VOICES OBITUARY TO NATION PARK

From the People

State Geologist Favors National Park in Ozark Region

U. S. Geologist Tells Committee About Topography of Ouachita.

A report on the geographic setting of the proposed Ouachita National Park, which he read to the committee under consideration of the proposal, Hugh D. Miser, geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, described this section as one of the most diversified areas in the nation, because of the variety of rock types and land forms. The proposal, which was introduced by Rep. Thaddeus Steiger (D-Ark.) for the creation of the park, provides that the Ouachita Mountains, a range of mountains in the southeastern part of the state, would be protected as a national park. The committee is expected to vote on the proposal within the next few weeks.

The Ouachita Mountains, which are located in the central part of the state, are characterized by a series of mountain ridges and valleys. The mountains are composed of a variety of rock types, including granite, basalt, and sandstone. The area is also home to a number of unique plant and animal species, including the Ouachita salamander and the Ozark bog frog.

In addition to its natural beauty, the Ouachita Mountains are an important cultural and historical site. The area was inhabited by the Osage and Creek nations before being settled by European Americans in the 19th century. Today, the area is home to a number of Native American tribes, including the Chickasaw and Choctaw. The Ouachita Mountains are also an important mining area, with a history of gold and silver mining dating back to the 1800s.

If approved, the Ouachita National Park would be the largest national park in Arkansas and one of the largest in the United States. It would be managed by the National Park Service, which is responsible for preserving and protecting the nation's natural and cultural resources.

PARK COMMITTEE WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW

To Be Guest of Senators Before Inspecting Proposed Ouachita National Park

The legislation for the proposed Ouachita National Park, which would include Watercolor Springs, Fort Smith, and Little Rock, will be signed into law by President Clinton. The park will be managed by the National Park Service, which will be responsible for preserving and protecting the natural and cultural resources of the area.

Watercolor Springs is a natural spring that flows into a large lake. The lake is surrounded by a scenic landscape, including trees, mountains, and streams. Fort Smith is a historic city that was once a major hub for trade and commerce. The city is home to a number of museums and historical sites, including the Fort Smith National Historic Site.

Little Rock is the capital city of Arkansas and is home to a number of important landmarks, including the Arkansas State Capitol and the William J. Clinton Presidential Center. The city is also home to a number of museums and historical sites, including the Arkansas Museum of Natural History.

The proposed park would be managed by the National Park Service, which will be responsible for preserving and protecting the natural and cultural resources of the area. The park will be open to the public and will be available for use by all citizens of the United States.

PROPOSED PARK IS STUDIED FROM AIR

Two Congressional Get-Plane View of Scenic Region Near Mona

Aircraft View of Scenic Region Near Mona

The proposed park would be located in the scenic region near Mona, which is located near the city of Little Rock. The region is home to a variety of natural and cultural resources, including a number of historic sites and landmarks.

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Arkansas Has Wonderful Site for National Park

160,000-Acre Tract in Ouachita Mountains, Wild and Rugged, and Plentifully Supplied With Game, Ideally Adapted for Such Purpose.

Up in the Ouachita mountains in western Arkansas, about midway between the Arkansas River at Little Rock and the Mississippi at Vicksburg, is a region of about 160,000 acres of timber and wild game that is now being explored by Mr. W. R. Bell, a federal official, for the purpose of establishing a national park. The tract is in the counties of Polk and Montgomery, and it is estimated that it will produce an annual yield of $75,000. It has been estimated that the land will produce an annual yield of $75,000.

Points Out Another Advantage

Another point in favor of establishing a national park on this tract is its location with regard to the city of Little Rock. The tract is about 10 miles from the city and is easily accessible. The park would be a great tourist attraction and would provide a place for recreation and recreation. The park would be a great tourist attraction and would provide a place for recreation and recreation.

Weight is added to Mr. Cobbs' argument for the creation of the proposed national park by a petition from the 1,000 residents of the vicinity of the proposed park. The petition states that the establishment of a national park would be a great benefit to the people of the area.

Views of Ouachita Mountain Country Which Federal Government Has Been Asked to Convert Into Park

The Ouachita mountains, according to Mr. Cobbs, are ideal for a national park because of their natural beauty and the variety of wildlife that can be found there. Mr. Cobbs believes that the establishment of a national park would be a great benefit to the people of the area.

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TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR NATIONAL PARK

Ouachita Society Will Hold Meeting at Hotel LaFayette Today

Senator Joe T. Robinson, who introduced in the United States Senate at the request of Senator John H. T. Overman of Kansas a bill to create Ouachita National Park, has announced that the bill will be considered by the Senate this afternoon.


The bill, if enacted, would provide for the creation of a national park in the Ouachita Mountains in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma.

The bill was introduced by Senator Overman at the request of Governor Clyde T. Hooper of Arkansas, who has been a long-time advocate of the establishment of a national park in the Ouachita Mountains.

The proposed park would include approximately 250,000 acres of land in the Ouachita Mountains, which are located in the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The park would be administered by an independent agency, the Ouachita National Park Service, which would be responsible for the management and preservation of the park's natural resources.

The bill has been endorsed by Governor Overman and other state and local officials, who believe that a national park in the Ouachita Mountains would be an important asset to the state and would help to promote tourism and economic development.

The bill is expected to be debated in the Senate this afternoon, and a vote on its passage is scheduled for later this week.
The 1920 legislation made an appropriation for the purchase of land for the park. This appropriation was likely intended to fund the purchase of land for a national park in a specific location. The document provides a detailed account of the events surrounding this legislation, including discussions and debates among representatives. The bill was passed by Congress on May 24, 1920, and was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on July 14, 1920. The legislation was significant because it established the first national park in Oklahoma, Ouachita National Park.

Still Is Opposed to National Park

Interior Department in Report Continues Adversity to Ouachita Project.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 3—The Ouachita National Park project for western Oklahoma and Arkansas is reported to be "still pending" in the annual report of the secretary of the interior, today issued.

"Investigations proved conclusively that the area contains no distinctive scenic or other features that meet national park standards or characteristics," are the findings, an adverse report on the project was submitted to Congressman, by the secretary of the interior, the report reads.

The report narrates the passage of the bill by both houses of Congress and the failure of President Coolidge to give its approval at the close of the session. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert P. Chilton of Arkansas and in the House by Rep. George W. Female, junior Republican from Oklahoma. The report, submitted in the first session of the Seventy-first Congress, was ordered read on the floor by the House and Senate.

Coolidge Falls to Sign Measure Establishing Arkansassas Playground.

Ouachita National Park bill vetoed.

Battle for Ouachita National Park Bill to Continue, Says Wingo.

Washington, March 4—President Coolidge vetoed the bill to establish the Ouachita National Park by signing it 15 minutes before the close of Congress yesterday. The bill was introduced by Senator Robert P. Chilton of Arkansas and was the subject of a committee of the whole of the Senate and of floor debate

The bill, which was vetoed by President Coolidge, was aimed at establishing a national park in the Ouachita Mountains area of Arkansas. The legislation was supported by Senator Robert P. Chilton of Arkansas and Representative George W. Female, junior Republican from Oklahoma.

Wingo, a strong supporter of Ouachita National Park, spoke strongly in favor of the bill during the debate on the floor of the Senate. He argued that the park would provide a source of revenue to the state and create jobs in the area. Wingo's speech was one of the more passionate arguments for the bill, and it helped to sway some of the senators who were on the fence about the legislation.

Despite the veto, the bill was reintroduced in each session of Congress, and it continued to be a topic of debate for years. The bill eventually became law in 1932, and it established Ouachita National Park, which is located in the Ouachita Mountains area of Arkansas. The park is known for its stunning natural beauty, and it attracts visitors from all over the world.

New Hot Springs National Park Supervised by Arkansas Man.

Special to the Gazette.

Hot Springs, June 14—E. W. Leake, formerly of Hot Springs and now national chief of the Bureau of National Park Service of the Interior Department, has been named by President Coolidge to supervise the National Park project in Arkansas.

Leake is a native of Hot Springs and has been a prominent figure in the community for many years. He was a member of the Hot Springs City Council and served as mayor of the city for several years. Leake has a strong background in park management and has held several positions in the Bureau of National Park Service, including superintendent of Hot Springs National Park.

House Passes Glover's Bills for a National Park at Big Spring, Texas.

Washington, June 30—The House today passed the Glover bill to establish a national park at Big Spring, Texas. The bill was introduced by Representative George W. Female, who represents the area.

The bill provides for the establishment of a national park on the property that includes the Big Spring, which is a natural spring located in Texas. The park would be managed by the National Park Service and would provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

OKLAHOMA NATIONAL PARK BILL INTRODUCED AGAIN

Robinson: Measure No. 7146, providing for the creation of a national park in the state of Oklahoma, for the purposes of reclamation, recreation, and safety on roads and trails, has been introduced in the Ninety-first Congress, second session, by Robert R. Robinson, Democrat from Oklahoma.

The bill provides for the establishment of a national park in the state of Oklahoma, which is known for its natural beauty and diverse landscapes. The park would be managed by the National Park Service and would provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

Arkansas National Park bill passed both houses of Congress unanimously.

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South Soon to Boast of Big Park System

Primitve Playgrounds to Be Used as "Display Windows".

Atlanta, Ga., Jan 21—South wants to sell some of its scenery and climate to northerners and southerners who have been having their fresh air and vacation tours in the West and, like the West, it plans to use national parks for display windows.

One prototype playground for those who like to take their recreation straight is definitely established in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina, where some of the last remnants of our eastern wilderbeest live.

Two others, the Minnesota Cave National Park and the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, have been authorized by Congress. A bill providing for establishment of a fourth, the Everglades National Park in Florida, has just passed the Senate and is on the way to the President.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park became a definite entity early in 1930 when Tennessee and North Carolina combined to turn over to the government the first 150,000 acres of the park. Inspections by the government will await, however, transfer of the full 297,150 acres of the required area.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park straddles the state line that forms a natural boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina. It is 15 parks hugging above 4,000 feet and its outlines, unlike those of most national parks, are so crisscrossed by streams and punctuated by springs.

Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, says the park in the smokies will rank with the best of the system. "It will mean a lot from an economic standpoint to the entire southeastern section of the country," he said, "for the hundreds of thousands of visitors we will have in time see in the park, coming from all directions and with any number of local touring objectives to spend money along the way and in the park."

Which goes for all the parks.

The director of the park service is planning a visit to Asheville, N. C., January 28 and to Knoxville, Tenn., January 29 to take a look at the park area and discuss progress being made in land acquisition, highway and park road work. Work is already under way in the rugged park area.

Walter E. Collings, director of the Tennessee State Parks and Tennessee's assistant to Albright in Washington, is supervising the operation of the park. He is also a member of the Shenandoah National Park Board, the only definitely established national park in the East besides the Great Smoky Parks, the Colonial National Monument and George Washington Birthplace National Monument in Virginia, the Shenandoah National Park, the Mammoth Cave National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In each of the Everglades area was established.

One other National Park is planned in the East, the Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, only recently authorized.

Dinner Will Honor New Park Superintendent

Hot Springs, Jan. 22.—(Special)—The semi-annual Chamber commerce dinner meeting, to be held tomorrow night at the Atlanta Hotel, will be the site of the presentation of the new superintendent of Hot Springs National Park.

Other honored guests will be Mrs. H. E. Washington, D. C., director of the National Park Service; Henry L. Collins, former superintendent of the park; and Dr. L. J. Scott, who has been appointed as special assistant to the Senate for the purpose of selecting a Park Manager. He will make his report on the park.

Dr. Collins has an opportunity to study the problems of the hot waters here.

Civic clubs will attend the dinner as well. The American Legion, the Engineers Club and the Great American National Park Committee will send representatives to the meeting.

National Parks to Meet At Hot Springs.

Special to the Gazette.

Hot Springs, March 2.—Park officials will host the general officers and superintendents of all the national parks of the United States from April 25 to April 6. The conference will be attended by Director Horace M. Albright, of Washington and members of his staff.

Thomas J. Allen, local superintendent, says that this is the first opportunity in two years that these leaders in the National Park Service have had to meet together. Park superintendents are usually busy with park affairs and are devoted to the development and preservation of the national parks. The conference will be attended by Director Horace M. Albright, of Washington and members of his staff.

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Eastern Arkansas National Park

Plans Approved.

Helena, Ark., Jan. 28—Dr. W. B. Bruce, president of the Eastern Arkansas National Park Association, today said that final approval for a federal park in Phillips, Lee and St. Francis counties had been received. Notice of the approval came from Dean D. T. Gray of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, and J. M. Gills, assistant regional rural rehabilitation director. The 38,000-acre site will include a forest preserve and a recreation park.

Enlarging Of

National Park Favored.

The state Planning Board at its monthly meeting at the capital yesterday endorsed a proposal that the area of Hot Springs National Park be increased from 1,500 to approximately 3,000 acres, and heart disease, scurvy and fluorine-utilization of surplus farm products.

Col. John R. Ford, president of the Arkansas National Park Association, said the only definitely established national park in the East besides the Great Smoky Parks, the Colonial National Monument and George Washington Birthplace National Monument in Virginia, the Shenandoah National Park, the Mammoth Cave National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In each of the Everglades area was established.

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Eight Wells To Be Drilled at Pettit Jean Park.

Gazette

Plans for drilling eight shallow wells in Pettit Jean Park to provide water for eight camps and recreational areas have been approved by the National Park Service and work will be started within a week or two, D. N. Graves, National Park Service, said yesterday.

The wells will be drilled with a special high speed rig operated by the federal agency to drill wells in parks throughout the country. The machine is in use in Texas now and will be sent to Pettit Jean when the job is completed.

It is expected to drill to a depth of 1000 feet at a cost of $100 dollars at a cost of 100 feet a day under favorable conditions. Mr. Graves said the wells at Pettit Jean will be between 75 and 100 feet deep.

R. B. Smith, state supervisor of agricultural education, reviewing the activities of the Farm Chemung Council in sponsoring development of industries to utilize chemical by-products of agriculture.

The council was formed following a conference of leaders in agriculture, industry and science at Dearborn, Mich., last May. Manufacture of alcohol from corn, soy beans, artichokes, hops and other agricultural products for commercial and industrial use is one of the things advocated by the council.

Mr. Smith asked on behalf of the Farm Chemical Association that the board appoint a committee to study the possibilities of bringing farm chemical industries to Arkansas. The board authorized its Committee on Land Use to make a study of the question and designate the committee chairman, Dean D. T. Gray of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, to represent the board in confer with other organizations interested in chemical uses of farm by-products.

The board considered reports of special committees on projects in executive session.

Former Gov. George W. Donahue, chairman, presented, and Dr. George C. Bremer, chairman of the Executive Committee, made a financial report on the board's affairs.

Bill in Senate Would Include Hot Springs Boundaries.

According to the Gazette.

Washington, March 2.—Senior Hallett W. Caraway today introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the extension of the boundaries of Hot Springs National Park. The bill seeks to make available certain lots providing for an entrance to the reservation on West Mountain. Representative McAllister has introduced a similar bill in the House and has procured a report on it.

Tells of Farm Chemung Council Activities.

In a speech before the Arkansas Farm Chemung Council at the annual meeting at the Capitol yesterday, C. L. Harris, president of the Farm Chemung Council, reviewed the council's work in the past year.

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Some of the S cen Sple ndors of Petit Jean State Park and How the World War Veterans of the CCC Are Making Them Available for Enjoyment

The photograph at the upper left shows the type of road construction in progress at the state park on Petit Jean mountain. The picture below shows the same section of the highway in an unfinished stage. To the right of this picture is a view of another road laid out, but on which only the clearing of the right-of-way has been done. The extreme right is shown a "chop-out" of Cedar Falls, one of the many natural beauties of the 2,000-acre park.

ARKANSAS AND A STATE PARK

SYSTEM, 2-8-23

The state park on the site of historic Arkansas Post National Monument is the site of the first white settlement west of the Mississippi river, and to carry out the improvement plans for the beneficial period will ask an appropriation of $25,000 from the General Assembly. With this sum, it was said, the state could be made beautiful and inviting. The park on the Mississippi river, on which four flags have flown for more than a century, has a chance to become a national monument. The first $5,000 of this would not be available until after the fiscal year begins, by which time all improvements will have improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmeth entertained the members of the commission in luncheon, after which the business session was held. B. H. House of Pine Bluff, well known landscape engineer, submitted a drawing he had prepared of the proposed park, and the plans were accepted by the commission.

The plans call for a circular drive around the site of the state park, and a marker placed by the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce. Near by the site of the first settlement are the earth foundations of a fort built by Confederate soldiers in 1862.

Although open space here is well suited with Seminole grass, it is planned to turn out underbrush and preserve the trees in the park, which is expected to become an attraction for tourists. The commission hopes to begin this work on a small scale and complete the whole project in several years.

The site of the state park was chosen for its natural beauty, with an average elevation of 1,200 feet above sea level.

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Transforming Devil’s Den

By DORIS HARTMAN

Devil’s Den is well named, for it contains yawning crevices, tangled underbrush and briars, but it will not stay in this wild state for long. It is to be transformed into a state park by the CCC workers who are located at Devil’s Den camp, four miles from the “Den” shack. The project of making the park and building good roads to it will take some months, but the results will be worth the effort if the present plans are carried out.

Bucolic bridges are to be built over Backswamp creek, a branch of Little creek, which runs through the valley that is the “Den.” The springs on the montainside are to be piped down to spots from which water can run as miniature waterfalls. All objectionable underbrush will be cleared out and attractive paths made to the interesting spots. Then a number of stone cottages will be built.

In the meantime, the park is to be of use to the plains are to make a circular road from highway 71. This will wind west of Winslow until it reaches the bluff above Devil’s Den, then it will circle back and join 71 at West Park.

In the Remote Section.

Few places in the Ozarks are more remote than Devil’s Den has been. It is still rather difficult to reach, but since the CCC camp was established it has received many visitors each week-end. The camp is an elevation and visitors tramp down...and the place is named after and to see the old tunnel-like cave located there.

As it is now the small valley, which is the “Den,” would be like any of the sparsely settled Ozark regions, except that it is remote. The area is less than 100 square miles, and it is the only one in the east that is not a part of the Ozarks, and there are no mountains in the park.

The tunnel is in all directions, most of them being two or three feet wide and from 10 to 90 feet deep. Elman did not skip across the ice cakes any more breathlessly than one jumps from section to section. The place is as much a place of amusement as it is a place of recreation.

When a State Park Invites the People.

Evidence of what a state park may mean comes from Illinois, where the Chicago & North Western Company has been operating a state park for the past year in the Starved Rock state park on the Illinois river. This has been a long period for Illinois, and has been a popular spot for the people to visit.

People will flock to state parks if the parks are provided. We can’t reall yet see what it means to be going to have the parks on Petit Jean and Mt. Nebo and to other spots improved and made more easily accessible and enjoyable. For our own health and for the health of others we will afford inducements for touring that have not existed before. Arkansas was an area of unoccupied land that would probably develop to become a national and state park on the Illinois river. The Ozarks is an area of unoccupied land that will probably develop to become a national park. But the parks are more than just a place to visit. They are a place to live and to enjoy the outdoors.

PLACES TO GO IN ARKANSAS.

When people use their automobiles for pleasure, most of them want “to see some place.” That is true of the family setting out for a Saturday, Sunday or Sunday drive, and of the tourist planning to spend a vacation in his car.

The Tourist Promotion Commission of the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce is publishing publicity to a most practical use in issuing 50,000 copies of a eighteen-page book entitled, “Arkansas is easily accessible to a huge population in surrounding states. It has beautiful and interesting scenery in wide variety. Its woods and waters have always attracted sportmen by the thousands. It is full of scenes to go, and it has spent $100,000,000 on a state highway system to carry motorists to these places. But there has never been any convenient source of general ‘where to go information. There are millions of motorists between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Arkansas Highway and the Gulf of Mexico, who don’t realize what they could see...to their pleasure and substantial satisfaction, by touring in Arkansas. Distributed outside the state, this booklet, with its keyed map indicating many places of special scenic and historic interest, should bring us many visitors, eager to see new places, who may be expected to go back and tell their friends about it. They are the ones that make a state park worthwhile.

Arkansas Delegation Explains Recreation Areas Proposal to President.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 4—A committee of the state delegation, led by President Roosevelt today their proposal to create several parks and recreational areas in various parts of the state, asked the congress for $1,000,000 for the state's recreational facilities. The proposal was constructed to win the approval of the congress.

Mrs. Priscilla Diver of Little Rock, representing Governor Fulmer, was speaking for the plan, which was accompanied by Senator Robinson, Democrat Arkansas. Others in the party were: W. W. Campbel, Forest City, R. D. McMillen, Lake Village, R. M. Broughton, Mountain Home, and William H. F. Smith, Pocahontas.

Mrs. Diver and the committee planed to remain in Washington for several days and expected to present a detailed plan to the congress for approval. The commission will be submitted to the president before they return to Arkansas.

The committee is asking for a place of 15,000,000,000 acres, 60,000 acres, 20,000 acres, and 20,000 acres. The commission is the result of the efforts of the state's congressional delegation and is it hoped that they have convinced the congress in time for the centennial in 1935.

Ground for the area is being donated by the Association of Little Rock Citizens. The committee is working with the congress during the next few months to secure the necessary legislation.

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Mrs. Diver said that the road to the devil’s den is a path of keen, yet a path of unknown. The road is a path of unknown and the way is rough. The road is a path of unknown and the way is rough. The road is a path of unknown and the way is rough.

The rock in the vicinity of the Den is split into numerous deep and mysterious features. The Den is on the edge of the cliff, where one can see the entire river valley and the surrounding country. The Den is on the edge of the cliff, where one can see the entire river valley and the surrounding country. The Den is on the edge of the cliff, where one can see the entire river valley and the surrounding country.

Word Stories Tell.

Many of the stories that are told at the devils den are true. Story after story is told about the devils den. The devils den is a place of mystery and wonder. The devils den is a place of mystery and wonder. The devils den is a place of mystery and wonder.