

Yellowstone Park— Its Geysers and Its Bears



**A Short Sketch of the
Wonderland of the
Northwest -- The
Greatest of Our National Parks.**

Copyright, 1915, by The International Syndicate.

NEW places in the world present to the traveler such a combination of natural wonders and magnificent scenery as does Yellowstone Park—the great National Playground in the northwestern part of the United States, for there one finds weird canyons, beautiful waterfalls, huge geysers, boiling springs and wild animals living in their natural environment in the virgin forest of the Rocky Mountains and as harmless as domestic cats if unharmed. The park embraces a tract of thirty-five hundred square miles set apart by our government for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Most of the park lies within the boundaries of the State of Wyoming, with a strip of the northern and western border extending over into the States of Montana and Idaho.

Discovered by Colter.

The park was discovered in 1870 by John Colter, who had branched off

from the Lewis and Clark Expedition on their return after having blazed a trail to the Pacific. As the lone adventurer passed northward from the mouth of the Big Horn to the forks of the Shoshone River he came across an immense tar spring; he continued on through a country where much of the hot springs and geyser phenomena exist and down the Yellowstone River to Tower Falls, and out near the northeastern corner of what is now known as Yellowstone Park. After four years among the Red Skins he had a miraculous escape from the Blackfoot Indians and returned to St. Louis. His stories of the remarkable boiling springs were thought at that time to be products of his imagination and led to the place being named "Colter's Hell."

In 1870 a company of distinguished scientists were sent out by the Government to investigate the "falls and rivers of the Yellowstone." They returned to Washington filled with delight over the great natural wonders of the place and their report was so favorable that Congress decided to preserve the same and protect it from hunters and persons who might fence off the geysers for personal gain, and on March 1, 1872, the Act making it a National Reservation was passed.

One Round Of Beauty.

From the time the tourist enters the park at Gardiner and travels down the handle to Mammoth Hot Springs, and swings around the pan and down the handle again to Gardiner there is one continuous round of scenic beauty, for the park has been rightly named the Wonderland of America.

Terraces.

At Mammoth Hot Springs where the hot springs and terraces occupy several acres on the slope of Terrace Mountain one is treated to a sight to be found nowhere else on earth. These terraces begin with a queer formation known as the Liberty Cap—an extinct hot spring cone now standing forty feet above the surrounding formations. The terraces are formed by deposits from the hot water, consisting almost exclusively of carbonates of lime and are essentially different from those in the geyser basins. The colorings of the terraces and springs are exquisite, being delicate blues, greens, pinks and browns, frequently due to a low form of vegetable life which will grow in hot water up to a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees. The pools above catch the reflection of the sky and are like a huge turquoise, which blends with the coloring of the terraces and forms a perfect hot color. While many of the pools are boiling others are agitated by the escape of carbonic acid gas at the surface. Small articles left in these springs for five or six days will show a deposit a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The terraces have been given such names as Minerva, Hygeia, Mound, Pulpit, Cleopatra, King and Jupiter, the latter being formed from Jupiter Spring and is the largest and prettiest. At one point the traveler may descend into a sort of hot cave known as the "Devil's Kitchen."

All over Terrace Mountain one finds these vividly colored hot springs, but perhaps the queerest of all pools is the one near Old Faithful Inn and known as the Handkerchief Pool. There every day tourists can be found dropping handkerchiefs into the hot water. If the article is made of silk it disappears and seldom returns to the surface but a linen one is sucked down, whirled about and tossed to the surface thoroughly washed except for the strong odor of sulphur. Another spring at this point is known as the Butterfly, so named from its shape and beautiful coloring. The Morning Glory Pool, the perfect counterpart of a huge blue morning glory is the prettiest spring of the entire park.

Geysers.

The geysers for which Yellowstone is so noted are found in detached groups occupying basins or valleys of the great plateau forming the central portion of the park, which has an average elevation of about eight thousand feet above the sea. The volcanic activity that resulted in the formation of the park may be considered as extinct, yet the hot springs so widely distributed over the plateau are convincing evidence of the presence of underground heat and there is no doubt that the waters derive their high temperature from the heated rocks below.

and that the origin of the heat is in some way associated with the source of volcanic energy. The Upper Geyser Basin is a valley about a mile and a half in length along the Firehole River. The valley floor is covered with the white deposit of silica caused by the overflowing hot waters.

About thirty geysers are clustered in this basin, among them Old Faithful—that great geyser which since its discovery in 1870, has never failed to send up its graceful shower of jets at intervals of sixty to seventy-five minutes. It is beautiful beyond description whether the sun or the wind is playing on its graceful spray, which shoots up from one hundred and twenty-five feet to one hundred and fifty feet. It plays for eight minutes and during that time one is treated to a kaleidoscope of coloring which fairly overwhelms with its grandeur. The mound at its base is filled with little basins, like shallow pools with rims exquisitely beaded—the bottoms showing delicate tints of rose, saffron, orange and white. The throat of the geyser is a peculiar shade of brown. A big searchlight at the hotel is played on the geyser every night. Old Faithful is the greatest geyser in the world and is alone worth a trip to the park.

The Castle is another "spouter" of rare beauty as its cone is formed of delicate cauliflower or coral-like geysers. Its eruptions occur every twenty-four hours, when it plays for half an hour followed by an emission of steam which can be heard for miles. The Bee Hive with its nozzle-like opening is remarkable but rather uncertain as to the time of playing, while the wonderful Riverside sends up its hot water once every day. The Giant, the Sneeze, the Cascade and the Chinaman are all in this section and each has its individual beauty.



Beautiful Minerva Terrace

When the Stage Comes In

The Chinaman is named in memory of a Celestial who is said to have established a laundry in the park and who put clothes and soap into the geyser's pool and was annihilated according to the story, by the violent eruption. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a bar of two of soap will cause practically any geyser to play in a few minutes. The practice of causing eruptions in this manner became so common a few years ago that the Government put a stop to it as it was feared that some of the best geysers would be ruined. This whole basin with the weird whiteness of its floor, the gaunt trunks of pine trees killed by the hot waters, the myriads of steaming crystal pools and the spouting geysers, is a scene never to be forgotten.

In Norris Basin the geysers steam directly out of the rocks, having no mound whatever. Several are what are known as mud spouters, shooting up hot masses of wet, puffy earth of a bluish color. The Black Geyser is a steam vent only, and all day and all night there is a continual roar and hiss of steam from this opening in the rocks. The geyser is so hot at this point that it is deemed unsafe to stop directly upon it. A walk has been built across the entire basin and tourists are forbidden to step off of it. A United States soldier always accompanies them to see that the rule is obeyed. Each geyser has its own individuality and beauty and no two are alike, and weeks are sometimes spent by travelers in studying the moods of these marvelous natural wonders.

Animals.

To many the animals of the park are as popular as the geysers, for nowhere else in the world can one come so close to wild animals as in the Yellowstone. Persons are not permitted to carry firearms and are warned against teasing the animals, and the rigid enforcement of this rule has created a feeling of security on the part of the animals, and big black bears may be seen feeding on the garbage dumps near the hotels like domestic animals. They will frequently follow carriages along the roads, becoming so insistent in their begging for sugar or candy that they have to be driven away by the soldiers. Their thieving is proverbial and the campers have the greatest difficulty in keeping their supplies out of reach.

The park buffaloes are kept in a corral—straggling remnants of the stately hoofed animals in the world. But a few years ago they grazed over the West in countless thousands, but now they are rarely seen except in captivity, as the Government has very wisely set apart a large corral for these fast disappearing animals.

Antelope, mountain sheep, deer, elk and smaller animals roam through the forests unmolested and are often seen from the roads.

Petrified trees and fossils are another of the park's natural wonders, some excellent specimens of the former being easy of access from the Tower Falls. The largest tree is about fifteen feet in circumference and stands upright. Although the trunk has turned to stone the rings of growth can easily be counted and the external structure of the trunk is nearly as perfect as when the trees were living.



**Belgian Girls Doing
Coffers Work
at Cherbourg**

WOMAN'S WORK IN WARTIME



A Messeriger Girl

livery on motorcycles. In this line they have been most efficient. Even the heavy mail and bad weather during the winter did not keep the post-woman from being on time. The woman milk-wagon driver has made her appearance in London and the smaller towns. A number of women are working in the blacksmith shops and garages, where they make repairs on automobiles with the alacrity of the men.

Ammunition Makers.

As to their work in the factories in turning out war material, it is little short of marvelous. They are intensely patriotic and vie with each other in turning out war munitions, for they and not the men, are the laborers in the English ammunition factories. This work has disturbed the regulations of the English labor unions, as permission has been granted by the Home Office to work women over six hours on practically all Government contracts. The women are so eager to do this that a slightest girl recently worked thirty hours at a stretch. The Home Office objected to this, and when her employees were asked to explain they told many stories of the energy of the women and their patriotism. One girl, they declared, who had had five children, worked and others worked night and day to the output of two to three millions of cartridges per week, and then bought ribbons with their own money to decorate their machines.

In the Yorkshire hosiery factories, the girls work from six A. M. to eight P. M. In the leather factories where shoes for the soldiers are being made, fifty per cent. of the women are working overtime. Wages are low, yet the cost of living has increased twenty to thirty per cent.

In France, the women are laboring for France. Hundreds of them, acting as chauffeurs, are working with the army, carrying messages for the officers. Several are wireless operators and three are military aviators. They are also acting as tramway conductors in the cities. At Rheims the women have erected a barricade to save the remaining statue of the beautiful cathedral which was battered by German shells. It is made of bags of sand and is the work of the French



**Woman Operating
Opener in London**



**Women Handling Hay
in Rural England**

have become motormen as well as conductors. These women have been chosen from among the wives of the men who have been called to colors, a wise measure, for in this way the wives of the soldiers are provided for without their becoming a burden to the State. Nothing is done in a haphazard way in Germany, and these women receive special training before they are allowed to man the cars. A special school has been opened for this purpose where they are taught all the fine points of electrical engineering. It is a strange sight, these German women in their strange accoutrement—skirt, blouse, cap—collecting fares, shouting out streets and answering inquiries from the passengers. When switches are to be changed, the woman switch-tender comes out from the sidewalk with her rod and throws the switch. As this work is less strenuous, the switch-women are generally the mothers of soldiers. They are provided with little iron chairs, on the edge of the sidewalk, where they sit when not at work. Other women clean the streets, doing all the heavy work heretofore done by the men. Wheeling heavy wheelbarrows has no terrors for them. "It is for the Fatherland," they cry. "We must work while our soldiers fight for our homes."

Five thousand German women are employed at the Krupp works at Essen, where they work side by side with the men in making munitions. There is a certain stoicism about the German woman in this war, which makes the world admire her. She gives up the male members of her family like the Spartan mother of old, and if they fall she does not pause her grief by going into mourning, but sheds her tears within the four walls of her home, and goes forth to labor for those who live. The oneness of purpose of the Germans is the one most remarkable feature of the war.

In Russia the women are more militant. They want to "kill the Germans" themselves, and at least five hundred are with the Russian regiments, enrolled under their own names, while the sex of hundreds of others has been discovered only after they have been wounded or killed. These Russian Amazons, especially of the Siberian regiments, are said to show marvelous fighting qualities, their endurance frequently surpassing that of the men. "Yellow Martha," a Russian girl so named on account of her wealth of golden hair, has taken part in three battles. During one of these she killed two German soldiers and recovered the flag which one of them had taken from a dying Russian color bearer.

The Cosack woman, who are noted for their manly riding, have gone into battle beside their husbands and sweethearts, and several of them have been given the rank of officers.

Madame Kokotzeva, the Colonel of the Sixth Ural Cosack Regiment, is perhaps the best-known of Russian women soldiers, and certainly the most beloved. She is the widow of a soldier, and in going to the front is carrying the name of her deceased husband. She made several of the most gallant charges and recently had the cross of St. George conferred upon her for bravery under fire. There is nothing of the Amazon about this Russian lady, whose sweet womanly tenderness to the wounded seems to have won the hearts of the Cosacks, who bow even to her shadow.

As soon as the women have accomplished as much if not more than the men, and some stirring stories are told of their bravery in taking all sorts of risks to obtain the desired information. Of woman's ingenuity in thinking of ways of helping during the present war there is no end, and many times the governments of the different countries have appreciated her schemes and ideas in working out the tactics.

How She Is Taking the Place of Men In Doing All Sorts of Manual Labor.

Copyright, 1915, by The International Syndicate.

THE present gigantic struggle in Europe, with its tremendous draft upon the men, has cast upon the women burdens which fall upon the male portion of the population in normal times. This is the case in every country involved in the conflict, and in nearly every branch of industry wives, mothers and daughters are performing the tasks of their husbands, their sons and their fathers.

The work of the women physicians from the beginning of the war was of great worth, especially in England. It was performed with extraordinary competence and with equally commendable modesty. In peace times the women doctors had a strong and old-

fashioned prejudice to contend against, for somehow a great many people were of the opinion that nursing was womanly, but medicine and surgery were not. War killed the prejudice, and a woman's hospital corps was formed at once under the patronage of Queen Mary. The first unit was sent to France, taking up quarters in Paris.

But woman's work was not to end there, and gradually she began to fill the places of the men who had gone to the front. In the rural districts women started to do farm work and the crops of this year were for the most part planted and gathered in by the women. In Germany a few of the peasant women always worked in the field, but the sight of well-to-do English ladies gathering in the hay was an uncommon one.

War Service For Women.

After a time a bureau of war service was opened for women, and by the last of July about 70,000 of them were registered. They were prepared to do anything to serve the country, and as a result there are nearly four hundred

females in Glasgow working as transport conductors. They are for the period of war on the same conditions as men, working fifty-one hours each week at a minimum wage of \$1.44. At the railway stations throughout England and France the women have replaced the men as ticket sellers, gatekeepers, and at several places are acting as porters. At Manchester they have taken the men's places as cleaners, and it is said that the train is far cleaner than they were, when the men did the work.

All Sorts Of Work.

At the stores and hotels they have replaced the men carrying openers, and they stand out in their rubber suits in the pouring rain, calling carriages and opening and shutting the doors. All the hotels now have page girls instead of page boys. They also run the elevators for shops and hotels and act as shippers for some of the stores. They also deliver goods, drive vans, taxicabs and mail wagons, act as mail carriers, especially in the rural districts, where they make their de-