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REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GLACIER  
NATIONAL PARK

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1913



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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
*Belton, Mont., December 1, 1913.*

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Glacier National Park was established by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), and is located in northwestern Montana. It embraces over 1,400 square miles of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent territory, extending north from the main line of the Great Northern Railway to the Canadian border. The eastern boundary is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and the western boundary is formed by the Flathead River. The park, which is irregular in shape, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres. Its greatest length in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction is about 60 miles, with a maximum width approaching 40 miles.

Within its borders are attractions for the scientist, nature lover, and tourist unsurpassed in any country in the world, tourists of world-wide experience pronouncing it the Switzerland of America. The elevations in the park range from 3,100 feet to over 10,400 feet. The central portion of the area on the northwestern-southeastern axis is high and rugged and in sharp comparison with the open plains of the east and the valley of the Flathead River on the west. Within its confines are 60 active glaciers, these ice sheets being the sources of beautiful cascades and roaring mountain streams flowing into innumerable, clear, placid lakes for which the park is famed, the most noted of these being Lake McDonald, Lake St. Mary, Lake Louise, Iceberg Lake, Red Eagle Lake, Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Waterton Lake, Logging Lake, Quartz Lake, Harrison Lake, and Two Medicine Lake. Lake McDonald, the southern end of which is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Belton, a station on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, is one of the most beautiful lakes in America. It is about 3,150 feet above sea level, nearly 10 miles long, 2 miles wide, and surrounded by mountains covered with virgin forests of western larch, cedar, white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock. Upper Lake St. Mary is on the eastern side of the mountains about 32 miles northwest of Midvale. It is about 10 miles long, with a maximum width of 1 mile, and toward the upper end the mountains rise in rugged walls not far from the water's edge. Its elevation is about 4,470 feet above sea level. The principal glaciers in the park



are Blackfoot, Grinnell, Harrison, Pumpelly, Red Eagle, Sperry, Kintla, Agassiz, and Chaney. In most of the lakes of the park there is excellent fishing at certain times of the year, and at others many streams afford fine sport with hook and line. Within the park boundaries there are many varieties of game which are indigenous to this section of the country, such as bear, elk, moose, deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, as well as the smaller furred animals of the forest.

I assumed charge of the Glacier National Park on December 1, 1912, relieving R. H. Chapman, acting superintendent, who had been detailed by the department from the United States Geological Survey in May, 1912, to take charge of the reservation, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. W. R. Logan, the first superintendent.

#### ROADS.

*Fish Creek Road.*—A contract had been made with L. P. Edge, for \$4,695.50, for the clearing of right of way 40 feet wide, and the grading of 1.9 miles of wagon road commencing at station 106 plus 20, on the Belton-Lake McDonald macadamized road, and extending to Fish Creek on the west shore of Lake McDonald, where the Government sawmill is located. The clearing of the right of way had been finished prior to December 1, 1912. The burning of stumps, grading, bridging, construction of drain ditches and culverts were all completed by July 30, 1913. In the construction of this road excellent natural road material was encountered, consequently there is now a very satisfactory road from Belton to Fish Creek.

Bids had been called for, plans and specifications having been previously prepared by this office, for the construction of a bridge 240 feet in length across McDonald Creek on the Fish Creek Road. This contract was let to B. B. Gilliland, the lowest bidder, for \$840, who finished the bridge on March 15, 1913, when it was inspected and accepted.

*Divide Creek Road.*—The contract let to A. Guthrie & Co., St. Paul, in 1912, for the construction of 4.85 miles of wagon road connecting with the wagon road constructed by the Great Northern Railway Co. at the park line, in the vicinity of Divide Creek, was completed on August 26, 1913, in accordance with the specification with the exception of the burning of the stumps along the right of way, which is now progressing.

*Belton-Lake McDonald Road.*—Between the bridge across Flathead River and top of Snyder Hill about 3,000 feet of grade was widened from 10 to 16 feet. Grade of Snyder Hill was reduced from 11 to 7 per cent. For a distance of 1½ miles underbrush was cleared away for a space of 50 feet on each side of the road.

*Flathead River Road.*—Repairs were made on 25 miles of road between McGee's meadow and Big Prairie.

*Cut Bank Road.*—Four thousand five hundred feet new road graded, 16 feet wide.

*Apgar Road.*—Six hundred feet right of way cleared and grubbed, approach to Fish Creek Road graded.

*Glacier Park Highway.*—Between eastern boundary of park and Many Glaciers camp, 6 miles located and surveyed, 1 mile graded, work being done by Reclamation Service.

*St. Mary-McDermott Road.*—A 6-mile stretch of road extending from park boundary to Many Glaciers camp was repaired under contract with Great Northern Railway Co., dated May 20 and June 26, 1913.

*Two Medicine Road.*—A 4-mile stretch of road extending from park boundary to Two Medicine chalets was repaired under contract with Great Northern Railway Co., dated June 26, 1913.

#### TRAILS.

*Gunsight Pass trail.*—Five miles of new trail built, 3½ feet wide; 10 miles of trail cleaned of slides and otherwise repaired.

*Avalanche Basin trail.*—Six miles of old trail cleaned and repaired, including putting in corduroy.

*Swiftcurrent Pass trail, west side.*—Sixteen miles of trail cleaned, widened, and repaired, including 2,000 feet corduroying.

*Swiftcurrent Pass trail, east side.*—Three and one-half miles of new trail cleared and graded, 1½ miles of which solid rock, 4-foot grade.

*Two Medicine-Cut Bank trail.*—Fourteen miles of old trail widened, corduroyed, marked, and otherwise repaired.

*Piegan Pass trail.*—Nine miles of new trail cleared and graded, 4 miles through timber, 5 miles in loose and solid rock.

*Gunsight-North Fork-St. Mary River trail.*—Five miles widened, graded, and cleared.

*Red Eagle trail.*—Six miles old trail cleared and repaired; 2 miles new trail cleared and graded.

*Iceberg Lake trail.*—One and three fifths miles of new trail cleared, graded, and bridged; 7 miles surveyed.

*Rockhill-Nyack trail.*—Six miles of new horse trail cleared and graded.

*Glacier Park-Two Medicine trail.*—Contract let Great Northern Railway Co., June 26, 1913, for 11 miles of new trail, Glacier Park to Two Medicine via Fortymile Creek and Appostoki Falls.

*Going to the Sun-Gunsight trail.*—Contract let Great Northern Railway Co., June 26, 1913, for repairing trail between points mentioned; distance 9 miles.

*Trails cleared.*—Approximately 190 miles of trail was cleared of windfall during the season by the regular park ranger force.

#### BRIDGES.

The following bridges were erected:

*Cut Bank Bridge.*—Bridge 70 feet long, supported by 2 bents piling, 4 piles to the bent.

*St. Mary Bridge.*—Length 140 feet, supported by 6 bents piling, 4 piles to the bent.

#### CABINS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION WORK.

*Kishenehn, Flathead River, and Paola rangers' cabins.*—A contract was let to John Reuter for the construction of a cabin at the mouth of Kishenehn Creek, according to plans and specifications submitted with the proposal on October 12, 1912, the contract price being \$450. This cabin was finally completed, inspected, and accepted on October 23, 1913.

Contracts for cabins, one at the mouth of the Middle Fork of Flathead River and one on the Middle Fork of Flathead River opposite Paola Station, on the Great Northern Railway, had been let to E. Matson, price \$395 and \$445, respectively, on October 26, 1912, to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications submitted with proposals. These cabins are in the main completed, but recent inspection disclosed minor details not up to specifications. The cabin under the Reuter contract as well as the two under the Matson contract are log structures, 20 by 26 feet, shingle roof, brick flue or chimney, partitioned into two rooms. While plain they are well built and should prove suitable and comfortable quarters for park rangers.

*Dock and dock house at the foot of Lake McDonald.*—Plans and specifications were prepared for the construction of a pile dock 60 by 150 feet abutting the end of the Belton-Lake McDonald Road and extending out into the lake 150 feet. Four bids were received, the lowest of which was in excess of the estimate and was considered unreasonably high. I was then authorized by the department to proceed with the construction by day labor. The 108 piles varying from 12 to 40 feet in length were gotten out of the woods and driven during March, while the lake was frozen, at a minimum cost. In May, as soon as the road was free from snow, the grade of 200 feet of the macadamized road approach was lowered, sloping to conform to the grade of the dock, the cut at the dock being 2½ feet. The decking was placed and the dock proper finished after the recession of high water in the latter part of June. Authority was granted by the department for the construction of a 30 by 56 feet 16-foot wall dock or freight house on the dock, which was completed by contract on August 1 according to plans furnished the department. There is now a commodious, sightly, and permanent dock and dock house, which was a necessity at this point, where so many passengers and so much freight is transferred to and from the boats on Lake McDonald.

*Sawmill and logging operations.*—The sawmill was operated in all 15 days during May, employing 10 men, during which time 70,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles were sawed. Logging operations in connection with the manufacture of this bill of lumber were carried on in May by the regular ranger force with one team of horses 15 days.

*Other work.*—At Fish Creek, where temporary headquarters were established in May, the old ranger's cabin was remodeled, making it suitable for an office. A 20 by 30 foot blacksmith shop was built out of rough lumber. A plank floor was put in the barn and the roof raised about 1 foot. Tent houses were erected and used for living quarters. The floating dock used at the foot of Lake McDonald before completion of the new dock was moved and placed at Fish Creek and an approach to it built.

A log ranger's cabin, 26 by 26 feet, 11-foot wall, is being built on North Fork Kennedy Creek.

A log ranger's cabin, 26 by 26 feet, 14-foot wall, 1½ story, is being built in St. Mary.

An iron ladder, 60 feet long, is being placed upon escarpment at Sperry Glacier.

## TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

Ten miles of new line were built between Logging Creek and Indian Creek ranger stations. Eight new instruments were installed and connection was made with Great Northern line on the east side of the park. There are now 67 miles of telephone line owned and operated by the park.

## TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The park is reached by the Great Northern Railway, which skirts its entire southern boundary for a distance of 55 miles. The eastern entrance is at Glacier Park, Mont. (Midvale post office). The western entrance is at Belton, Mont. At the eastern entrance the Great Northern Railway has completed one large hotel 206 by 96 feet, artistically constructed of frame with log columns, both exterior and interior, a 58 by 42 foot chalet used as an auxiliary hotel, open the year around, and two dormitories 34 by 102 feet for the help, also laundry, warehouse, etc. A 100-room addition is now in course of construction at Glacier Park.

At Belton, the western entrance, the accommodations for tourists consist of one main two-story building, comprising the lobby, dining room, kitchen, and seven sleeping rooms, besides a large dormitory 104 by 35 feet, and three auxiliary cabins of the Swiss chalet type.

Two Medicine camp consists of the following buildings: Dining room, 18 by 60 feet; one dormitory, 28 by 84 feet; and two auxiliary chalets 18 by 18 feet and one 28 by 28 feet; all of the Swiss type.

Cut Bank camp consists of one dining room 18 by 60 feet, three chalets 18 by 18 feet, and one chalet 28 by 28 feet, all of the Swiss type.

St. Mary camp consists of one dining room 42 by 85 feet, one club room and store 28 by 66 feet, one dormitory 18 by 84 feet, three chalets 18 by 18 feet, one chalet 28 by 28 feet, and one laundry and toilet 16 by 40 feet.

Going-to-the-Sun camp consists of a dining room 18 by 60 feet, six chalets 18 by 18 feet, and two chalets 28 by 28 feet. As this is one of the most popular camps in the park, additional buildings are contemplated.

Many Glaciers camp consists of one dining room 18 by 76 feet, six auxiliary chalets 18 by 18 feet, two chalets 28 by 28 feet, and one laundry 16 by 40 feet.

Gunsight camp consists of one dining room 18 by 76 feet and one dormitory 28 by 84 feet. The overflow at this camp has been taken care of in house tents.

Sperry camp consists of one dining room 22 by 80 feet and one dormitory 32 by 90 feet, both buildings in the main being constructed of stone.

At the head of Lake McDonald John E. Lewis conducts a stopping place for tourists, which comprises one main hotel with 12 rooms, dining room, club room, and 16 log cabins. He is now building a 65-room addition, which will be ready for next season, making a total capacity of 105 rooms. This hotel is on patented land.

At the mouth of McDonald Creek, at the head of Lake McDonald, Frank Geduhn runs a hotel for the accommodation of tourists, which



consists of a main dining room and a number of log cabins used as sleeping quarters. This hotel is on patented land.

At the foot of Lake McDonald Mr. E. E. Dow conducts a dining room in connection with which there are six cabins for the accommodation of tourists. These cabins are on patented land. Mr. Dow also runs a hotel at Belton.

During the season, W. L. Adair has maintained a stopping place in the valley of Flathead River, in the vicinity of Logging Creek. This is also on patented land.

St. Mary and Cut Bank camps may be reached from Glacier Park station by automobile, such service being established there.

Two Medicine camp is reached by stage from Glacier Park station.

Many Glaciers camp is reached by stage from St. Mary camp.

Going-to-the-Sun camp is reached by boat from St. Mary camp, the Great Northern Railway Co. having put on an excellent boat for this purpose, with a capacity of 125 people.

Gunsight camp is reached by saddle horse from Going-to-the-Sun camp, or from Many Glaciers camp over Piegan Pass.

Sperry camp is reached either from Gunsight camp, over Gunsight Pass, or from the head of Lake McDonald, by saddle horse.

Lake McDonald is reached by stage from Belton—distance, 3 miles; stage meeting all trains.

Points on the lake are accessible by boat, there being two regular passenger boats in this service. There were 14 licenses issued for saddle and pack transportation privilege covering 742 head of horses this year. These concessionaires furnish camping outfits for those desiring to tour the districts not served by established camps.

### VISITORS.

From May 1, 1913, to October 1, 1913, 12,138 visitors entered the park, distributed at the various entrances as follows:

#### Visitors by different entrances.

Belton, western entrance.....	5,540	Belly River.....	84
Glacier Park entrance.....	5,826	St. Marys and Swiftcurrent....	338
North Fork, Kennedy Creek....	50		
Waterton Lake.....	300	Total.....	12,138

The following shows registration by States and Territories in the United States, and foreign lands:

#### Visitors by States.

Alabama.....	3	Iowa.....	304
Arizona.....	7	Kansas.....	304
Arkansas.....	9	Kentucky.....	42
California.....	204	Louisiana.....	4
Colorado.....	77	Maryland.....	28
Connecticut.....	26	Massachusetts.....	92
Delaware.....	3	Michigan.....	87
District of Columbia.....	72	Minnesota.....	1,164
Florida.....	4	Mississippi.....	11
Georgia.....	5	Missouri.....	421
Idaho.....	64	Montana.....	5,270
Illinois.....	885	Maine.....	7
Indiana.....	108	New York.....	317

North Dakota.....	134	Tennessee.....	16
Nebraska.....	182	Virginia.....	15
New Hampshire.....	4	Vermont.....	1
New Jersey.....	39	Texas.....	64
North Carolina.....	1	Wisconsin.....	160
Oregon.....	118	Washington.....	551
Oklahoma.....	120	Wyoming.....	15
Ohio.....	184	West Virginia.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	270	Utah.....	12
Rhode Island.....	14	Alaska Territory.....	1
South Carolina.....	4	New Mexico.....	2
South Dakota.....	111		

#### Foreign countries.

Canada.....	590	France.....	2
Germany.....	3	Japan.....	1
India.....	1	Norway.....	3

Mr. John E. Lewis, proprietor of the Hotel Glacier, situated on privately owned land at the head of Lake McDonald, reports that he cared for 7,119 guests during the season.

Mr. F. C. Geduhn, operating the Park Hotel on patented land at the head of Lake McDonald, states that 750 persons registered at his hotel during the season.

Mr. E. E. Dow, proprietor of the cabin resort at the foot of Lake McDonald, reports that he accommodated 1,130 guests during the season. Mr. Dow also operates the Belton Hotel at Belton, Mont., at which he accommodated 3,538 guests during the season.

I am unable at this time to obtain the number of visitors cared for at the Great Northern hotels and camps.

### ACCIDENTS.

On July 13, while a trail crew was engaged in burning up the litter and debris around an old camp and cabin on the Swiftcurrent trail, an explosion occurred resulting in the loss of the right eye to Foreman George A. Robertson. That such explosion was that of percussion caps confined in a box there is no question. How the caps got into the fire nobody knows, but it is presumed that they had fallen from a shelf onto the floor of the cabin and were unnoticed in the debris when it was removed from the cabin to the fire by the crew.

On August 19 Dr. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Ind., a tourist visiting the park and a member of the Prairie Club of Chicago, while climbing around the upper cascade of Blackfoot Glacier, was struck by a body of snow and ice, which fell from the comb at the top of the glacier, sustaining injuries from which he died within two hours. As previously reported, Dr. Fletcher was unaccompanied by a guide, having gone to this danger point of his own volition and against the advice of accompanying friends.

### GAME.

From observation and the most reliable information obtainable, all varieties of game are increasing, and within the park boundaries there are moose, elk, black and white tail deer, and Rocky Mountain goat and sheep. Among the fur-bearing animals there are brown, black, and grizzly bear, beaver, marten, and a few lynx. As there are but few mountain lion, the coyote, of which the park is overrun, is the

most destructive of predatory animals. They prey upon the white-tail deer especially, as well as the rabbit and bird life. Grouse of the usual mountain and timber varieties are abundant. A few rock ptarmigan have been observed in the high altitudes.

### CONCESSIONS AND PERMITS.

The following concessions were granted from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913. All permits issued during the past season expire December 31, 1913:

	Amount charged.
E. C. Carruth, residence	\$25.00
Eugene Corrie, residence	10.00
N. A. Forsyth, residence	10.00
Martin & Fox, residence	10.00
J. M. Gruber, residence	25.00
Mrs. J. M. Gruber, residence	25.00
J. E. Lewis, residence	25.00
F. H. Kiser, residence	10.00
Dr. D. Braden Kyle, residence	25.00
Charles W. Pomeroy, residence	25.00
Arthur C. Green, residence	25.00
Ada M. Swank, residence	25.00
F. D. Kehew, <sup>1</sup> residence	75.00
Isaac F. Higgins, 25 horses, saddle and pack transportation	25.00
Lanneau & Neitzling, 25 horses, saddle and pack transportation	25.00
W. A. Brewster, 352 horses, saddle and pack transportation	352.00
McLain & Ailstock, 25 horses, saddle and pack transportation	25.00
Collins Anderson, 25 horses, saddle and pack transportation	25.00
Elmer E. Ellsworth, 10 horses, saddle and pack transportation	10.00
Josiah Rogers, 100 horses, saddle and pack transportation	100.00
Thomas Dawson, 50 horses, saddle and pack transportation	50.00
William Burns, 5 horses, saddle and pack transportation	5.00
Horace J. Clark, 25 horses, saddle and pack transportation	25.00
Lewis & Kelly, boat transportation, 3 boats on Lake McDonald	150.00
John Hazzard, boat transportation, 1 boat Waterton Lake, no charge	
Great Northern Ry. Co., boat transportation, 2 boats on St. Mary Lake	90.00
John Weightman, stage transportation, Belton-Lake McDonald	104.00
Thomas Dawson, stage transportation, Glacier Park-Great Northern camps	10.00
L. T. Aubrey, stage transportation, St. Mary-McDermott Lakes	10.00
Brewster Bros., stage transportation, St. Mary-McDermott Lakes	10.00
W. A. Brewster, stage transportation, Glacier Park-Great Northern camps	20.00
W. A. Brewster, automobile transportation, Glacier Park-St. Mary Lake	75.00
J. E. Lewis, permanent camp	25.00
Great Northern Ry. Co., permanent camps	800.00
Two Medicine Camp on Two Medicine Lake.	
Cutbank Camp in Cutbank Canyon.	
St. Mary Camp on lower end of St. Mary Lake.	
Going-to-the-Sun Camp at upper end of St. Mary Lake.	
Gunsight Camp on Gunsight Lake.	
Sperry Glacier Camp in Sperry Glacier Basin.	
Many-Glacier Camp on Lake McDermott.	
On east side of upper narrows on upper St. Mary Lake.	
F. H. Kiser, photographic	50.00
R. E. Marble, developing and printing films	10.00
Great Northern Ry. Co. Y track	9.18
Sale of dead and down timber, etc.	256.00
Telephone rentals	146.00
296 single-trip automobile licenses, at \$1 each	296.00
9 season automobile licenses, at \$5 each	45.00
1 motor-cycle license, at \$1	1.00

<sup>1</sup>This permit covers a period from Jan. 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1913.

### RATES.

The rates given below were in effect during the season of 1913. The rates for 1914 will be published in the circular entitled "General information regarding Glacier National Park, season of 1914," which will be forwarded on application.

*Schedule of rates charged for service in Glacier National Park, season of 1913.*

#### Stage transportation, Belton-Lake McDonald:

Passenger fare—	
Round trip	\$1.00
One way	.50
Trunks and baggage, one way	.50
Hand baggage	Free.
Freight—	
1,000 pounds or less, per 100 pounds	.25
Over 1,000 pounds, per 100 pounds	.20

#### Boat transportation on Lake McDonald:

Passenger fare—	
Round trip	1.25
One way	.75
Trunks and baggage, one way	.50
Freight—	
1,000 pounds or less, per 100 pounds	.25
Over 1,000 pounds	.20

#### Saddle and pack horse transportation:

Horses—	
For one or two days, per day	2.00
After two days, per day	1.00
Guide, per day	3.00
Helper, per day	2.50
Cook, per day	3.00

#### Stage transportation between Glacier Park Hotel and Great Northern Camps:

Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Camp—	
Passenger fare—	
Round trip	2.25
One way	1.50
Trunks, each	.50
Suit cases, each	.25
Glacier Park Hotel to Cut Bank Camp—	
Passenger fare, round trip	5.00
Trunks, each	1.00
Suit cases, each	.25
Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Camp—	
Passenger fare, one way	5.00
Trunks, each	1.00
Suit cases, each	.25
St. Mary Camp to McDermott Camp—	
Passenger fare—	
Round trip	5.00
One way	2.50
Trunks	1.00
Suit cases	.25

#### Automobile transportation from Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Camp:

Passenger fare—	
For 4 or more, each, round trip	5.00
For 4 or more, each, one way	4.00
For 3, each, round trip	6.65
For 3, each, one way	5.35
For 2, each, round trip	10.00
For 2, each, one way	8.00
For 1, round trip	20.00
For 1, one way	16.00
Trunks, each	1.00
Suit cases, each	.25



## Boat transportation, St. Mary Lake:

Passenger fare—	
Round trip.....	\$1.00
One way.....	.75
Special launch hire, per hour.....	3.50
Rowboats on all lakes:	
Per hour, maximum.....	.25
Per day.....	1.00

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important recommendation which I have to offer is that every effort be made by the department to secure the passage by Congress during the coming regular session of Senate bill 654, a copy of which is appended, accepting exclusive jurisdiction on the part of the United States over all the lands within the boundaries of Glacier National Park as provided in the act of the Montana Legislature approved February 17, 1911, a copy of which act is also appended. Until such jurisdiction is accepted by Congress and laws made governing the park reservation, serious and endless confusion and annoyance will be encountered in administering the park rules and regulations.

I further recommend that the question of the location of permanent headquarters be settled without delay. After such location is definitely determined complete plans for all the buildings should be decided upon, after which Congress may be asked for a special appropriation for their construction. As these headquarters are to be permanent the buildings should be substantially constructed, and their appearance should be in keeping with the surroundings and the dignity of the United States, for which reason the general building plans should contemplate far into the future. Such a plan will necessarily involve a considerable outlay. However, all the buildings included in this plan need not be built in one year. Buildings urgently needed are the office building, one living building sufficiently large to accommodate comfortably the superintendent and office force, a stable, storehouse, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and the installation of water, heat, light, and sewage-disposal systems.

## ROAD AND TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.

While all road work of any magnitude should be built by contract, nevertheless this will always be a park where the Government will be compelled to engage in trail construction and road and trail repair work that can not be intelligently contracted. For that reason the park should provide a commissary at some convenient point to the railroad, from which supplies and material may be distributed to the various road and trail crews throughout the park. Auxiliary supply stations might be established—rangers' stations could be utilized for the purpose—at three or four points in the interior of the park to facilitate the movement of supplies and material during the working season. The park should board the men in its employ, charging them sufficient to cover the cost, including handling, distribution and accounting. In connection with the commissary the park should also own and operate its own pack train for the distribution of material and supplies. Such an organization would

not only pay its way in normal times, but should effect an incalculable saving in case of a serious forest fire.

To put this plan in operation would involve an initial expenditure of about \$1,000 for the main commissary building and the purchase of about 20 young pack horses with pack equipment at \$100 per head, equipped.

I most emphatically recommend an extension of the park on the eastern side, so that the boundary will be about 6 miles farther east. This is particularly desirable for game protection. In the vicinity of Lower Two Medicine Lake, and in the region between the lower St. Mary Lake and the Canadian boundary, deer and elk find their fall feeding ground in localities where they can be ruthlessly slaughtered. The same is true regarding goat and sheep in the neighborhood of Chief Mountain.

To prevent this loss of game to the park the eastern boundary must be extended about as above indicated so that it would take in this fall and winter feeding ground. This change of boundary recommended would include Lower Two Medicine and Lower St. Mary Lakes in the park reservation.

The upper valley of Flathead River should be opened for tourist travel by a good wagon road connecting with the Government road already completed to Fish Creek on Lake McDonald. The most important link of this road is a new grade already surveyed and cross sectioned from Fish Creek to and connecting with the old or present road at a point about three-fourths of a mile north of McGee's meadow, a distance of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The old road between these points is almost impassable and is dangerous to stock. With the completion of the unit mentioned, a vast area of wonderful scenic value would be made easily accessible to tourists. I strongly recommend that this unit be built next year so as to be available for 1915.

A complete general road plan should be decided upon, which should include a road across the mountains connecting the east and the west sides of the park, as well as all roads in the future necessary to open up the park as far as can be foreseen. Units of this general plan might thereafter be constructed in the order of their importance as appropriations become available.

J. L. GALEN,  
*Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut, without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, any timber growing on

the park lands; it is also forbidden to injure any growing timber or deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

3. Fire should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation, used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the officer in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

5. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the Government lands in the park without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the

park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

8. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved March 30, 1912.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

11. It is forbidden to carve or write names or otherwise deface any of the posts, signboards, platforms, seats, railings, steps, boulders, trees, or structures of any kind in the park.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

#### REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Glacier National Park without authority from the Secretary of the Interior will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within 30 days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after 10 days' notice, to be given by



posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by any paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership, and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Glacier National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

#### REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of May 11, 1910, setting aside certain lands in the State of Montana as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobiles will be permitted within the metes and bounds of the Glacier National Park unless the owner thereof secures a written permit from the superintendent or his representative.

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of \$1 for a single round trip through the park, or a fee of \$5 for each machine per annum.

Permits must be presented to the superintendent or his authorized representatives at the park entrance on the Government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior.

3. The use of automobiles will be permitted on the Government road from Belton, Mont., to the administrative headquarters at Lake McDonald between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., but no automobile shall enter the park, or leave Lake McDonald in the direction of Belton, later than 8 p. m.

4. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take position on the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for horses to pass.

5. Automobiles will stop when teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, and remain at rest until they have passed or until the drivers are satisfied regarding the safety of their horses.

6. Speed will be limited to 6 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams, saddle horses, and pack trains will be visible, when, if none are in sight, this speed may be increased to the rate indicated on signboards along the road; in no event, however, shall it exceed 15 miles per hour.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to approaching drivers the proximity of a machine.

8. Horses have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as necessary, so as to enable horses to pass with safety.

9. All permits granted at any time when automobiles can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

10. These rules are also applicable to motor cycles, which may use only the roads herein mentioned, on payment of a fee of \$1 for each machine per annum; permits issued therefor shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

11. Violation of any of the foregoing rules, or the general regulations for the government of the park, will cause the revocation of permit; will subject the owner of the automobile or motor cycle to any damages occasioned thereby and to ejection from the reservation, and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

#### ACT ESTABLISHING GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

AN ACT To establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the tract of land in the State of Montana particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada at the middle of the Flathead River; thence following southerly along and with the middle of the Flathead River to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence following the north bank of said Middle Fork of the Flathead River to where it is crossed by the north boundary of the right of way of the Great Northern Railroad; thence following the said right of way to where it intersects the west boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; thence northerly along said west boundary to its intersection with the international boundary; thence along said international boundary to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of "The Glacier National Park;" and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or



entry under the land laws of the United States or the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land: *Provided further*, That rights of way through the valleys of the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways may be acquired within said Glacier National Park under filings or proceedings heretofore or hereafter made or instituted under the laws applicable to the acquisition of such rights over or upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States, and that the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project: *And provided further*, That no lands within the limits of said park hereby created belonging to or claimed by any railroad or other corporation now having or claiming the right of indemnity selection by virtue of any law or contract whatsoever shall be used as a basis for indemnity selection in any State or Territory whatsoever for any loss sustained by reason of the creation of said park.

SEC. 2. That said park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as he may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, which regulations shall provide for the preservation of the park in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof. Said Secretary may, in his discretion, execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding ten acres in extent at any one place to any one person or company for not to exceed twenty years, when such ground is necessary for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, and to parcels of ground not exceeding one acre in extent and for not to exceed twenty years to persons who have heretofore erected or whom he may hereafter authorize to erect summer homes or cottages; he may also sell and permit the removal of such matured or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary or advisable for the protection or improvement of the park.

Approved, May 11, 1910.

#### ACT OF MONTANA LEGISLATURE CEDING JURISDICTION.

[Senate bill No. 46.]

AN ACT To cede jurisdiction over the Glacier National Park to the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:*

SECTION 1. That exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in that tract of land in the State of Montana set aside by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910, for the purposes of a national park, and known and designated as "The Glacier National Park," saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in any suits or prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said

State, but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park: *Provided, however*, That jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States, through the proper officers, notifies the governor of this State that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

W. R. ALLEN,  
*President of the Senate.*

W. W. McDOWELL,  
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved, February 17, 1911.

EDWIN L. NORRIS, *Governor.*

Filed February 17, 1911, 4.15 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

#### A BILL TO ACCEPT THE CESSION BY THE STATE OF MONTANA OF EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER THE LANDS EMBRACED WITHIN THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.<sup>1</sup>

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Montana, approved February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and eleven, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the Glacier National Park, are hereby accepted, and sole and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby assumed by the United States over such territory, saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Montana.

SEC. 2. That said park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Montana, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said boundaries.

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Glacier National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Montana in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subse-

<sup>1</sup> Senate bill 654, 63d Cong., 1st sess.; introduced Apr. 9, 1913; reported July 18, 1913.

quent repeal of any such law of the State of Montana shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park.

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, receiving for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for every such offense not exceeding \$300. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or wild animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction under this act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall, within the said above-mentioned park, commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. That the United States district court for the district of Montana shall appoint a commissioner, who shall reside in the park, and who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this act.

Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the commission of any misdemeanor, or charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this act prescribed for the government of said park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in said park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed.

In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of said commissioner to the United States district court for the district of Montana, and the United States district court in said district shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to said United States district court.

SEC. 8. That any such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission, within said boundaries, of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section six of this act, to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States district court for the district of Montana, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State.

SEC. 9. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Montana, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government, or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation, within said boundaries, without process, of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this act, or the regulations prescribed by said Secretary as aforesaid.



SEC. 10. That the commissioner provided for in this act shall be paid an annual salary of \$1,500, payable quarterly: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall reside within the exterior boundaries of said Glacier National Park, at a place to be designated by the court making such appointment: *And provided further*, That all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in sections eleven and twelve of this act.

SEC. 11. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 12. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States or the marshal of the United States collecting the same with the clerk of the United States district court for the district of Montana.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the governor of the State of Montana of the passage and approval of this act.

SENATE REPORT 83, SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION,  
TO ACCOMPANY S. 654.

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 654) to accept the cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes, have given the same very careful consideration and beg leave to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

An identical bill passed the Senate during the Sixty-second Congress.

The bill was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for report, and the following letter favoring the enactment of the bill into law has been received by the committee:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, June 10, 1913.

HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Chairman Committee on Public Lands, United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter has been received submitting, with request for report thereon, Senate bill 654, entitled "A bill to accept cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes."

In response I have to state that the bill is substantially the same as Senate bill 7318, Sixty-second Congress, second session, which was reported upon favorably by department letter of July 22, 1912 (copy herewith), and subsequently passed the Senate on August 15, 1912. It is also substantially the same as H. R. 1679, Sixty-second Congress, second session, which was reported favorably to the House as amended by the House Committee on the Public Lands and reported to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on May 31, 1912. The inclosed copy of House Report No. 812 on this bill embodies very fully the prior reports made by this department on the bill, with accompanying data as to the necessity for enactment of a law along the lines indicated therein. As an administrative measure it is highly desirable that the bill under consideration be enacted into law, and I therefore recommend early and favorable consideration thereof by your committee.

Very truly, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, July 22, 1912.

HON. REED SMOOT,

*Chairman Committee on Public Lands, United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter has been received, submitting with request for report Senate bill 7318, entitled "A bill to accept cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes."

In response I have to state that the bill is substantially the same as H. R. 1679, which was reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Public Lands May 31, 1912, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Attention is invited to the fact that on page 7, section 10, lines 24 and 25, provision is made that all fees, costs, and expenses collected by the commissioner shall be disposed of as provided in sections 10 and 11 of this act. This evidently is a typographical error, as the provision for the disposition of the fees, etc., is provided for in sections 11 and 12 of the act.

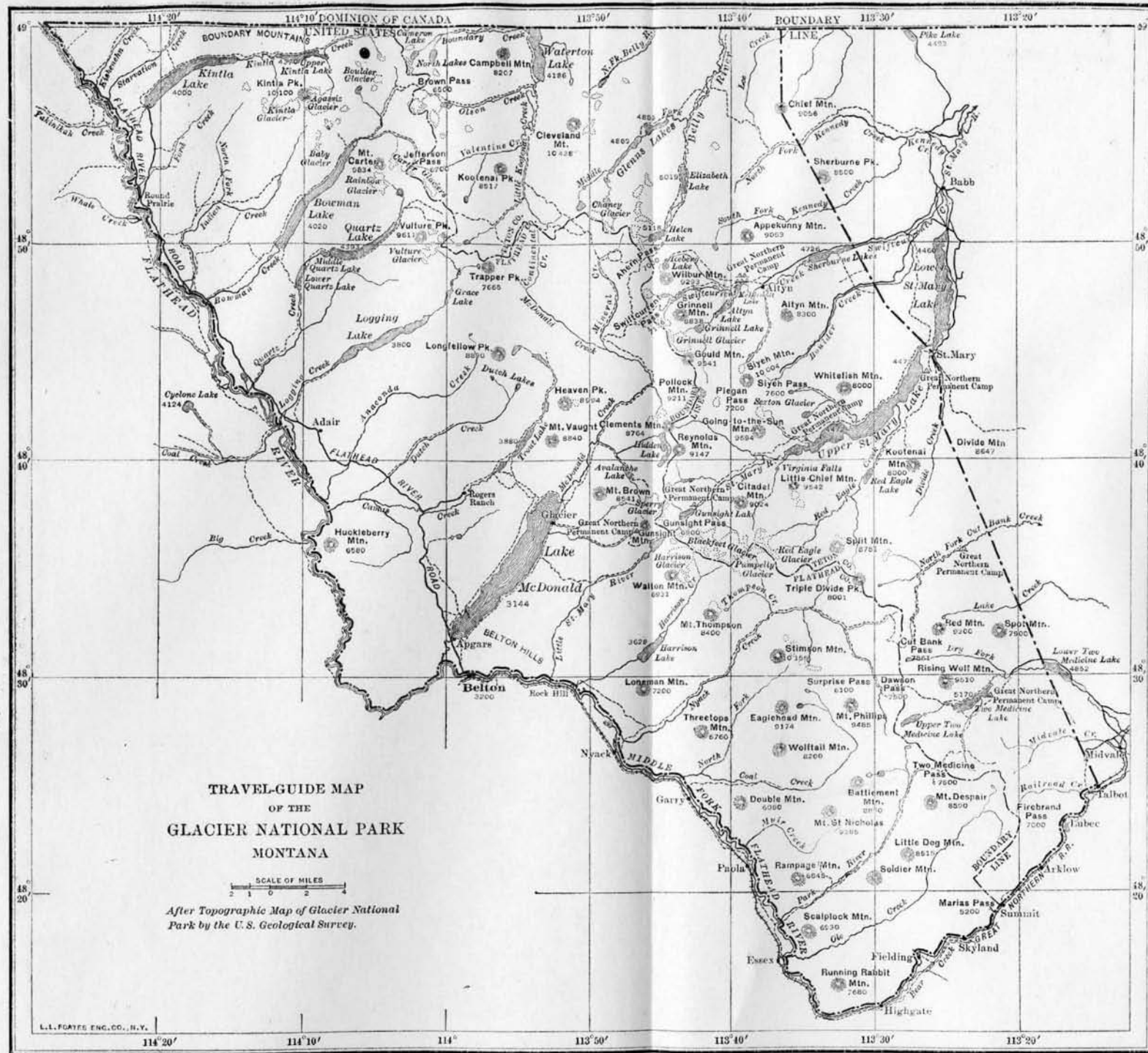
I have accordingly to recommend that on page 7, section 10, line 24, the word "ten" be eliminated and the word "eleven" substituted therefor, and that in line 25, same section and page, the word "eleven" be eliminated and the word "twelve" be substituted therefor. If these amendments are made I have to recommend that the bill receive early and favorable consideration by your committee.

Very respectfully,

WALTER L. FISHER, *Secretary.*

Reference is made in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 10, 1913; to House Report No. 812, Sixty-second Congress, second session, and to this full report the committee invites attention.





MAP OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

A detailed topographic map on the scale of 2 miles to the inch may be purchased from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 30 cents.



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