the reputation of being a nation that is called money mad, and we have got to get over that. We must realize as never before that it is not merely the acquiring of money that this Nation should be interested in, but that this country should do everything in its power which will tend to the making of better citizens, and the more easy amalgamation of its citizens, especially in this locality, in which we have so many different nationalities represented. Therefore, I think that beyond question this spot should be set aside as a national park. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I am sorry that Senator Taggart could not be present to-day. We sent him an invitation, but he could not get here. We also sent invitations to attend this hearing to Congressman William R. Wood, of the tenth Indiana district, and Congressman Henry A. Barnhart, of the thirteenth Indiana district. Their two districts include sections of the dunes which could logically be included in a park; but I believe neither of them could be present. Perhaps we will have formal statements from them later in the form of briefs, which will be added to the proceedings of the hearing. Now, we have at the hearing a representative of the Chicago Woman's

Club, Mrs. J. G. Fessenden, and I am going to ask Mrs. Fessenden to say a few words on behalf of the Chicago Woman's Club. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. G. FESSENDEN. Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, just a very brief word, if you please. We have heard so many excellent reasons ably presented for the preservation of the dune area as a national park that anything further would almost seem to be mere surplusage. Therefore, Mr. Secretary, I desire to simply say, on behalf of the Woman's Club, that the entire club stands ready to do everything in its power to bring this matter to a successful consummation. Thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Prof. A. F. Probst, of the Chicago Preparatory Institute, is here. We will be very glad to hear a few words from Prof. Probst now. [Applause.]

Prof. ALBERT F. PROBST. Mr Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad indeed to be able to speak to such an audience as this; an audience so full of sand as most of you seem to be. [Laughter.] It is a rare opportunity that one has of speaking to such a representative body.

In the last eight years, in conducting students and teachers' excursions from the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, I have taken probably 3,000 teachers to the sand dunes. These people were from all parts of the country, practically every State in the Union being represented, besides a number of foreign countries. These teachers were most deeply interested in the sand dunes, and with their notebooks and their cameras they were able to gather much valuable material to carry back to their schools for the benefit of their pupils

Eight years ago when we made our first excursion to the dunes, "Hoosier Slide" was one of the most famous dunes on the Indiana shore. To-day it has almost disappeared, partially through migration and partially through being carried away for grading purposes by the railroads. If we wish to preserve, in all their wonderful naturalness, these great dunes for a national park, something must be done and that soon, for this same thing is going on in various sections of the dune area.

These dunes, from an educational point of view, are among the most wonderful in the world. You have heard the story, most forcibly told, from very able speakers, and we hope and trust, Mr. Secretary, that you will not think us selfish when we plead for the preservation of these sand dunes from Gary to the Michigan State line for a national park. These dunes lie in a territory that is readily accessible to a number of our great universities. The dunes have been and will continue to be of great educational value to the thousands of students and instructors of these universities; to the 8,000 public school teachers of Chicago and to more than a half million public school children within a radius of two hours' ride of this won-

derful country; and, above all, the dunes are a veritable paradise to the thousands who come to Chicago every year to study in this great city, one of the greatest educational centers in the world. We trust, therefore, Mr. Secretary, that you will not think we are asking too much for the people of this great Middle West when we ask for this wonderful dune area for a national park, where all our people can go and from which they can carry back to all sections of our country and to other countries nature's greatest lessons to her people. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mr. J. G. Morgan, of Chesterton, Ind., has recently come in. We will have a few words from Mr. Morgan, who is a considerable landowner in that section of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. J. G. MORGAN. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I do not appear before you claiming to be a public speaker. I was born a pioneer, over 80 years ago, and have never in that time made any claim to being a public speaker. But in the few moments I have to spare I want to say my little word in behalf of this worthy project. I have lived for years within a very few miles of this proposed dune park. I know all that region well. I know its attractions and the objections that might be urged to it and everything that could possibly be brought up. With regard to the park, I am heartily in favor of it, because, having lived there as long as I have, I see the necessity of it for the benefit of the rising generation. I have lived a pretty long life, and I have kept my eyes open most of it, and the necessity of a thing like this is very plain to me, for the purpose of the education of the younger class of people, the young men and women, and the children. This park could be used as an elegant place of schooling for them, where they could go on wonderfully instructive and beneficial outings; whereas now, at the present time, the amusements of too many of our young people consist of visiting the picture theaters and going on automobile trips. If this park could be utilized for that purpose, it would be utilized for a good purpose. Teachers could take their children out there and instruct them in nature study, teaching them the different kinds of vegetation, birds, animals, etc.

I presume there are very few of those within the sound of my voice to-day who can tell the different kinds of trees, plants, birds, and animals. There are also very many who know nothing about how to swim, which is something that every human being should know, old and young, large and small, for they never know at what time the ability to swim may stand them in very good stead for the purpose of saving their own lives or the life of another. I view this whole proposition in the light of the needs of the rising generation. The young people need it. I would like to speak to you longer on this interesting topic, but you have heard from so many others who

have presented it more ably than I, and there are still more to follow, that I will not detain you any longer. Thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Prof. Wilhelm Miller, of the American Civic Association and American Society of Landscape Architects, is here, and I am going to ask him to address us now. Prof. Miller was formerly editor of *Country Life in America* and head of the division of landscape extension in the University of Illinois. I take pleasure in presenting Prof. Miller. [Applause.]

Prof. WILHELM MILLER. I am here as an unofficial representative of the American Civic Association and of the Professional Landscape Architects of America. I have been listening all day to this love feast and thinking how perfect an expression it is of the people's interest and of how little effect it would have on Congress. A Member of the House recently told me that Congress is singularly uninterested in national parks and that there is no precedent whatever for buying land for such a purpose. For these reasons he thought that the dune project had "not a ghost of a show." Moreover, in his opinion, the dunes are not one of the world's great wonders, as the mountain parks are.

I want to give a frank and honest answer to the question, "Are the dunes really of national park grade?" The ordinary Congressman will say, "No. That is a Chicago project, or else a State park proposition for Illinois or Indiana, separately or together. The whole eastern shore of Lake Michigan is one great series of dunes. There are sand hills enough for all the people forever. Even if they became endangered, the Government could buy tens of thousands of acres on the east shore at the price now asked for this little strip on the south shore."

Before giving my opinion let me state the point of view. I have been for years a member of the American Civic Association, of which J. Horace McFarland is the president. That society has done a great deal to preserve Niagara Falls. It has also examined every bill affecting the national parks and has discovered a good many jokers in them. This association and the American Society of Landscape Architects examined critically the bill creating the Bureau of National Parks and approved it. Both of them examined the project for a National Park Service and approved that. Landscape architects are a singularly disillusioned body of experts, whose business it is to judge the comparative value of scenic lands for park purposes. It would be unprofessional therefore for me to be influenced by any selfish motive or any local interest in deciding whether the dunes are really of national park grade.

What are the proper standards for judging the value of a national park proposition? There are three—scenic value, health value, and accessibility. Scenic value I put first, because the parks are not for profit, like the forests. They are for the pleasure of the people, and

they supply that pleasure through their scenery. Speaking, then, as a professional judge of the value of scenery to the people I want to say soberly and as a matter of professional honor that I do believe the dunes are of national importance as a scenic proposition. [Applause.] They are really a world wonder, ranking with the geysers, the big trees, and the mountains. You who have dwelt so long in the presence of the Great Lakes that they have become commonplace need only a holiday from the city to realize anew their everlasting grandeur. How eagerly people from all parts of the country come to see this great revelation of the Infinite. The dunes offer one of the best and most convenient viewpoints from which to observe Lake Michigan and appreciate the grandeur of the whole great system. Again, the dunes are a world wonder because they are a dramatic presentation of the infinite power of wind. Think of the north wind, sweeping 300 miles down this lake and piling up that enormous area of sand! It is one of the greatest manifestations of nature's power between Niagara and the Rockies.

Moreover, the dunes constitute one of the wildest types of scenery, and therefore have the highest value for recharging the batteries of the world's workers. Wilderness is absolutely necessary to the continuance of American civilization. These dunes are not the only ones in the world, but they are practically unique. Mr. Jensen has been telling me that the dunes of the Old World are generally melancholly and depressing. In Denmark they sweep into the interior for 16 miles, destroying all vegetation. But the beauty of the Indiana dunes is of a cheerful, invigorating type. People do not visit them to watch the spectacular storms; they go there to bathe and boat and walk and enjoy the wonderfully varied vegetation. You remember Kipling's story about "Letting in the Jungle." It is an uncanny and fearsome revelation of nature's power; but the dunes tell a lovelier story—the story of wild and shifting sand, captured and brought to life, expressing its soul through many of nature's finest shrubs and fairest flowers. This subtle transformation of brute force has much to do with the charm of the dunes. No wonder that many residents of Chicago aim to spend 52 week ends a year at the dunes. There are no sand dunes in the Mississippi Valley that can compare with the Indiana dunes in scenic value.

As to health value I consider the dunes the best week-end proposition available for the toiling millions of this region. It is also one of the best camping propositions for the American people. Think of the millions who have only two weeks in the year in which to get rested enough to continue efficiently their service to the Nation! There is no way in which they can restore body and soul so effectually as by getting into actual contact with wildness. And they can get more wildness for less money in these dunes than in any other place that I know. [Applause.] One reason for this is that great crowds

can be handled with less expense to the Government on a soil that is perfectly drained by nature than on a soil that requires costly artificial drainage.

By scenic and recreative standards therefore the dunes are of national park importance. What about accessibility? Hitherto we have counted that nothing in the scale of 100 points when judging the merits of a national park proposition. All of the western lands were remote. But they have had to be made accessible, and that has cost a lot of money. Park maintenance is a very big and increasing item. There seems to be no way to keep it down. But in this case the National Government would have a great deal of this expense already met and paid for in the purchase price—and cheap at that, too.

Just one word more, and that about the value of the dunes to the fine arts. Dunes, as you know, have been a favorite subject for painters and etchers, as Mr. Reed's pictures here suggest. The works of this great artist will be remembered a hundred years from now, when what we say and do are totally forgotten. Now, there is one thing that artists must have, and that is a chance to get back to nature. You remember that picture of Beethoven walking bare-headed in the wind, communing with nature, getting inspiration for his immortal symphonies.

That suggests the one thing that the great artists of the Middle West, who are helping to build a new and better civilization, must have. The musicians must have it, the painters must have it, the poets, dramatists, sculptors, architects, and landscape architects must have it, or this civilization will become conventionalized, like that of Egypt and of Syria, and will perish off the face of the earth. We must have those things that will help us create a national style of architecture, landscape gardening, and interior decoration in order to make perfect the homes of our people. To accomplish these things we must have one of these great original sources of nature. In my judgment we have in the dunes an infinite reservoir of primitive force for the making of better men and women. As a landscape architect I have no hesitancy in saying that they are by far the best proposition in the Middle West for a national park.

Secretary MATHER. Prof. Miller has brought out very clearly and logically the relations of Congress to this national park project. I have tried to do it several times to-day, both in this meeting and in conversations with individuals and groups of interested persons with whom I have discussed the proposed park outside of this court room. It seems very hard for people to get the idea that Congress has the last word in a matter of this kind and that Congress must be impressed directly. I do not know of any better time to enlist the interest of Members of Congress in this project than early in January when the national park conference is in session in Washington. [Applause.]

I would suggest that you send some of your best speakers down to that conference. I will give them an opportunity to present the merits of the proposed sand dunes national park. There will be a day devoted to the proposed national parks. Men like George Horace Lorimer, of the Saturday Evening Post, will be there to promote the creation of the Grand Canyon park. Parties will come from California to advocate the establishment of the greater Sequoia National Park, and there will be others there to speak in behalf of other projects.

I would reiterate again before proceeding that the Interior Department has only been called to present certain facts to Congress relating to the sand dunes park project, and that it is not even called upon to make recommendations for congressional action. The department must not be expected to promote this project, nor can I, consistently with my duties, urge favorable action looking toward the establishment of the proposed park by Congress. A bill providing for the purchase and the formal dedication of the dunes as a national park must first be introduced by a Senator or Representative or both, thus presenting the matter definitely to Congress for consideration. The report of the Department of the Interior would then be used by the committee in charge of this bill. If further facts should be desired by these bodies, they would in all likelihood hold a hearing and invite public discussion of the project or call parties who are most familiar with the dune region and its natural features.

As I have indicated, however, Congress has never appropriated money for the purchase of a national park, and it will be slow to make appropriations for this purpose. Outside subscriptions and donations of land would accomplish the acquisition of the park much quicker, or Congress might be induced to appropriate for the purchase of a tract of land equal in size to that which might be acquired through private donation.

Right in this connection I have been making quite a little study lately of the development of the Palisades Interstate Park in New York and New Jersey. This park includes within its boundaries a tract of 28,000 acres. Ten thousand acres were first given by Mrs. Harriman. Something like \$8,000,000 has already been spent on that project, but a broader development is contemplated. To that end the commission is getting together private subscriptions of \$2,500,000, armed with which they intend to go to Albany and secure from the legislature, if possible, another \$2,500,000. This way of promoting a park project, I think, is worthy of your consideration.

Miss Harriet Monroe is here now, and perhaps just a word from her on the value of the dunes from the artist's point of view will be appreciated. [Applause.]

Miss HARRIET MONROE. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: Anything that I could say would be merely an emphasis of points which have been made before. There is one point, however, which I

should like especially to emphasize, and that is that this region has a right to a national park. I have traveled in a number of the western parks, and no one takes more pride in them than I—in the fact that these great scenic spaces have been set apart for the people forever. But there is no reason why national parks should be maintained exclusively as areas of great scenic magnificence. It seems to me that there should be parks in the different sections of this country to preserve representative areas of each particular region, and that the people of each of those regions have a right to some recreation place which is typical of their most beautiful scenery.

I remember reading Harriet Martineau's description of a ride she took through the prairies of Illinois, from Chicago to Joliet, in the year 1837, I think it was, expressing her rapture over the beauties of the prairies. Well, there is very little prairie country left. Perhaps none of that original wild beauty that she found in 1837 exists to-day. But if such a spot could be found, I should think that there should be a national reservation of it for the benefit of the people forever, as a reminder of that beauty which existed in primitive days. And so nature has preserved for us the wildness of the dunes, and it seems reasonable and just that nature should be assisted in her preservation of them by the Government of the United States, for the benefit of the people of this region. The Government was induced, almost without knowing it, to begin this policy of national parks; at least, I think the Yellowstone was a grand exception when it was first set apart. But the number of them has increased, and should continue to increase; and no better beginning of that policy in this part of the country, the country immediately east of the Mississippi, could be instituted than the reservation of these wonderful dunes.

Of course, I need not emphasize the beauty of the dunes; that has been sufficiently presented. But I do wish to emphasize their value as a place of recreation for the soul, as a place of spiritual inspiration, as a suggestion to the genius of artists of all kinds, including the literary artist—the poet. Those reasons are sufficient, if there were no others, for the preservation of this marvelous wilderness which is here at our gates. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. I see we have Prof. L. F. Bennett, of Valparaiso, Ind., with us now. Prof. Bennett is a member of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and we will be pleased to hear a few words from him at this time.

Prof. L. F. BENNETT. Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen: I have written down a few words, because I thought it would probably not be the correct thing, in view of the many experts in their particular lines who have appeared here, to present the various scientific facts in regard to the desirability of establishing a national dune park, for me to attempt to speak offhand. So I have simply come here to

extend to the people of Chicago and vicinity the desire of the Indiana Academy of Sciences to cooperate in every possible way in the furtherance of this project. I think I am safe in saying that every member of the Indiana Academy, individually as well as collectively, is heart and soul behind the movement; and I am sure also that the whole academy, as an organization, is behind the movement. I have prepared here just a little statement of the viewpoint of the academy, leaving purposely out of consideration the scientific viewpoint, which most of you might suppose we would emphasize, because, as I said a moment ago, I was sure that that feature would be emphasized by many who are much more able than myself. The spring meeting of the members of the Indiana Academy of Sciences was held in the sand dune area of Porter County, Ind. Those who have never seen the dunes had no conception of the scenic value of this region, and all were of the opinion that it would be a national calamity if a part of the dune region was not preserved as a park for all of the people. At the business meeting of the academy a committee was appointed to present a request to the legislators of Indiana asking them to do all within their power to preserve a portion of this wonderful area as a park. The academy believes that the Legislature of Indiana can aid the National Government to form a national park in the dune region by helping to create a sentiment in favor of a park, and also to show to Indiana Representatives in Congress that the State looks favorably upon such a project.

The academy recognizes that the lake front is and will continue to be valuable for harbor purposes for large manufacturing corporations. It also maintains that it is not necessary for Indiana's prosperity that all of this lake front be used for commercial purposes.

The academy is of the opinion that recreation is just as necessary for the best development of a person as work. Recreation or play relieves the monotony of the factory and office. It is something to be looked forward to during the hours of the close confinement of the daily routine of the average wage earner. A time of recreation without a place to go means little. Most people can not amuse themselves at home. They must go somewhere, and if a wholesome place is not provided, our people as a class will frequent places that are not only harmful for the time being but the memory of which will give a distorted viewpoint which leads to all kinds of criminal acts.

An opportunity has now arisen to provide a place within the reach of millions of people for a great playground. He would have a dull intellect indeed who would not enjoy a day's outing in the dunes. There is something here for everyone. The hills, the valleys, the steep slopes of sand and their difficult climbs, the various kinds of vegetation, the outlook over Lake Michigan, and the lands to the south furnish enjoyment to every visitor to the region. The air here

is the purest, the chance to get away from every care is the best, no noise, nothing to disturb or prevent a day of keenest pleasure. The academy knows and appreciates the value of this district from every viewpoint of the scientist. The chance to study one phase of geology here is unsurpassed and the botanist finds almost a paradise in the study of rare plant types. The student of birds has an opportunity to see bird residents and bird visitors perhaps not equalled in any area of like size in North America. The academy does not consider the present only, but it is thinking of the great future of this part of the United States. Already several millions of people live within a few miles of the southern shore of Lake Michigan, and within the present century, yes within the lives of the present generation, this part of the United States will be one of the most densely populated parts of the whole country. Lands are rapidly becoming more valuable and the chances to procure a national playground are fast disappearing. The great national parks are now inaccessible to the masses of the people because of distance. The proposed park in the dunes region will supply a need to the people of central United States. The Academy of Science of Indiana believes that the United States Government owes to the people of the present and to the boys and girls and men and women of the centuries to come to obtain before it is too late this most interesting and unique land area, the dunes of Indiana, and to preserve it for all time as a national park. I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Our time is getting very short, but I see Mr. A. F. Knotts, ex-mayor of Gary, and we must have a few words from him. Mr. Knotts has been one of the leaders in this movement to preserve the sand dunes, and has had much to do with the organization of the National Dunes Park Association.

Mr. A. F. KNOTT, of Gary, Ind. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen: I asked Mr. Dorr to let me speak last, and I understood there were to be some other speakers. I thought I would like to speak last so as to try to cover any particular points that might be omitted.

I have the honor of having been elected provisional chairman of the National Dunes Park Association. That association is now composed largely of Lake County, Ind., and Chicago people. During this last summer, I have given a great deal of time and thought in trying to find out the sentiment of the people generally upon this question; and I found, Mr. Secretary, that the people not only of Cook County, Ill., and Indiana, are interested in this question, but the people of other localities as well.

I have received many letters from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and in fact, from all over the country, asking what could be done to help preserve the dunes. Now, in the first place, I have had some little experience along these lines; and, if you will excuse me for touching upon my own experience, simply as an illustration, I will undertake to give you a part of it.

For many, many years, I lived in Hammond, Ind., and I know of the growth of the industrial centers of Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gary, and other places in the Calumet region. I had the pleasure and responsibility of buying the land for Gary, 12,000 acres, and planning and laying out the town of Gary. I did not do the physical work, you understand, but I did most of the mental work; and I have seen this region from South Chicago, east, grow from a wilderness to a great industrial community. Now, if there could be opposition to this movement that we have gathered here to further, it must come from people who want to locate plants of one sort or another on the lake's shore, because everybody concedes the beauty, the educational importance, the natural value, and the desirability of preserving the dunes. Now, are there any objections to it? I have heard but very little; and those who have been opposing it have opposed it because they say they want it for industrial purposes.

Now, did you ever think of the fact that out of all the industries in Chicago, only one is on the lake front? Just one. That is the United States steel plant at South Chicago. Of all the industries at Hammond, not one is on the lake. Of all the industries at Indiana Harbor, only one is on the lake. Of all the industries at Whiting and East Chicago, there is not one on the lake. Of all the industries at Gary, there is only one on the lake. Then what is it that occupies Lake Michigan frontage? It is not industries, it is railroads, with their yards, their piles of coal, coke, and all that sort of thing. Only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the 750 miles of Lake Michigan frontage is occupied by industries. But you who live in Chicago know how much frontage a railroad can occupy. Illinois Central took up nearly all of the lake frontage in Chicago for years and years, and you had to go outside of that railroad and fill in and build most of the shore line you now have. The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad started in at South Chicago about where the Illinois Central left off and bars the lake for miles and uses the shore for a dumping ground for slag and other refuse.

It was said that 7 miles of lake frontage is taken up in Gary by industries. Six miles of it is taken up by railroad yards and 1 mile by industries. No industry needs lake frontage, unless it wants to ship ore, and there are only two such industries that could possibly want any lake frontage. One would be the United States armor-plate plant, which I have been trying to locate down this side of the dunes. I do not want it to go over into the dunes too far, but down this side of them. That would be one, because it would want to ship ore. Then there is another, perhaps, and that would be a combination opposed to the United States Steel Co. That is, if they could buy some ore land up in the Northwest, if they can find some that the United States Steel Co. does not now own. But the

bridge plant, the tin-plate plant, the coke ovens, and all the other plants in Gary, except the smelting furnaces, do not need lake frontage. Lake shipping is growing less instead of greater. There used to be a lumber yard in Michigan City, but there is nothing there now on the lake front. Railroads take up a lot of frontage at Michigan City just as they do everywhere else. We have about 26 or 27 miles of lake frontage in Indiana still unoccupied. Now, if we give to industries 6 or 7 miles, that would supply a location for six or seven Garys, and then we would have 20 miles left for a national park.

Now, this national park is not to be a playground for scientists, botanists, geologists, zoologists, artists, and nature lovers only, but from an industrial standpoint, it is to mean something to the common people, the workers. The people who work, who live over on the west side here in Chicago, who never see the lake, the people who live in Hammond, in East Chicago, in Whiting, in Indiana Harbor, in Gary, and can not get to the lake, people who work 364 days in the year and would like to have at least one day in the year to get to the lake, they can not get there now. There is no place through which they can get to the lake, except through small municipal parks, and in these, along the paths, they have signs reading "Keep off the grass." Now, the people want a place where they can go and walk on the grass, and see the trees, and get close to nature, and get not only recreation, but recuperation, so that they will have some place for themselves, a chance to get to and stay with the lake and get acquainted with it. Four hundred and fifty thousand Chicago people went in one day last summer to the lake. They spent one, two, or three hours, perhaps, there, and then had to go back to the west side, or wherever they lived, and sleep in tenement houses, perhaps, a great many of them, where it was uncomfortable, unpleasant, and hot. Do you think they can get any recuperation out of that? Any invigoration to go ahead and carry on their work? We want a place where these people can go and come freely, where they can have cottages, where they can take their wives and children, and enjoy themselves. In short, we want a park, and we want it on Lake Michigan, and we want it between the railroads and the lake, and where we do not need the land for industries.

No one has located more industries in the Calumet region than I have. I located 11 while I was mayor of the city of Hammond, and I was instrumental, to some extent, at least, in locating Gary. But I see the necessity of locating something else there beside industries. [Applause.] And the people who want to locate industries all the time, and exploit labor all the time, had better think a little about the welfare of the laborer. They ought once in a while to think a little about locating something else.

You know, if we ever have an enemy it must be either an internal or an external enemy. Now, I am not half as afraid of foreign ene-

mies, such as England, France, or Germany, as I am afraid of our own people. Whenever we get to oppressing them too hard, whenever we make them work too hard, whenever we deprive them of too much, then there is discontent, and when there is discontent, no one can tell how serious the outcome may be. Sometimes it ends in revolution. The only reason we have not had revolutions in this country is because we have had great areas of unoccupied land, great forests, and great stretches of undeveloped country. Nevertheless, the people who think so much of industries had better begin to think of something else along with these industries.

Now, we have more than 5,000,000 people within 100 miles of this proposed park, and all within easy access to this point. Some one has suggested that it would be argued that for Congress to purchase a national park would establish a bad precedent. Well, we had better stop dredging some of the little old creeks and rivers, where the sand washes in the next day after we dredge it out, and put some of our money in parks. We dredged out your old Chicago River, and it does not do you much good except as a sewer. There is not much commerce on the Chicago River. There is not much commerce on the Calumet River. It is getting less and less every day. And so we ought, instead of spending so much of our money that way, to spend some of it on national parks. The people of the United States do not get close enough in contact with the United States Government. We are taxed, and I myself have to pay a part of it—not much of it—but I do not know of a thing that Uncle Sam is doing for me, and he is doing less, possibly, for many other people. Take this post office building here which we are now in; I understand that the postal department pays the expenses of it, so Uncle Sam does not give us any of our tax back for this purpose. As far as that is concerned, he gives us but very little.

The city of Chicago is now asking for a bond issue of four and a half million dollars to get a few playgrounds and a few hundred feet of Lake Michigan beach. Why, that money, that four and a half million dollars, would buy all the land from Dunes Park to Michigan City. [Laughter and applause.] And instead of having 100 yards of bathing beach for the poor children and mothers, we would have 20 miles of it, and it would all belong to Uncle Sam. That is the way it should be, too. We do not want it to belong to any municipality; we do not want it to belong to any State, but we want it to belong to the United States, so that anyone who drives along there or comes there will know what his privileges are in that park, and know that he will not be interfered with by some petty local politician. So I say, there is this great social question. Now, just a word about the price of the land. If you let the speculators get options on this land, and have no way to head them off, you will have to pay a thousand dollars an acre, perhaps, because they have

been there ever since we have been talking about this park proposition trying to get options. Some of them say they are trying to get these options for industries, but there are no industries that want to go down there. I would know it if there were any industries that wanted to locate there. There has not been an industry located in this part of Indiana for 20 years but what I knew about it before it was located. We have been trying to get industries, but no industries are anxious to come; and if they did come, they would go over into Mr. Bowser's territory, as it is located on the trunk lines. They would go to Chesterton, Porter, Crisman, and other places that are on trunk lines, and not on the lake front.

Many good and sufficient reasons have been given why the dunes should be saved, many why a national park should be secured, many others readily suggest themselves to my mind. The real question is how?

We have an organization, the national dunes park organization, and we are now taking steps to incorporate it. We expect to have a larger organization, and we want all the people who are here now, and all who have been here, and all who are interested, to join our association. In order to succeed in this work we must have members and weight behind it, and we expect to succeed. We expect to secure this park. If Uncle Sam does not buy it for us, we expect to try to get it in some other way; but we say that Uncle Sam ought to buy it for the people of this congested district. Some one has said that there has not been any opposition. I understood that there was some opposition, but if there is any opposition, I do not know how it could arise unless from the idea of speculation only. If we undertake to get a national park, no land speculation should be allowed. We should have a bill by which we could condemn this land. If it was condemned, the owners would get what their land is worth and no more, which in my opinion would not exceed \$200 an acre on an average.

Secretary MATHER. There might be difficulties in the way of condemnation by the Federal Government. The State, perhaps, would have the right of condemnation, but not the Federal Government.

Mr. KNORTS. I understand the United States Government condemned the famous Gettysburg battle ground in Pennsylvania and the battle field of Chickamauga.

Secretary MATHER. That possibly was procured by State action.

Mr. KNORTS. It may be, but some one told me the other day, who came from Pennsylvania, that when some of the farmers living on the land, out of which the United States Government wished to make a park at Gettysburg, began to tear down some old house or barn or to cut down some old tree or destroy some old landmark, they were immediately served with a notice of condemnation pro-

ceedings. Anyway, if there is not now a way, we ought to have a way of condemning, so that these speculators could not be speculating on the value of this land. Now, I think that will be all I wish to say, unless there is some opposition. Thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mr. Knotts, in his very able address, brought out the point that in developing industries we have got to consider carefully not only the location of our factories from the economic point of view, but we have also got to establish them where there will be recreational opportunities for their employees. I want to emphasize this point. It is a principle that is becoming more and more generally accepted that the environment of the workingman is not what it should be if he and his family are not afforded the chance to play in the out of doors.

Now, there are just one or two other speakers, and we are going to hear a few words first from Miss Lena M. McCauley, representing the Chicago Horticultural Society. [Applause.]

MISS LENA M. MCCAULEY. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, I have been announced as representing the Horticultural Society of Chicago and I am also secretary of the conservation council, a body of delegates from 12 influential associations of men and women numbering a membership of not less than 4,000 persons active for the public welfare. The conservation of a section of the dunes on the east coast of Lake Michigan, and their value to the country at large as a national park has been given serious consideration in the conservation council since its organization two years ago. No thoughtful person can look unmoved upon the growth of cities and the crowding of homes in the industrial centers which herd men, women, and children together, robbing them of the fresh air and sunshine and freedom of the earth on which they were born. It will not be long until one vast metropolis of many millions will extend around the head of Lake Michigan, and the natural beauty of the region be destroyed altogether. Mr. Mather has said that in the final summing up of this hearing only cold facts will bear weight. These cold facts stated by the scientific authorities this morning in their plea for the conservation of the dunes as a national park, considered the botanical, geological, and unique resources that make the dunes of Lake Michigan one of the wonders of the world. And, secondly, there may be an argument in the fact that there is no national park in the Middle West within reach of this great population which can never journey far from its labors and that it is but just to save this natural forest preserve with its flora and fauna for their recreation.

But beyond all these it seems to me, as I am sure it must seem to all thinking people, that there are spiritual considerations which have a weight as precious as material values, and one of these spiritual birthrights is the inalienable right of every human being to walk abroad in God's country and to enjoy some portion of it. At

the soul of the dedication of every national park in the land is a recognition of the heritage of the Nation in playgrounds of natural country. It is a crime for cities and industrial enterprises to rob the people of their privileges, and yet the hordes of workers and increasing mills and factories creeping along the shores of this great inland sea are taking away the freedom of the skies and the association with and inspiration of birds, flowers, and trees. Unless the Nation possesses the dunes, in a few years a world wonder will be destroyed and the people's playground taken from them. Therefore the conservation council representing the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, the Chicago and Riverside Chapters, the Audubon Society of Illinois, the Geographic Society, the Horticultural Society, the Outdoor Art League, the Municipal Art League of Chicago, the Prairie Club, the Arche Club, the Ridge Woman's Club, the West End Woman's Club, and the Second District Women's Clubs of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Friends of Our Native Landscape cooperating with all who have spoken to-day, make a plea for the conservation of the dunes of Indiana as a national park and through the conservation of their resources the conservation of human life adjacent to the region.

A nation can not have prosperity and contentment nor industries flourish unless they provide for the health and happiness of their workers. A gift of the Nation to its citizens increases loyalty. In this open country of the dunes lies an opportunity for the Middle West of the United States, and since God has made it a unique spot of the earth in a natural way, why should not men help to keep it in the interests of the life, liberty, and refreshment of the people who dwell around it? I thank you. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mr. Honore J. Jaxon, representing the Public Ownership League, is here and we will be glad to have a few words from him at this time. [Applause.]

Mr. HONORE J. JAXON. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, the Public Ownership League is the public service mouthpiece of the Chicago Federation of Labor, representing 300,000 organized workingmen of this city. They are the people who have not even gotten a two weeks' vacation or a one week's vacation, but they intend to have vacations in the future, and they want a place where they can spend them. For 30 years we have been cut off from the lake front by railroad corporations, private hotels, private interests, etc., and our voice has been suppressed and our protest has not been heard. Thanks to you, Mr. Secretary, for giving us leave to print. Our protest will at least be placed in the printed records, where it may be read. I shall not insult the opinion of the Chicago Federation of Labor in regard to this matter by trying to state it to you in two or three minutes. I simply desire to read certain resolutions, which I will file with you as a part of your record.

[Adopted at regular meeting of the Public Ownership League of Cook County, held Sunday, Sept. 20, 1916.]

Whereas the natural playground and remarkable botanical exhibit known as the sand-dune country on the south shore of Lake Michigan is in danger of being absorbed and destroyed by invading industries, whose factories have no special advantage to gain from location on the lake front, while their presence there would work incalculable injury to public health and civic progress; and

Whereas various public-spirited bodies are now uniting their efforts in an endeavor to save this region for the use and recreation of all the people, and to that end are petitioning the Federal authorities of the United States to set the region apart as a national park; and

Whereas in anticipation of the success of this praiseworthy movement, a number of land speculators are endeavoring to secure options on various privately owned tracts comprising the region in question, with a view to demanding exorbitant prices for their equities when the National Government shall commence to move in the matter; and

Whereas this attempt to levy private tribute upon a desirable public enterprise will defeat its own end if the condemnation juries that will eventually be called upon to determine the real value of these tracts can be presented with satisfactory evidence that a strong public agitation had been made for the nationalization of these lands; that the acquiring of these options had been undertaken with full knowledge of that agitation and with a view to deriving an unjust and selfish profit therefrom; and that any alleged increase in these land values, based upon the inequitable and fictitious demand thus created, can not rightfully be allowed to work to the profit of those perpetrating this wrong; be it therefore

Resolved, That partly for the general purpose of furthering the speedy realization of the proposed creation of the dune country into a national park and playground of the people, and partly for the specific purpose of helping to make the above-stated necessary record of widespread knowledge of the intention and desire of the people and Government of the United States to acquire these lands for public purposes, the Public Ownership League of Cook County declares its insistent approval of the movement for the nationalization of the dune country along the shore of Lake Michigan, and instructs its officers to make known its wishes in this matter to the proper departments of the United States Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the chairman is authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of three, who shall attend the prospective public hearing on the subject in Chicago before the Secretary of the Interior, and shall there present the views and wishes of this league as hereinbefore outlined.

HONORE J. JAXON.

The presentation of our views, Mr. Secretary, shall be submitted to you in a few days, we having your leave to print. I would like also to say that I am secretary of the League in Defense of Preparedness, and there are certain very important military considerations involved in this proposition, which should not be left out of the argument before the Senate; and I would like leave to submit those also.

Secretary MATHER. We would be glad to have you do this.

Mr. JAXON. I simply want to say that the federation of labor has passed resolutions unanimously indorsing this.

Secretary MATHER. I am glad to hear it. Now we will have just a word from Mrs. Thomas Meek Butler, representing the Daughters of Indiana Society of Chicago. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS MEEK BUTLER. Mr. Secretary, ladies, and gentlemen, as a representative of the society known as the Daughters of Indiana, of Chicago, Ill., I wish to voice the desire of our society to see the Federal Government make a national park of the sand dunes along the shores of Lake Michigan in the northern part of the State of Indiana and in the southern part of the State of Michigan.

That the sand dunes possess sufficient scenic and scientific values to justify their conversion into a national park is satisfactorily settled, one would think, by the state-wide effort of the citizens of the State of Indiana through their state park commission to purchase the dunes and to convert them into a state park.

Owing to the fact that several scenic spots are being contemplated by such commission, and for the reason that the commission is experiencing some difficulty in raising the funds sufficient to purchase all of the scenic spots contemplated, it is apparent that, unless the Federal Government assists, some of these primeval scenic places will soon be destroyed by the onward sweep of commerce and industry. If the Federal Government is to render any assistance at all in the project of saving these few remaining natural wonders that are located in this part of the United States, the geographical location of the sand dunes dictates that they should be placed under her care. The people of the State of Indiana ask Uncle Sam to assist them in an undertaking that is too great for them alone and that is for the benefit of the Nation. [Applause.]

Secretary MATHER. Mr. Orpheus M. Schantz represents an organization which has large and influential branches in every state in the Union. He will address the hearing as the president of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Mr. ORPHEUS M. SCHANTZ. After all that has been said in favor of creating a national park of the Indiana dune region by educators, artists, naturalists, and the many other friends of the proposition, there still remains a very vital economic reason which has been scarcely referred to, that of bird conservation and protection.

The Mississippi Valley each spring and autumn, is the favorite route for the migration of countless thousands of both land and water birds.

Nowhere on the North American Continent, and probably nowhere else in the world does there take place a greater movement of bird life than in the region tributary to the dunes. Thirty years ago, when the region south and east of the city of Chicago was still a vast uncommercialized and uninhabited area, this region was a paradise for the sportsman and market hunter. Calumet Lake, Wolf Lake, the Big Calumet and the Little Calumet Rivers and all the streams and ponds of the region were alive with waterfowl.

To-day much of this wonderful bird life is gone never to return, and where once could be seen thousands of ducks, geese, and other

waterfowl, small flocks of game birds are a novel sight, While the larger land birds have never been in as great numbers as the water birds they were once very plentiful in the dune region and its outskirts. Ruffed grouse, quail, and prairie chickens have been driven out by the ruthless hunter.

Nature has been very kind to the dunes in providing a peculiarly favorable climate for the propagation of both plant and bird life. The temperatures are never extreme either summer or winter, and except on the exposed lake beach the winds are also very moderate.

The abundance of fruit-bearing plants in the dunes make them particularly attractive to the thousands of smaller migratory birds that are so important a factor in the destruction of injurious insects. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, and those of the great States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, are continually issuing bulletins urging bird conservation, and are instructing farmers and fruit growers as to the incalculable value of our native birds as checks on injurious insects and weeds.

In connection with this education the creation of bird havens is urged wherever possible, to be made as attractive and safe as necessary for the reestablishment of many of our fast disappearing birds.

The present game laws in Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois are no doubt broad enough to protect the birds, if enforced. The enforcement of game laws in many communities is, however, a dead letter, and the selling of hunting licenses a very profitable and jealously guarded part of political patronage.

The creation of a forest preserve under Federal supervision automatically prohibits shooting in the territory set aside, and the Illinois Audubon Society realizes that the creation of a national forest reserve in the dunes would go further to protect and conserve bird life at the head of Lake Michigan than all the legislation enacted by the individual States for that purpose.

It has been demonstrated that in a remarkably short time wild life recognizes protection. The establishment of a forest reserve in the dunes would unquestionably restore much of the bird life that under present conditions is falling an easy prey to the lawless shooter with his pump gun, and other destroying devices.

The list of birds regularly visiting the area comprising the dunes and the adjacent regions is a very large one—well over 300 varieties; and the list is often swelled by wandering visitors who are attracted by the wonderful food supply, and the favorable climatic conditions.

Within the memory of many of us the passenger pigeon has been entirely exterminated, a victim to the greed and thoughtlessness of the market hunter. The wild turkey, the noblest game bird of America, is no longer to be found where it once was plentiful, and only sur-

vives in a few widely separated localities far from densely populated settlements. The Canada goose only survives because of its keen intelligence and great wariness.

Many of the highly prized wild ducks are only a pitiful remnant compared with their former enormous numbers.

Even birds that were never sought for food have been slaughtered almost to the point of extermination for their plumage.

While there have been set aside vast bird havens in the South and West and on the Atlantic seaboard for the protection of our larger water fowl, there is no large area in the Middle West or Mississippi Valley where the marvelous throng of land birds whose annual migrations are among the most wonderful phenomena of nature can find secure resting and feeding places while passing through our region.

Bird study is fast becoming a recognized and important part of the nature study in our primary and advanced education. Adults are becoming more and more interested in bird study as a recreation. Constantly increasing demands are being made for illustrated lectures on birds and their economic value.

At the head of Lake Michigan, where has grown up one of the greatest centers of population in the world, composed of many peoples who are to become the greatest factor in the industrial life of the Middle West, at almost the center of population of the United States, are we not entitled to this breathing spot and out-of-door school of nature for the children and adults of to-day and the future, in which can be studied the botany, geology, ornithology, and the history of this great region whose physical beginnings are inseparably linked with the glacial period of America, and whose history goes back to the time of La Salle, Marquette, and Joliet?

Give to us and the birds the sand dunes of Indiana as a place of peace, rest, recreation, and national protection where we may go to enjoy the things that are the inherent right of both the wild life and the human population; where we can be invigorated by the clean north wind sweeping down across over 300 miles of Lake Michigan, and where we may watch the sun rise and set without a veil of dust and smoke to hide its glory. (Applause.)

Secretary MATHER. Prof. Elliot R. Downing has submitted a short paper on the "Animal Life of the Dunes," which will be read into the record at this point. Mr. Downing is the editor of Nature-Study Review, secretary of American Nature-Study Society, and professor in the school of education of the University of Chicago.

Animal Life of the Dunes, by Prof. Elliot R. Downing.

This region is exceedingly interesting to the animal lover because it is an extensive stretch of wild country with plenty of cover in which the small animals find shelter; it is consequently also the haunt of

some of the larger predaceous animals now nearly extinct elsewhere hereabouts. In the last five years I have found the gray timber wolf there once, foxes several times, raccoons, porcupines, rattlesnakes, and nearly every year the bald eagle has been seen nesting somewhere in the region. With thorough protection and some supervision the more desirable of such rare animals might become fairly abundant again, even thus close to the city.

Just as the flora of the dunes is a curious mixture of southern and northern species, like the cactus and arbutus, that grow side by side, so there are found animals there as neighbors that represent the desert conditions of the Southwest and the pine barrens of the North. Such representatives of usually widely separate faunas are the six-lined lizard that runs to cover with such celerity and the ruffed grouse that as a rule only nests in the pine forests several hundred miles farther north. Yet both these animals are quite common in the dunes.

Because the plant life of the region is so varied, a mingling of southern and northern forms, there would be expected many unusual animals that would follow the food plants, and such expectations are realized. Here where pines, spruces, and tamaracks are found together with the blueberry, prince's pine, shinleaf, wintergreen, pitcher plants, orchids, and sphagnum, the whole assemblage of trees, flowering plants and spore bearers that one would encounter on the shores of Lake Superior; you also find a group of animals naturally foreign to this latitude but brought here by plants they inhabit. The varying hare, porcupine, and chipmunk are here; such birds as the wood pewee and red eyed vireo nest in the mixed evergreen and birch thickets; the Pickering tree frog peeps his love song; and numerous wood-boring beetles and bark tunnelers that infest only the conifers are found abundantly; even the mosquitoes and midges that are peculiar to the north woods are present to add a characteristic northern pungency to our dunes.

Because of the congenial cover afforded by the evergreen thickets and the abundant food, many birds are found during the spring and fall migrations, staying for days and weeks in the dunes that would not loiter at all in the Chicago region were it not for the attractions of this particular section. Such are the raven, cross-bills, kinglets, black-throated green and pine warblers. So, too, the many lakes and swamps of the region, lying in the depressions between the sand ridges, are ideal shelters for the waterfowl on their way to or from the extensive marshes that lie near to the south. Wild geese, ducks of all sorts, loons, coots, gallinules, rails, and a variety of snipes are all annual visitors and some of them regular residents.

But the dunes are not alone valuable because they afford such a variety of animals but because they illustrate so admirably many phases of animal distribution. In few regions can even the beginning student appreciate so readily the age of the several sections. When the method of the dune formation is understood, it is evident that those dunes and the inclosed ponds that are near the lake are the more recent and that those farther inland are the older ones, even back to those that were formed by old Lake Chicago in the days immediately following the glacial retreat. In a single day's collecting, students can gather and identify enough material to make it apparent that there is a real succession of animal life from the younger to the older dunes and ponds. The tiger beetles well illustrate the point. The copper colored tiger is found along the water margin at the lake shore. The white tiger is back where the grasses begin to bind the sands and where the cottonwoods are starting growth. The giant tiger comes next in the region of jack pines. On the older dunes where Norway and white pines stand is found the bronze tiger, while the green tiger is still farther back, on the dunes where white oak and hickory are predominant. The same zonation of animal life is indicated in the swales by the different species of grasshoppers as Hancock has shown in his delightful "Nature Sketches in Temperate America," a book that is in no small measure a product of the dunes; or again by the kinds of fish or of snails in the pools as Shelford points out in his "Animal Communities in Temperate America," another volume that was conceived of the dunes.

May I add my testimony to the value of the dunes from the standpoint of recreation. I have slept out there every month from April to October without tent or blanket, under the stars. I have camped there with my family. Last August I think there was scarcely a 50-foot frontage on the lake for 2 miles east of Millers without its tent and camping party.

I urge the value of the dunes as an intellectual asset. Education in these days of unparalleled scientific achievement is trying hard to drill pupils (and we never cease to be such) in the scientific method of thinking, which, briefly stated, is thinking to correct conclusions on the basis of ones own observations or of easily verified facts. Sense education as an essential to correct observation has never been so strongly emphasized. Mankind spent ages in a struggle that sharpened its senses. It behooves man still to go often to nature to keep his senses keen for such sensory keenness is still the basis of success. Mechanic, tradesmen, farmer, and professional man base all their essential judgments of daily life on what they see and feel and hear. And these same sense impressions are the basis of all our ideas. Such a wonderful dynamic region as the dunes, one of the real wonders of America, is a valuable school for the thousands that go to it even casually.

Finally, may we remember that all the great spiritual leaders have been men who often went apart into nature to renew their spirits. The prophets, the poets, the seers have been products of the open places. Nations, too, that have been cradled in mountain fastnesses or in the midst of nature's more quiet beauties have seemed to reflect the character of their surroundings. To-day one people of Europe is islanded in the midst of the great conflict, a people whose bravery and right to independence has never been seriously questioned. The Swiss are sturdy, high-minded impatient of restraint, qualities that seem bred of their mountain fastnesses. He who has threaded his way among the island gems of the Aegean, caught enchanting glimpses of emerald shores along amethystine seas, roamed the velvet hills bathed in the glow of a Grecian sunset, realizes that any people reared in such environment and "sensitive to the beauty everywhere revealed" must be stimulated to intellectual leadership and artistic expression. It is a splendid thing for Chicago, destined to commercial superiority, to have at its very door such an enticing land of varied beauty and legendary glamour to serve as a spiritual stimulus to sensitive souls. It may well insure a spiritual leadership that is more to be desired and longer remembered in the hearts of mankind than commercial greatness.

Secretary MATHER. I also want to read into the record at this point a letter, dated October 28, from Mr. Enos A. Mills, the distinguished naturalist and author of Estes Park, Colo. This is what he has to say with reference to the proposed park.

I thank you for information concerning the dunes national park project. I regret that I can not be present at this hearing.

I am most heartily in favor of the dunes being made a national park. If it is allowable for you to do so, I wish you would so place me on record.

I thank you for letting me know concerning this hearing.

Mr. H. F. Fuller has requested me to state that the sand dunes national park project is indorsed by the Alden Kindred of America and by the State Microscopical Society. Mr. Fuller is historian of the Alden Kindred of America and is curator of the State Microscopical Society. [Applause.]

Mr. William H. Cox, representing the Pottawatomie Indians, is the next speaker. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM H. COX. Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen: I represent the Pottawatomie Indians. They claim ownership of all the accretions, all the filled-in lands, and all the sand dunes, outside of any cession ever made to the United States by the Indian tribes, since the United States relinquished all claims to the Indians, on all lands northwest of the river Ohio, east of the Mississippi, and eastwardly to the boundary line agreed on between Great Britain and the United States, in their peace treaty of 1783. The Indians have never parted with their right to this land—no tribe of Indians. The United

States made 81 purchases from the Indians, including 5,000,000 acres, in larger and smaller areas of territory, and secured from the Indians the right for the citizens of the United States to run their boats on the waters of Lake Michigan, free of charge. That is all the rights they got. The Government never reserved any rights, but as a matter of consideration, for the Indians relinquishing all their claims south of the river Ohio, the Government said, "We will relinquish all our rights to the land northwest of the river Ohio, east of the Mississippi, and eastwardly to the boundary line agreed on between Great Britain and the United States in their peace treaty of 1783." Now, the Government, which never bought that land of the Indians, refuses to buy that portion of the lake shore, but proposes to allow railroads to go to work and appropriate it, and permit anybody and everybody to take the Indians' land, and occupy it, and get the full benefit of it.

Secretary MATHER. Of course, we are glad to hear from you, but what you are saying now is not at all germane to the subject under discussion.

Mr. Cox. I will just say, then, that the Indians are in favor of this park, providing that the title is procured as the law provides, from the rightful owners of the property.

Secretary MATHER. I have here, as an exhibit, a cactus that was gathered at the dunes last May. The lady who sent it in has nurtured it in her garden. It is just a sample of the very interesting botanical features of the dunes. Now, this hearing will be adjourned. I expect to spend to-morrow in the dunes, making a personal study of their physical characteristics.

(Thereupon the hearing was adjourned.)

APPENDIX B.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS INDORSING THE SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK PROJECT. ALSO COPIES OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1916, PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AND THE ACT OF JUNE 8, 1906, PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Dunes of Northern Indiana, by Jens Jensen.

The world is full of things that add to human intellect and life.

Perhaps least consideration and least appreciation is given to those things that form an interesting part of Mother Earth herself.

We give first consideration, it seems, to things that have a commercial value; in other words, man-made things. The fine arts are of the man-made variety; but the inspiration or source from which they spring is found in the great outdoors. All art has its root in the primitive, unadulterated beauty made by the hand of the Great Master. Without this source creative art would be impossible.

The dunes of northern Indiana is one of the great expressions of wild beauty in our country. They are the greatest of nature's expressions of this beauty in the Middle West and as a type of landscape they are unequaled anywhere in the world. They are to us what the Adirondacks and the Catskills are to our eastern and the Rocky Mountains to our western friends. Their beauty of wildness and romance must be measured by comparison with the level plains of the Middle West. They are less severe and less melancholy perhaps than the dune countries of the Italian coast or the western coasts of France and Denmark. They are more poetic, more free, more joyful, something that appeals more to the average human being and which has a greater influence on him than the colder, more severe and overwhelming forms of landscape. Those of us who feel the necessity of paying homage to this interesting region they not only charm with their hidden mysteries, but give us—who are imprisoned as it were in the brick and stone of a great city—a greater and clearer vision of the great out-of-doors. Few can imagine the magnificent outlook over Lake Michigan from the tops or ridges of the dunes, especially at sunset, and the wonderful view of Indiana and the blue haze of the State of Michigan.

From an artistic standpoint the color expressions of spring and autumn are not equaled anywhere. Added to this is the movement and history of the dunes, dating back into geological ages thousands of years ago.

The dunes represent a book of the great outdoors which man can never fully comprehend; but it is not the great dramatic things, which appeal perhaps more to the eye than the more intimate and hidden treasures, that gives the real charm to this bit of nature's landscape. It is among the sand hills that the real mystery of the dunes is to be found. In the dune meadows, in the bogs or tamarack swamps, or along hidden trails one feels the exquisite beauty of the hidden shrines of nature's great work. Carpets of flowers cover the hills and valleys of the dunes during spring and early summer—in fact during the entire season. Here the lupine brings the first joy of spring to the visitor, with its beautiful handlike leaves upon which the rays of the rising sun turn the dew of early morning, glistening in its palm, into millions of diamonds. Later a sea of blue covers the forest floor, and in late autumn we have the same expression in its beautiful leaves as in spring. Also in late autumn the gentian blasts shrivel up the last flower. Along the trail asters stand in a blaze of glory as so many candles lighting up the way of the pilgrim who ventures into the woods on dark and gloomy autumn days, and in the wind rustling through trees that have seen generations pass below one fancies he can hear the chanting song of the Red Man, or the cradle song of the Indian squaw when listening to the murmuring waves breaking over the sandy beach of this dune country.

Man becomes small and insignificant, indeed, in such environment. He should be thankful for being able to enjoy and understand, at least in a small way, this wonderful beauty that lies all around him, and grieve that millions have to live and die without knowing anything of its wonders. Perhaps he thinks about the millions that are growing up and are debarred from the enjoyment of this the greatest of all books. He thinks, no doubt, about the necessity of this balance of mind, the need of knowing something about mother earth, her great beauty, mysterious life, and never-ending change. No one has more need of an intimate acquaintance with out-of-door life and the always changing charms of nature than those who grind away their lives in our mills, our factories, our shops, and our stores. The man in the factory turning out the same kind of work day after day during his entire lifetime needs something as a balance, something that will make his work more endurable, more cheerful, something that will broaden his vision and save him or his descendants from the destruction sure to follow the endless grind of his daily life.

The people of the mills, the shops, and the stores are the backbone of the great cities. They are the producers of wealth and the human species; and the opportunity for those people to get the full value of the out of doors is made almost impossible. The great national reservations of the West are beyond their reach and the parks of the cities, valuable as they are, do not possess the wild beauty of the Master's hand nor do they inspire the soul in the same degree. There is no other place in our country where this wild beauty lies so close to great industrial communities. The dunes of northern Indiana are almost within a stone's throw of perhaps one of the greatest industrial communities of the world. It is the only landscape of its kind within reach of the millions that need its softening influence for the restoration of their souls and the balance of their minds.

Of all the national parks and monuments donated by Congress to the American people, there is none more valuable and none more useful to the people of the Middle West than the dune country of northern Indiana. It is to-day the Mecca of the artist and the scientist. No one knows what the future has in store. Possibly the influence of these wild and romantic dunes may be the source from which America's greatest poets and artists get their inspiration. Who can tell?

PETERSON NURSERY, 30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET,
Chicago, Ill., October 30, 1916.

DEAR SIR: I listened with much interest to-day to the several reports in regard to the dunes. Some time ago I wrote a letter to Mr. Charles H. Wacker giving some of the reasons for preserving the dunes that were not included in any of the lines of talk given to-day. If, for any reason, after getting up a report, you want any additional facts not given yesterday, it would be desirable to have as many of these reasons incorporated in same as possible.

The topography is of a local character and totally different from the surrounding prairies. Their usual contours produce shelter belts where a rare flora is spontaneously maintained, and plants like *Linna borealis* thrive and the sour gum (*Nyssa multiflora*) and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and shrubs of great beauty grow nearer Chicago than the rigor of our climate otherwise admit of so far north.

The prickly pear is fast disappearing from our lake shore. In the spring the lupines bloom in a riot of profusion. From the landscape standpoint they are a wonderful picture of dame nature's varied moods.

To the student of history they present the difficulties which our pioneers had to overcome and they remain to show the Indian's natural fortifications and ambushes. The surprising fact is to account for such wonderful verdure and the great trees in some

places that can be produced on such poor soil. Some of the typical and undisturbed areas should be preserved for future generations.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. PETERSON.

Mr. STEPHEN T. MATHER.

DEAR SIR: Personal experience of 30 years with the dunes of Lake Michigan has made them very dear to me. Trailing arbutus, winter-green berries, and pine trees are among my earliest and happiest recollections. At Ludington, Mich., not far from my summer home, I am told that the arbutus is practically exterminated. The rapid growth of the summer cottage along the shores of Lake Michigan leaves little room for doubt that before many generations the arbutus and other growths rare in this section of the country will be gone, unless protected in a national reservation.

The general direction of the Alaska-to-Florida route of bird migration brings the birds through the region of northern Illinois, along the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Their natural refuge in the wild region of the dunes of Indiana is threatened by the crowding settlements along the lake. This year (1916), in May, exploring the dunes at Millers, I was followed by a ragged boy, during the noon recess of school, and learned from his own lips that he had killed 16 birds already that spring. I noticed an indigo bunting and heard the notes of birds unknown to me; but the memory of that small boy, unrestrained by authority, is with me still. His only alleged reason for his acts was "For fun!"

If I can be of use in influencing sentiment for the preserving of the dunes, I shall be very glad.

Yours, very truly,

(Mrs. Chas. L.) JEANNETTE C. MIX.

5321 GREENWOOD AVENUE, October 31, 1916.

H. C. BENKE, TRAVELING PHOTOGRAPHER.

ELGIN, ILL., November 28, 1916.

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE;

The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

My DEAR SIR: Am glad to read of the interest manifested in saving that wonderful bit of nature, the sand dunes of northern Indiana, for the future Commonwealth.

My viewpoint is that of one who is interested in its remarkably various and interesting flora, a plant life that is a veritable "Botanist's paradise."

Among my wild-plant collection of some 1,600 dried and preserved specimens from seven or eight different States, secured in my

spare time during a period of years past, a large number are from that region. Indeed, there is, to my knowledge, no other area so small from which the collection is so varied, so rare, and so remarkable. Many varieties I should hardly have seen but for my pilgrimages to that territory.

The Nation to remote future time were to be congratulated could this spot be rescued, for the place is known far and wide to students of the beautiful science of the plants.

I beg to remain, very truly,

H. C. BENKE.

DECEMBER 8, 1916.

HON. STEPHEN MATHER,

Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: If it is finally decided to set aside the dune region of Indiana as a national park, I hope that when the time comes to consider details, feeding and nesting grounds for waterfowl will not be overlooked.

While Lake Michigan offers a resting place during migration, and a feeding place for the fish eaters, about the only nesting and feeding grounds left for marsh birds and the nonfish-eating waterfowl are part of the Grand Calumet River about Millers, and Long Lake, lying north of the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, between Millers and Dune Park. Neither offers a large area, but each supports a "gun club." With proper protection I believe they would develop into waterfowl preserves; as out of the shooting season they are frequented by duck, coot, and grebes (pied-bill), the two latter nesting there.

Respectfully,

ALFRED LEWY,

*Member Audubon Society; Wilson Ornithological Society;
Chicago Ornithological Club.*

WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS'

OFFICE IN UNION PARK,

Chicago, October 27, 1916.

HON. STEPHEN T. MATHER,

Care Judge Kohlsaet, 653 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

My DEAR MR. MATHER: Being recently connected with the West Chicago Park Commissioners for 7 years and a resident of Chicago for over 30 years, I want to add my voice to urge the establishment of dune national park, to be located along the southern shore of Lake Michigan, between Gary and Michigan City.

I have tramped over this region for the past five years, and can not speak too highly of its value to the Nation as a national park.

My travels have brought me in contact with the national parks west and east, and I know the great necessity of a national park in the vicinity of Chicago. My work has familiarized me with the need of wholesome recreation and a place to go for those who love nature. There are millions of people living within a day's ride of the dunes, and the establishment of a national park would be a lasting benefit to the Nation.

So, may I urge, as a former citizen of Chicago, as a former member of parks and playground committee of the City Club of Chicago, as a former member of the Prairie Club of Chicago, as a member of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and as one who is vitally interested in the national parks, that this district be obtained as soon as possible by the United States Government and set aside for the free use of the people for ever more.

With best wishes for the success of this project, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY A. TELLER,

Former Director of Stanford Park, Chicago, Ill.

Present location 1835 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa; Director, Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
STATE AND MADISON STREETS,
Chicago, October 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Just a word from a former clinician in the State University in favor of this movement to create a national dunes park. I am extremely interested in this movement. I have been for 12 or 15 years a frequent visitor to this region. I have made it a habit to take my extra flower seeds and sow them where it seemed favorable, and plant my extra tulip bulbs to develop in this beautiful region.

It would be a calamity to have this occupied for commercial purposes, and no finer site could be asked for a national park, being so close to great centers of population.

My influence can be counted upon in any way within my power.

With best wishes, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

R. H. BROWN.

Excerpt from letter from J. G. Morgan, of Chesterton, Ind., dated November 22.

* * * I would suggest establishing the west line of the proposed park on the east line of Sec. 20, T. 37 N., R. 6 W., as this would not interfere with the Knickerbocker sand industry, then east to Sec. 8, T. 37 N., R. 5 W., in Westchester Township, and east of this I leave to the suggestion of the people of Pine Township and Michigan City.

Another suggestion that might be of interest to the Government: At the time of the Civil War the Government put up two observatories about 150 feet high to watch the lake, so that the sympathizers of the Southern Confederacy might be kept from getting in and destroying the cities and shipping on Lake Michigan, and if the Government should in time to come deem it advisable to erect an observatory near Lake Michigan for the protection of lives and commerce on the lake, I think the top of Mount Tom would be the most desirable location. * * *

525 VAN BUREN STREET,

November 4, 1916.

HON. STEPHEN T. MATHER,

Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As an expression of the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana in the proposed dunes park along the southern shore of Lake Michigan, I herewith inclose a copy of a resolution passed by the Indiana conference of that society, recently held at Richmond, Ind.; also a copy of a resolution passed by the Pottawatomie Chapter, D. A. R., of Gary, Ind. We desire to have these filed, along with other papers pertaining to the aforesaid proposed park project.

Very respectfully,

(Mrs. JOHN O.) NELLIE B. BOWERS,

Regent Pottawatomie Chapter, D. A. R.

Resolution favoring the establishment of a National Dune Park in Indiana.

[Adopted by the Indiana Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution at Richmond, Ind., October 26, 1916, Mrs. Frederick S. Bates, State Secretary.]

Whereas there is located on the southerly shore of Lake Michigan a region of vast sand ridges, which stand unrivaled among the dune formations of our native land, which are of inestimable value to the artist, the geologist, and the botanist, and which are so immediately accessible to such a vast mass of the American people that said area might become one of the most inspiring playgrounds and the best equipped nature schools in the world; and

Whereas this region is being rapidly desecrated by man, it is deemed of vital importance that immediate action be taken to preserve said territory to future generations in all its natural beauty and interest; and

Whereas it is believed that such results can be best obtained by the establishment of a national park, including said area; and

Whereas a movement has been started to accomplish said object, being now represented by the national dunes park association, with which movement the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Indiana, are in complete sympathy and accord: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Indiana conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, does hereby pledge itself to render all possible assistance to the successful completion of the establishment of said dune park.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the NATIONAL DUNES PARK ASSOCIATION, A. L. KNOTTS, *Gary, Ind., President.*

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, *Washington, D. C.*

Department of Interior, at its public hearing to be held October 30, 1916, at the Federal Building, Chicago, on the question of the establishment of said park, Senator Thomas H. Taggart and all other Indiana Congressmen.

Whereas the original forests of our State, with their flora and fauna, have almost wholly disappeared, and those that yet remain are threatened with speedy destruction; and

Whereas it is highly desirable for both the present and the coming generations that sections of the country be preserved, as far as possible, in their primitive conditions; and

Whereas the governor of this State has appointed a committee known as the State park memorial committee to aid in the securing of funds for the purchase of tracts of land to be used as public natural parks; and

Whereas there is a widespread interest in the preservations of some of the typical sections of the dune country lying along the southeastern shore of Lake Michigan, within the State of Indiana, in which interest this chapter shares; Therefore

Be it resolved, That the Pottawatomie Chapter, D. A. R., highly favor the purchase of some appropriate section of such dune district for a public natural park and the preservation of its remarkable flora and fauna, and that this chapter take suitable action for the promotion of such purchase;

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the State park memorial committee, together with the assurance of our interest and desire to cooperate with them in this said undertaking.

GARY, IND., *November 2, 1916.*

The foregoing is a true copy of a resolution duly passed by the Pottawatomie Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Gary, Ind., on the 13th day of May, 1916, as the same appears upon the minutes of said chapter.

Mrs. JNO. PHILLIPS FOX,
Secretary Pottawatomie Chapter, D. A. R.
NELLIE B. BOWERS,
Regent.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB,

FINE ARTS BUILDING,

410 South Michigan Avenue, November 27, 1916.

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Chicago Woman's Club on Wednesday, November 22, a motion was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the Chicago Woman's Club send to the Secretary of the Interior an urgent plea for the securing by the Nation as a national park that portion of the counties of Lake, La Porte, and Porter, in the State of Indiana, bordering upon Lake Michigan and commonly known as the sand dunes.

In obedience to this motion, I have the honor of bringing this matter to your attention, on the part of the Chicago Woman's Club

and of expressing the hope that this measure, which would directly benefit the citizens of Chicago, may receive your favorable consideration.

I am, with all respect,
Very truly, yours,

ALICE E. MORAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S AID,
4622 GRAND BOULEVARD,
Chicago, October 24, 1916.

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In the name of the Chicago Woman's Aid, a club with a membership of over 1,200, we beg to request you to favor and use your influence to make the dunes of Indiana a part of the national park reservation and have the same come under the administration of the Department of the Interior.

Very sincerely,

(Mrs. Edward) CLARA ASHER GUDEMAN,
Secretary.

CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE CLUB,
5111 KIMBALL AVENUE,
Chicago, November 18, 1916.

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LANE: The board of directors of the Chicago South Side Club at a recent meeting adopted a resolution instructing its secretary to write you a letter expressing its appreciation of your efforts toward making a national park of "the dunes." It is the hope of our club as an organization and of its members as individuals that your report to Congress may favor an immediate appropriation for the purpose of purchasing "the dunes," and that such report may receive favorable action to the end that this extremely interesting spot may be permanently purchased for the use of all the people while there is still an opportunity of securing it at a moderate cost.

Cordially, yours,

NETTIE B. HISLOP,
Corresponding Secretary Chicago South Side Club.

THE ELEANOR ASSOCIATION,
16 NORTH WABASH AVENUE,
November 20, 1916.

MR. STEPHEN T. MATHER,
Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MATHER: The inclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Central Eleanor Club, Chicago, November 10, 1916.

I am sending, under separate cover, a Year Book of the club that you may have some knowledge of the membership it covers. Inclosed in this letter is a booklet giving something of the work of the entire Eleanor Association under which the Central Eleanor Club is organized.

Very sincerely,

GRACE A. COULTER,
General Secretary.

Whereas there is at present no national park readily accessible to the inhabitants of the Middle West; and

Whereas in no other region in the world can one find dunes possessing the rare beauties of those of northern Indiana; and

Whereas the plan to establish a national park in the sand dunes of northern Indiana is being given serious consideration by the Department of the Interior of the United States; and

Whereas it is believed that the successful culmination of the project depends to a very large extent upon the cooperation of everyone who can exert some influence to sway public opinion in this direction.

Be it resolved, That the Central Eleanor Club of Chicago place itself on record as favorable to the plan to preserve for all time as a national park, the sand dunes located along the southern shore of Lake Michigan in Lake and Porter Counties, Ind.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Stephen T. Mather, assistant secretary in charge of national parks for the Department of the Interior of the United States.

LOMBARD WOMAN'S CLUB,
Lombard, Ill., November 14, 1916.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The Lombard Woman's Club wishes to express their approval, as a body, to the resolution presented before Congress by Senator Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, to the effect that 20 miles (about) of unspoiled dune country between Chesterton and Michigan City be set aside as a national park.

The "saving other dunes" means much to us in every way, from a geologic, botanic, and artistic standpoint, and we want them saved.

(Mrs. C. W.) ESTELLE F. GREEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

NATURE STUDY CLASS, LOMBARD WOMAN'S CLUB,
Lombard, Ill., November 15, 1916.

Secretary FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We wish to express our approval of Senator Taggart's resolution that part of the dune country be reserved as a national park, thereby protecting its natural botanic, geologic, and artistic beauty, for which the dunes are unrivaled in any other country.

Hoping for your cooperation in this matter, we remain,

Yours, sincerely,

Mrs. M. C. MURPHY,
Secretary.

ROSELAND WOMAN'S CLUB,
10859 STATE STREET,
Chicago, Ill., November 14, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Concerning the dunes located between Michigan City and Chesterton, Ind.:

The Roseland Woman's Club desires to voice strongly its sentiment (along with various other clubs) in favor of conserving this portion of the dunes for the purpose of making same a national park.

To allow these dunes to become the property of private interests, thus destroying their natural and rare beauty, would be a national shame.

Respectfully,

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. WAS,
Corresponding Secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR LANE,
Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEAR SIR: At the last meeting of the Duo Decimo Club of Fort Wayne it was voted to go on record as favoring the reservation of the Gary sand dunes for park purposes and to inform your department of the same.

Yours, truly,

Mrs. MADGE MILLIKIN,
Secretary.

THE SHORT HILLS GARDEN CLUB,
Short Hills, N. J., November 24, 1916.

Hon. FRANKLIN K. LANE.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Short Hills Garden Club to write you, urging most vigorously that the Indiana dunes on Lake Michigan be used for the benefit of the public as a national park.

Their beauty and accessibility would be a blessing to the great masses who can never go so far as our western parks. Also as a haven of refuge for our native birds, it would fill a much needed want.

Very truly, yours,

H. M. STOUT.

Mrs. CHARLES H. STOUT,
Secretary.

[Telegram.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., *December 1, 1916.*

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Secretary Interior Department, Washington, D. C.:

Earnestly hope you can secure dunes of Indiana as a national park.

Mrs. J. W. CUNNINGHAM,
President of the Rumson Garden Club, New Jersey.

[Resolution adopted Oct. 25, 1916, by the Lake County Trades and Labor Council.]

LAKE COUNTY TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
Hammond, Ind., October 27, 1916.

HON. S. T. MATHER,

Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Lake County Trades and Labor Council, held October 11, 1916, the matter of preserving the sand dunes in Lake and Porter Counties for a national park was openly discussed. After much favorable comment the chairman appointed a committee to draft a resolution favoring the project. The undersigned committee beg to present the following resolutions:

Whereas the entire United States is seemingly interested in our sand dunes to be preserved in their natural state, we, as a committee, the Lake County Trades and Labor Council at Hammond, Ind., do hereby

Resolve, That we indorse the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by the Hon. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, for the conservation of the sand dunes; and further

Resolve, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. Thomas Taggart, Hon. John W. Kern, and Hon. A. F. Knotts, president of the Sand Dunes Association.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HARLE,
JOSEPH P. KASPER,
R. ELSTER,
Committee.

Resolution favoring the establishment of a National Dune Park in Indiana.

Whereas there is located on the southerly shore of Lake Michigan a region of vast sand ridges, which stand unrivaled among the dune formations of our native land, which are of inestimable value to the artist, the geologist, and the botanist, and which

are so immediately accessible to such a vast mass of American people that said area might become one of the most inspiring playgrounds and the best-equipped nature schools in the world; and

Whereas this region is being so rapidly desecrated by man, it is deemed of vital importance that immediate action be taken to preserve said territory to future generations in all its natural beauty and interest; and

Whereas it is believed that such results can be best obtained by the establishment of a national park including said area; and

Whereas a movement has been started to accomplish said object, being now represented by the National Dunes Park Association, with which movement the Gary Departmental Club is in complete sympathy and accord: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Gary Departmental Club, of Gary, Ind., does hereby pledge itself to render all possible assistance to the successful completion of the establishment of said dune park.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the National Dunes Park Association (A. F. Knotts, Gary, Ind., president), Secretary of the Interior, Department of Interior at its public hearing to be held October 30, 1916, at the Federal Building, Chicago, on the question of the establishment of said park, Senator Thomas H. Taggart, and all other Indiana Congressmen.

National Dunes Park Association.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this association shall be the National Dunes Park Association.

ART. II.—OBJECT.

The object of this association shall be to secure, establish, improve, and perpetuate a public natural park or parks along the southerly shore of Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana.

ART. III.—DIRECTORS.

The number of directors of this association shall be fifteen (15). The names of the directors selected for the management of its business and prudential concerns for the first year of its existence are as follows: Armanis F. Knotts, of Gary, Ind.; Thomas W. Allinson, of Chicago, Ill.; Thomas H. Cannon, of Gary, Ind.; Henry C. Cowles, of Chicago, Ill.; Catherine A. Mitchell, of Riverside, Ill.; Jens Jensen, of Chicago, Ill.; Bess M. Sheehan, of Gary, Ind.; Everett L. Millars, of Highland Park, Ill.; Lee F. Bennett, of Valparaiso, Ind.; Charles Stoltz, of South Bend, Ind.; Dwight W. Roper, of Chicago, Ill.; Edward M. Winston, of Chicago, Ill.; John O. Bowers, of Gary, Ind.; Zonia Baber, of Chicago, Ill.; and George M. Pinneo, of Gary, Ind.

The board of directors of this association shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the members of the association.

All voting shall be in person, voting by proxy being prohibited: *Provided*, That at any election by members voting by mail shall be permitted.

ART. IV.—PLACE OF BUSINESS.

The home office and principal place of business of this association shall be at the city of Gary, State of Indiana.

ART. V.—SEAL.

The seal of this corporation shall consist of a circular disk upon which shall be inscribed between concentric circles the name of this association, and within the inner of which circles shall be engraved a picture of a sand dune adjacent to a body of water with the word "seal" thereunder.

ART. VI.—NAMES, SIGNATURES, AND RESIDENCES.

The names, signatures, and residences of the incorporators of this association, said incorporators being citizens of the United States, are as follows:

Names.	Residences.
.....
.....
.....

AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and who shall receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum. There shall also be appointed by the Secretary the following assistants and other employees at the salaries designated: One assistant director, at \$2,500 per annum; one chief clerk, at \$2,000 per annum; one draftsman, at \$1,800 per annum; one messenger, at \$600 per annum; and, in addition thereto, such other employees as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem necessary: *Provided,* That not more than \$8,100 annually shall be expended for salaries of experts, assistants, and employees within the District of Columbia not herein specifically enumerated unless previously authorized by law. The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

SEC. 2. That the director shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks and national monuments which are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and of the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, and of such other national parks and reservations of like character as may be hereafter created by Congress: *Provided,* That in the supervision, management, and control of national monuments contiguous to national forests the Secretary of Agriculture may cooperate with said National Park Service to such extent as may be requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks, monuments, and reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and any violations of any of the rules and regulations authorized by this act shall be punished as provided for in section fifty of the act entitled "An

act to codify and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by section six of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven). He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of timber in those cases where in his judgment the cutting of such timber is required in order to control the attacks of insects or diseases or otherwise conserve the scenery or the natural or historic objects in any such park, monument, or reservation. He may also provide in his discretion for the destruction of such animal and of such plant life as may be detrimental to the use of any of said parks, monuments, or reservations. He may also grant privileges, leases, and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments, or other reservations herein provided for, but for periods not exceeding twenty years; and no natural curiosities, wonders, or objects of interest shall be leased, rented, or granted to anyone on such terms as to interfere with free access to them by the public: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations and on such terms as he may prescribe, grant the privilege to graze live stock within any national park, monument, or reservation herein referred to when in his judgment such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which such park, monument, or reservation was created, except that this provision shall not apply to the Yellowstone National Park.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall affect or modify the provisions of the act approved February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, entitled "An act relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands."

Approved, August 25, 1916. (39 Stat., 535.)

AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided,* That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tracts, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government,

and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

SEC. 4. That the Secretaries of the departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1906. (34 Stats., 225.)



