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

Sir:

I, herewith, hand you a letter from the Assistant U. S. District Attorney, which fully explains itself. On or about the 27th day of September 1911, one Thomas Shields, the Postmaster at Essex, Montana, and an associate a man by the name of Archibald Patterson did, to the best of my belief and knowledge, kill one elk and one deer within the confines of Glacier National Park, near the Paola station. I have no direct evidence, that is, no evidence of any body being present when they shot the elk and deer. Still, all circumstances tend to show that the crime was committed by these two men, from the fact that on the morning of the first day of October, when the hunting season opened, they suddenly appeared on the south bank of Flathead river with the elk and deer in their possession. This, they did at a very early hour in the morning, much too early to have killed the game that morning, dress the meat and have it ready to take away. One of my rangers, shortly after they had gotten the meat on the south side of the river, discovered them and reported same to me and I had them arrested by the state authorities, the charge I made at that time being that the game was killed out of season. Upon investigation, we found that game had

[Signature]

AUGUST 23, 1911
been killed on the north side of the Flathead river within the confines of the Park, where we found where they had cleaned the elk and deer. We found the intestines, hair and other refuse of the killing, but as I said before, no evidence of any one having witnessed the killing. I then swore out a warrant before U. S. Commissioner Hutchings and notified the U. S. District Attorney of Helena, of my action and the necessity of prosecuting this case to the limit as we certainly had to make an example of the poachers sneaking into the Park and killing the game that we are trying to preserve. The enclosed letter from the Assistant U. S. District Attorney shows his attitude in the matter. He questions your right to make any laws governing the killing of game within the limits of Glacier National Park. However, he has signified his willingness to try a larceny charge against these people, which will be done on the 21st of the month. I had very little confidence in being able to make the case stick owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the whole matter, but I feel that it is my duty to prosecute the case to the limit; putting the men, if nothing more, to all expense possible in hopes that it might deter others from poaching within the limits of Glacier National Park. I was very anxious to make this case stick, from the fact that Mr. Shields is a federal office holder, a man who has taken the oath of allegiance to obey all laws of the United States and to aid in the enforcement of such laws. It strikes me as a poor example for him, or any other man who is in an official position, to do those things which he knows to be absolutely contrary to law or to regulations. If the U. S. District Attorney is right in his opinion that the Honorable Secretary has no jurisdiction or no
right to promulgate regulations for the protection of game in the
park, I think that we should immediately take steps, upon the con-
vening of Congress, to have such laws passed as will protect the
game. The Park is full of game, deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep,
mountain goats and the smaller animals. If the bars are thrown down
through this decision of the U. S. District Attorney, we will be in a
bad way, as it will absolutely take jurisdiction away from us as far
as protection of the game is concerned. I can see but one way to
protect the game, especially along the south boundary of the Park
where it runs parallel to the Great Northern Railway and in a short
distance of it. This section of the country is steaming with
hunters at this time, on the National Forest side adjoining the Park.
So far, outside of a little poaching, I have been able to keep the
bulk of the hunters outside of the Park, but I am very much afraid
of the decision, in so much as the Assistant District Attorney, very
ill-advisedly gave out an interview which will put every hunter on the
qui vive to enter the Park for the purpose of killing the game.

Until the hunting season is over, the Office should authorize me to
employ at least four additional rangers at $100.00 per month, so that
I can have our southern boundary thoroughly patrolled. If I can do
nothing else, I can prevent them from entering the Park with guns.

At the present time I have four rangers covering a strip of country
practically forty miles long, which makes it impossible to guard
all points. I respectfully request that the Office give me a
decision at once as to our rights in the matter. I am,

Very respectfully,

WM. Logan
Superintendent.
HUNTING CAME IN GLACIER PARK

QUESTION HAS ARISEN WHETHER THERE IS ANY PROHIBITION OF SPORT.

STATE LAW IN OPERATION
NO FEDERAL STATUTE

Arrest of Two Men on the Charge of Killing Deer Has Brought the Subject Smoothly Before the United States Authorities.

In the arrest recently of two men for killing deer in the Glacier National Park, a question has been raised as to whether under existing laws, it is a crime to kill game in the Glacier park. The matter has been referred by Major W. R. Logan, park superintendent, to District Attorney Freeman's office, and an investigation is now being made.

Thomas Shields of Essex, Mont., and Archibald Patterson of Paola, Mont., are charged with having slain an elk and a deer in the park. A complaint was sworn out against them and they were brought before United States Commissioner Henry W. Hutchings of Belton, the men cannot be prosecuted in the state courts, nor, so far as the state concerned, are game licenses needed for the privilege of hunting in the park, because last winter the state ceased jurisdiction over the region embraced in the Glacier park, to the national government.

The law under which the park was created contains no reference to hunting except that the secretary of the interior is empowered to make suitable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with existing laws, designed to keep the park in a state of nature. If the big game is allowed to be slaughtered, the park will not be kept in a state of nature.

The question arises as to whether congress has the authority to delegate to another department of the government the right to make rules and regulations with penalties attached for their infrac-

It would seem that the same condition at one time with reference to the Yellowstone

years after the park was established Congress made provision for killing game in the Yellow-

There are several laws that prohibit...
Helena, Montana, October 17, 1911.

W. R. Logan, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Belton, Montana.

Dear sir:

I have your favor of the 12th, relative to the case against Shields and Patterson charged with the killing of one elk and one deer within the limits of Glacier National Park. After a careful examination of the laws upon this subject I have been unable to find any law that prohibits the killing of game within the boundaries of said park. The Act of Congress of March 11, 1910, which established said park, provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the protection of fish and game within the boundaries thereof, and there is where the law stops, and I am of the opinion that it is not within the power of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules and regulations which would make it a criminal offense to kill game within the boundaries of the park.

It would seem that the same condition of affairs existed at one time with reference to the Yellowstone National Park and many years after the park was established Congress passed a law providing punishment for killing game in the Yellowstone Park.

There are several laws that prohibit
the killing of game, but they are special in their nature and refer only to the particular parks and reservations mentioned in the act.

I have changed the complaint and warrant and have charged the defendants with larceny of the property. I realize that I have strained the law with reference to larceny several points in order to make it cover this particular offense. However, the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Gear v. State of Connecticut, 161 U.S. at page 579, states that the ownership of wild game within the limits of a state, so far as it is capable of ownership, is in the state for the benefit of the people, and it would seem that by the act of Congress establishing the park that Congress intended that the government should have constructive possession at least of the animals in the park.

As stated above, I have very serious doubts whether we can successfully prosecute these defendants under such a charge and am doing this in order to render you what assistance we can to protect the animals in the park.

I would suggest that you take this matter up with your department and endeavor to get their views with reference to the protection of the game.

I will endeavor to be present at the hearing on the 21st and will talk the matter over with you at that
time.

I have just been advised that the deputy marshal would not be able to leave here until the morning of the 19th, which will make the time for securing the attendance of the witnesses at the hearing very short, and I therefore wish that you would notify the witnesses, whom you think it will be necessary to establish the case with, to be present before the United States Commissioner on the 21st, and I will see to it that the subpoenas are served and that they get their mileage fees just the same as though served before appearing at the hearing.

I remain,

Respectfully,

Assistant U. S. Attorney.
RECEIVED AT

Belton Mont Oct 23'11

Secretary of the Interior,

Washington DC.

The state game warden for the state of Montana is sending out upon inquiry the following letter. This department has received official notification that the territory comprised within the Glacier national Park is still entirely within the jurisdiction of the state of Montana and subject to all laws concerning hunting and fishing as well as violation of other criminal laws of this state and violation thereof will be prosecuted by this department, signed Henry Avaré state game and fish warden. I would like to be advised in the premises immediately by wire what my authority is.

Logan, Supt.

5Pm
TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1911.

To Logan,
Superintendent,
Polton, Montana.

Replying your telegram October twenty-third, Laws State Montana, both civil and criminal, including game laws, obtain over lands embraced in Glacier National Park. See Department instructions April third, nineteen eleven, page five, and letter September nineteen, nineteen ten, page two, as the steps to be taken by you against persons killing game. Persons bringing firearms into park in violation of regulation four of park regulations should be summarily removed from park under paragraph twelve of regulations, and arms taken from such persons reported to Department, as required by regulation four.

[Signature]
Acting Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

October 21, 1911.

To the

Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

I herewith enclose a clipping from the

copy of October 30th, which fully explains

you have under arrest in Glacier National Park,

the case against the two men who killed the animals.

Attorney. The other man, Thomas Shields, is

have been charged with stealing elk and deer in the Glacier National Park.

The case as it stands now, presents some novel

features never before raised in this country.

This is the first time the government

ever directly asserted that wild game

was public property, and whether it

has any authority to assert the claim,

is a question yet to be decided.

It is possible that the state will object

to this assumption of ownership by the

government; the state ceded jurisdiction over the region included in the

park, but no reference to the public

game is made in the act by which the

tract was ceded. Game is migratory in its habitat, and it is likely the government

will have a hard time to convince the

court that these particular elk and deer

are still included within the limits of the park, and not

beyond its boundaries.

The outcome of the action will be

watched with interest.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

Superintendent.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

October 21, 1911.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I herewith enclose you a clipping from the Montana Daily Record of October 20th, which fully explains itself. I now have under arrest in Glacier National Park, Archibald Patterson. The other man, Thomas Shields, is still at large but the Deputy U. S. Marshall expects to have him by tomorrow night, as we know about where he is in the mountains. The trial of these two men will take place before U. S. Commissioner, Henry W. Hutchings, Monday the 23d and I am in hopes I will be able to bind them over to the U. S. Grand Jury which convenes in December. While the case is based purely upon circumstantial evidence, I believe that it is strong enough to convict. Of course the matter rests fully upon the legality of the law under which I am working and the right of the Honorable Secretary to promulgate laws and regulations for the protection of the game within the limits of the Park. I am,

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Superintendent.
IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO Kalispell 02236 "K" REM.

1 inc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON December 14, 1911.

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The Chief Clerk,

Department of the Interior.

Sir:

In response to your letter of December 9th, I have to report that Paul Schoenberger made Kalispell H. E. 02236 June 20, 1910, under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), the entry involving the SB 1/4 NW 1/4, the SE 1/4 of S 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, the N 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 15, the SW 1/2 of SW 1/2 of NW 1/2 of NW 1/2, the W 1/2 of W 1/2 of SW 1/2 of NW 1/2 and the NW 1/2 of NW 1/2 of NW 1/2 of SW 1/2, Sec. 14, T. 35 N., R. 21 W., M. M. The said tract was listed by the Department of Agriculture July 31, 1909, upon said Schoenberger's application and the tract was opened to entry under the said act of 1906 on January 25, 1910. The order of restoration was approved by the Department November 8, 1909. From correspondence with Schoenberger it was learned that he had, prior to the approval of the act of May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354) creating
Kalispell 02236.

Glacier National Park, made application to the local land office for entry of the lands in question, but that his application was refused. In a letter addressed to the Register and Receiver at Kalispell and dated May 7, 1910, this office instructed the local officers that in view of the fact that the records here did not show that any instructions had been issued directing the suspension or rejection of applications within the boundaries of the then proposed National park, an application to make entry should be allowed if otherwise proper. They were further directed that if no such instructions had been given to so suspend or reject such applications they should notify Schoenberger that his application would receive favorable consideration, should it be otherwise sufficient. The entry appears still intact.

Mr. Schoenberger's letter of October ___, 1911, which was received with your letter, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Assistant Commissioner.
Form 240.

T. 35 N. R. 21 W. SEC. 14-15. M. M.
STATE Monk

Scale, 4 inches = 1 mile.

List 1-138 & Rail. 02236 Kal.
BrettonMont

17th Oct 1911

Hon Sec of Natl Dept Land Office

Dear Sir,

I am living on a homestead which I filed on in July 1910, 70 acres in secs. 14, 15 - T35 N R21 W M. P. M. within the boundary of the Glacier Natl Park.

The question I wish to ask is whether or not we homesteaders are governed by the same laws as we were before the Park was created and why we, the sheep men, are not permitted to kill deer on our own claims.

We were here before the Park and killed deer on our places during the open season and what I want to know is
that we can still do so.

We are in the Park of course, but when on our own place we are not on its, nor does the Park in any way regulate our actions.

Why, the Dept insists on trying to prevent our getting game or our own place during the open season, I cannot see.

Hoping to receive an early reply, I am,

[Signature]

Dec. 15, 1911, letter to Schoenberger.
December 19, 1911.

Mr. Paul Schoenberger,
Helton, Montana.

Sirs:

The Department is in receipt of your letter, dated October, 1911, requesting to be advised whether you are permitted to hunt deer on your homestead within the Glacier National Park during the open season.

In response, I have to say that the Department has never interposed any objection to a patentee of lands within the park using them for such purpose as he considered proper, including the killing of game thereon.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Chief Clerk.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

December 13, 1911.

Dear Major Logan:

I am in receipt of the letter to you dated December 9, 1911, which you have forwarded from J. C. Ford, Assistant U. S. Attorney for Montana, enclosing the draft of a bill "To protect the birds and animals in Glacier National Park and to punish crimes in said park and for other purposes," and note his statement that he has forwarded the original draft to Senator Dixon.

Mr. Askew and myself have both noted the draft, and believe if it is introduced and passed that it will have no effect, inasmuch as the State of Montana has jurisdiction over the lands embraced in the park, and cession of jurisdiction by the State has not yet been accepted by Congress.

All the provisions in this draft submitted by the U. S. Assistant Attorney are substantially covered in H. R. 1679 (52d Congress, 1st session), introduced by Mr. Pray into the House of Representatives, providing for the acceptance of the cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced in the Glacier National Park and for other purposes. It would be much better if Mr. Ford is interested in this matter, to secure the introduction of this bill (H. R. 1679) into the Senate and do whatever he can to secure its passage. I do not believe
that Senator Dixon has yet introduced the bill drafted by Mr. Ford, as no copy has yet reached the Department. The letter and draft of the bill have been stamped and sent to the regular files, and no acknowledgment of it made to Mr. Ford, leaving it to you to write him or take such action as you see fit.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk

Major W. R. Logan,
Supt., Glacier National Park,
c/o Arlington Hotel,
Hot Springs, Arkansas.

(Copy of No. 3178 inclosed)
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company Tip Notifies its Deliveries only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been amended by the筑物上印制的 following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for correction, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors due to transmission or delivery of Undelivered Messages, or to the amount of loss paid by the party addressed beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at a time and other than those above. This message has been repeated in order hereof, not by reason where the claim of loss exceeded in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company of the action.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the Reader, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

E. W. REIFFERS, GENERAL MANAGER

SECRETARY

RECEIVED AT Wyat Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

BELTON MONTANA FEBRUARY 3 1912

SECRETARY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON DC.

HAVE SEIZED TRAPS GUNS HIDES BELONGING TO TWO INDIANS TRAPPING IN PARK, HAD THEM ARRESTED FOR KILLING DEER.

HUTCHINGS,
IN CHARGE.

Telegram to Hutchings, Feb. 5, 1912.
To Hutchinson,  
In charge, Glacier National Park,  
Melton, Montana.

Hold traps, guns, hides belonging Indians found trapping in park  
pending determination of their prosecution for killing deer. Report  
outcome of latter.

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

February 6, 1912.

Major W. A. Logan,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Major:

Frank got home on the 2d and we are so glad to know that you are feeling better and expect to be out in a short time. Frank looks better than I have seen him for a long time.

About the 26th or 27th of January, two Indians went into the Park trapping. We arrested one on Wednesday and on Thursday (Feb. 1) Haney and Thompson took the Indian out and got the other one. I had them arrested for killing game out of season, as they shot a deer. They also trapped one martin and killed five or six squirrels and a blue-jay. Their trial will come up some time in March. I confiscated four traps, one gun, one ax, and the martin hide and have received orders from the Secretary to hold them pending the disposition of the case by the State.

The Lake has frozen over and if this weather keeps up I think it will not be more than a week or so until it will be thick enough to take the mill over. It is snowing some today and it may spoil the ice as it is only about 2 inches thick, except at the foot of the lake it is a foot thick. I expressed you some trout yesterday. Brewster sent them down from Logging.

Best regards to yourself and family.
Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FILE NO. 12 14 17
(Part 2)

- PARKS, RESERVATIONS & ANTIQUITIES -

---OOO---

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

---

HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, ETC.
PROTECTION OF GAME, ETC.

AME.- PROTEC.

Feb. 10, 1912.
to
Jan. 7, 1913.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

February 6, 1912.

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

Sir:

On February 3d I telegraphed the Office as follows:

"Have seized traps guns, hides, etc. belonging to
two Indians trapping in Park. Had them arrested for killing
deer."

These Indians went into the Park about January 26th
or 27th. They were tracked by one of the Rangers until he found
they had crossed the range east of Lake McDonald and supposed
they were in the neighborhood of Harrison Lake or Little St. Marys
creek. I notified Ranger, Doody but he was unable to locate them.
In the meantime one of the Indians came out to Belton and we kept
him at Belton the night of January 31st. I telegraphed for the
Game Warden at Kalispell, but as he had just returned from an
extended trip he sent his deputy who refused to accompany Ranger
Thompson to arrest the other Indian. The Indian we had told that
his partner shot the deer. Just at this time, Ranger Vaught came
in and I immediately detailed him and Ranger Thompson to arrest
the second Indian, using the one we had already arrested as a
guide. They succeeded in making the arrest and seized four steel
traps, one 22 Winchester Rifle, one camp ax and one Martin hide.
They also brought a piece of venison found in their camp and
an examination of the deer showed a gun shot wound in the head.

Mr. Thompson and myself took the Indians to Kalispell and they are
now being held for trial which will probably occur some time in March. I have today received Office telegram as follows:

"Hold traps, guns, hides, belonging to Indians found trapping in Park, pending determination prosecution for killing deer reported out of latter."

In addition to the deer and martin, they killed five or six squirrels and one Blue-Jay. I will await further instructions.

Very respectfully,

H.W. Hutchings
Clerk in Charge.

Feb. 12, 1912. Letter to Mr. Hutchings.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Butte, Montana.

Sirs,

Under date of February 5, 1912, you telegraphed the Department as follows:

Have seized traps, guns, hides, etc., belonging to two Indians trapping in Park. Had them arrested for killing deer.

To which, under date of February 6, 1912, the Department wired you —

Hold traps, guns, hides belonging Indians found trapping in park pending determination of their prosecution for killing deer. Report outcome of latter.

Your letter of February 6, has been received, in which you submit a full report in relation to the apprehension of the Indians and the guns killed by them and stating that Ranger Thompson and yourself took them to Kalispell where they are now being held for trial, which will probably occur some time in March.

As soon as the results of this trial are known, report thereof should be submitted to the Department, when you will be further advised in relation to the disposition of the guns, traps, hides, etc., taken from these Indians.

Very respectfully,

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

Sir:

Referring to the case of two Indians who were arrested for trapping in the Park, I have to advise that one of them plead guilty to killing deer out of season and was given a sentence of 60 days. The case against the other was dismissed. I have in my possession, four traps, one ax and one Martin hide which I will hold subject to your order. I also secured one 22 Winchester rifle, but the same was given to the sheriff with instructions to return it as soon as it has served its purpose.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON
February 17, 1912.

Mr. W. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sirs:

Under date of February 12, the Department instructed you to

hold until further orders the traps, guns, hides, etc., belonging to
the Indians found trapping in the park. You now report that:

Referring to the case of two Indians who were arrested
for trapping in the Park, I have to advise that one of them
pleaded guilty to killing deer out of season and was given a
sentence of 60 days. The case against the other was dis-
gessed. I have in my possession, four traps, one ox and
one Martin hide which I will hold subject to your order.
I also secured one .22 Winchester rifle, but the same was
given to the sheriff with instructions to return it as soon
as it has served its purpose.

In view of the disposition of the case above mentioned, you
will notify the Indians to whom the retained property belongs to come
to the Superintendent’s office at Belton and take the same away. Upon
their appearance you will advise them that they will no longer be per-
mitted in the Glacier National Park, and if found within the limits and
bounds thereof they will be summarily ejected. You will also warn them
that any further violations of the park regulations or of the laws of
the State of Montana in regard to killing of game will be rigorously
prosecuted. Notify the various rangers on duty in the reservation of
the instructions of the Department in the premises, as that if these
Indians return to the park at any time the action herein indicated can be carried into effect.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary
Hon. Secretary of the Interior,

Wash. D.C.,

Enclosed please find clipping from our local paper, which represents the condition that prevails all over this territory.

Kindly call the attention of the following clipping to Congress that these matters be remedied:

The clipping is as follows:

...more deer every year than we can... [End of clipping]

Yours Truly,

[Signature]

Mr. F. J. Cramer;
Somers, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of February 14, has been received, calling attention to the number of deer and other game killed in the Glacier National Park by coyotes and mountain lion.

In response thereto, I have to state that under existing instructions to the Superintendent of Glacier National Park, the rangers therein are authorized to kill coyotes, mountain lion and other animals depredating upon the game in the reservation. With the limited number of rangers which can be employed under the appropriations for this reservation, it is not practicable to cover the entire territory embraced in the park, and necessarily some sections thereof cannot be reached, but efforts are constantly being made to prevent depredation on the game by the carnivorous animals above mentioned.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant, Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendant,
Glacier National Park,
Helena, Montana.

Miss

I transmit herewith for your information copy of a letter from E. J. Cramer of Somers, Montana, inclosing a clipping, in relation to the killing of game in the Glacier Park by coyotes and mountain lions, together with copy of Department letter in reply thereto.

Very respectfully,

Inclosures.

[Signature]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

February 17, 1912

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

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a clipping from a newspaper, in regard to the condition of Deer within the limits of Glacier National Park. I would consider this statement more or less exaggerated. However, it sets forth a condition that will require our attention in the future. More deer will die within the next two months than has died in the past. Heavy snow came unusually early this winter (first part of November) and the result is that we will have about two months longer winter. It is believed that about one third of the deer will die this winter, from starvation and being killed by coyotes. If it were possible to feed them hay a great number could be saved. It would also be of some benefit if each of the Rangers were instructed to cut down fir trees that are covered with moss. The Rangers could go into their yards and cut a few trees each day or so and it would be of considerable benefit to them. It would cost considerable money to try and feed them hay, therefore, I would recommend that authority be given me to instruct each
of the rangers to fall trees in order that the deer may feed on them.

In this connection, I wish to say that we have several meadows in the Park, that with very little cost can be made to produce all the hay that will be needed for the Government stock and also for the deer. The most of these meadows are up along the North Fork River and in a country where there are more deer than in all other parts of the park. The Rangers and ranchers have reported to me that they have seen deer in flocks of as many as 100. They gather around the hay stacks of the ranchers to feed. Most of the deer that are dying now are fawns, but reports in general are that the deer are beginning to get very poor.

Kindly give me instructions in regard to the matter.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
To Hutchinson,
Acting Superintendent,
Belton, Montana.

You may authorize rangers to cut limited number of fir trees covered with
moss for feeding deer. They should also be instructed to kill all coyotes
and mountain lion depredating upon game in park. Submit estimate when
practicable as to cost of growing hay in meadow in park.

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT  
BELTON, MONTANA  

February 19, 1912.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that in the past we have given a few permits to settlers in Glacier National Park to kill Mountain Lion and Coyotes. These animals are very destructive to deer and they should be killed off. It is impossible to catch Lion except with a dog. None of the Rangers, except Doody, are fitted to hunt Lion. Mr. Doody has killed three Lion this winter and, with that exception, there has been no Lion killed. A few of the Rangers have killed some coyotes. We have allowed the Rangers to poison them, as that is about the only way of killing them as they are too sly to be hunted and it is impossible to catch them with dogs.

It would be my idea to place a certain bounty on coyote and lion skins and have one certain man (a man that knows his business as a hunter) to hunt such animals, he to receive the bounty upon delivery of the skins. Coyotes can be killed in winter better than in winter as they cannot catch deer and will take most any kind of bait.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

H. W. Hutchings  
Acting Superintendent
Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of February 19 has been received, in which you state that in the past it has been the practice in the Glacier National Park to grant permits to settlers to kill mountain lions and coyotes. You state that it is impossible to kill mountain lion except with a dog and that none of the rangers, except Mr. Doody, are fitted to hunt lion. You also state that "It would be my idea to place a certain bounty on coyote and lion skins and have one certain man (a man that knows his business as a hunter) to hunt such animals, he to receive the bounty upon the delivery of the skins. Coyotes can be killed in summer better than in winter as they cannot catch deer and will take most any kind of bait."

In response thereto I have to state that hereafter no permits will be issued to settlers within the metes and bounds of Glacier National Park to kill mountain lion or coyotes on park lands but these people have a perfect right to kill such animals within the metes and bounds of their
patented lands in the reservation or bona fide claims. If the practice heretofore obtaining in the reservation, which was not brought to the attention of the Department until this time, is permitted to continue, it is likely to result in criticism since no supervision can be exercised over them and those so inclined might undertake to kill other wild animals in the park under the authority to kill the predatory animals.

The question of offering a bounty for coyote and lion skins has been taken up and considered in connection with other national parks and has been found from an administrative standpoint to be inadvisable.

Under instructions heretofore issued in relation to this park all the rangers therein are authorized, whenever practicable, to kill coyotes, mountain lions, and other predatory animals depredating on the game and general instructions to this effect should at once be issued; reports of such killings to be made in the monthly reports of the condition of affairs on the reservation and noted by each ranger on his individual monthly work report. In case it should become necessary to purchase dogs as was the case in Yellowstone National Park and the Sequoia National Park in order to run down and kill mountain lion, you should submit an estimate as to the cost of procuring suitable dogs and an allotment for the purchase thereof will be
promptly made. These dogs can be placed under the immediate charge of Ranger Doody or other competent employees in the park to be used whenever there is necessity therefor, and an allotment will be made for their maintenance when an estimate as to the cost thereof is submitted.

If the duties of the rangers in the park are found to be such that it will not be practicable for them to devote any portion of their time to the killing of these animals, the name of some competent hunter for the work should be suggested, together with a statement as to his proposed salary and his employment will be authorized for a period of three or four months as may be most desirable. Under no circumstances will the Department permit the killing of these animals on park lands except by its own employees acting under the supervision of the officer in charge of the park.

All pelts of animals killed by the rangers in the park should be turned in to the Superintendent, thereafter to be sold, the money to be turned in as part of the park revenues. If the condition of the pelts are such that they are unsaleable, then, they should be destroyed under your supervision.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

February 26, 1912.

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

Sir:

Referring to the matter of the deer being killed in Glacier National Park, I have to advise that all the rangers have instructions to hunt any animals, such as coyotes, lion and lynx and several of them have been successful. However, it is almost impossible to kill a coyote except by poisoning them. They can hear and scent a man much farther than they can be seen and for that reason it is very seldom that they can be shot. It also seems almost impossible to trap them. The rangers have asked me about securing poison for them. They claim that the Strychnine they get here is not strong enough. It is believed that Cyanide of Potassium would be the best poison for this purpose.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
March 1, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

To: Col. E. L. Brett,
Acting Superintendent,
Yellowstone National Park.

Sir:

There is herewith transmitted copy of a letter from Mr. H. W. Hutchings, acting superintendent, Glacier National Park, Montana, in relation to the killing of coyotes in that reservation, and I have to request that you will advise him at as early a date as practicable, as to the means employed in the Yellowstone Park in preventing or otherwise killing coyotes, together with an estimate as to the cost thereof.

It is suggested that you communicate with Mr. Hutchings direct and advise the Department as to the manner taken by you hereunder.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note on the page]
Belton, Mont., February 26, 1912.

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

Sir,

Referring to the matter of the deer being killed in Glacier National Park, I have to advise that all the rangers have instructions to hunt any animals, such as coyotes, lion and lynx and several of them have been successful. However, it is almost impossible to kill a coyote except by poisoning them. They can hear and scent a man much farther than they can be seen and for that reason it is very seldom that they can be shot. It also seems impossible to trap them. The rangers have asked me about securing poison for them. They claim that the strychnine they get here is not strong enough. It is believed that Cyanide of Potassium would be the best poison for this purpose.

Very respectfully,

R W Hutchings
Acting Superintendent.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Selvon, Montana.

Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of February 26, 1912, regarding the poisoning of coyotes in the Glacier National Park, I have to state that this matter has been brought to the attention of Lieut. Col. L. M. Brett, acting superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, with instructions that he advise you as to the methods employed in that reservation for the poisoning of coyotes and other animals of like character.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
Mr. H. W. Hatchings,
Acting Superintendent Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sir:

I transmit herewith for your information and guidance copy of a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, under date of March 1, 1912, on "A Successful Bait for Wolves."

Very respectfully,

Inclosure.

Chief Clerk.
A SUCCESSFUL BAIT FOR WOLVES.

The destruction of wolves and coyotes is a matter of great importance to stockmen and farmers in certain sections of the United States. A circular on this subject was issued in 1908 by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. Although the fetid scent described in that circular has proved very useful in trapping coyotes and wolves, a much more effective scent, used by some of the most successful wolf trappers in the West, and which has been tested with good results by field naturalists of the Survey, is prepared as follows:

Put into a bottle the urine from a wolf, the gall, and anal glands, which are situated under the skin on either side of the vent, and resemble small pieces of bluish fat; or, if these cannot be readily found, the whole anal parts may be used.

In preparing four ounces of the mixture use one quarter the amount of glycerine to give it body and prevent too rapid evaporation, and one grain of corrosive sublimate to keep it from spoiling.

Let the mixture stand several days, then shake well and scatter a few drops on wood or ground 6 or 8 inches back of the place selected for the trap. Carefully conceal the trap, if possible near a trail which the wolves follow, so they will catch the scent as they pass. The farther from the trail the trap is set the greater will be the quantity of scent needed. A little of the scent should be rubbed on the trapper's gloves and shoe soles to conceal the human odor.

This bait attracts wolves only, but a similar bait, made from the secretions of coyotes, is equally effective to attract these animals. It is highly probable also that wild cats, lynx, and mountain lions will be attracted by bait prepared in a similar manner from their secretions.
March 1, 1912.

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

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to raising hay in Glacier National Park for the purpose of feeding to the Government stock also to feed deer in severe winters, I have the honor to make the following report.

All along the North Fork of the Flathead River there are small meadows. About seven miles from Lake McDonald there is a large meadow, known as McGee's Meadow, of which about 100 acres could be plowed. This meadow could be ditched in the early spring and by fall it would be in shape to plow and sow to timothy, so that the next year it would yield a crop. I would estimate that not more than $10.00 per acre will ditch, plow, harrow, seed and fence this meadow. For the meadows that are principally for deer it would not be necessary to fence and an average of $8.00 per acre ought to be sufficient to prepare them for meadows. It is impossible for me to give an estimate as to the acreage of the other meadows, but an allotment of $2000.00 would cover McGee's meadow and a few of the others.
As the Department has under consideration the matter of furnishing the rangers subsistence for their horses, this could be done from our own crops, as grain can be raised also. A regular farmer could be employed to have charge of farming operations also all Government stock during the entire year. I would consider this method quite a saving to the Government over the present method, that is of buying all feed and hiring the stock kept during the winter.

Very respectfully,

H.W. Hutchings
Acting Superintendent.
March 4, 1912.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Office letter of February 24th in regard to killing Coyotes and Mountain Lion in Glacier National Park. I have cancelled all permits that have been issued to the settlers. As Mr. Doody is the only Ranger that has dogs, this office had arranged with him to kill Lion and as an inducement and consideration for the hardships connected therewith, told him he could have the skins. He has succeeded in getting four lion this winter. These lion would have killed, during the winter, more than fifty deer. In the spring, before the young deer are born, the lion plays with the does like a cat would play with a mouse until they worry them to death. Old hunters tell me they kill more that way than they do in the winter to eat. There are many hardships connected with lion hunting, it being necessary to stay out several days at a time. It is impossible to pack anything with you, outside of a small amount of grub. A man is doing wonderfully well, if he averages one lion a month. I have consulted with Mr. Doody and he is now planning for a trip up along the North Fork country and through the northern part of the Park. However, I think he justly
deserves the skins, or an extra compensation for the hardships he goes up against. A Lion skin is worth about $25 or $30 and if it was necessary to purchase dogs and keep them and hire an outside hunter it would cost a great deal more than granting Mr. Doody the skins. Mr. Doody can leave his territory to quite good advantage as I can have another man go over his territory occasionally.

I do not think it is necessary to buy dogs, at least for this winter. In case a man is hired for hunting, I would recommend hiring a man with his own dogs as much better results could be obtained. About the only good that can be done by hunting Coyotes with dogs is to run them out of the country and for a territory as large as this Park, that is impossible.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
March 5, 1912

Mr. R. W. Hutchings,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Glacier National Park,  
Belton, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of March 4, 1912, has been received, submitting further report in relation to the killing of coyotes and mountain lions in the Glacier National Park. You state that this work is very hazardous and involves considerable hardship on the part of the person engaged therein, particularly in relation to the killing of lions; that Ranger Doodly who is especially fitted for this work, as he has dogs of his own, should be permitted to retain the pelts of the lions killed by him as additional compensation for the hardships incurred in hunting the lions.

In response thereto I have to state after consideration of the facts presented by you the Department will waive its former action in the matter and permit Ranger Doodly to retain the pelts of the lions killed by him, but this action is not to be regarded as a precedent. In case the lions in the park are so numerous as to make serious inroads on the game in the park, and the condition of the work in the reservation will not permit of the rangers
being especially assigned to exterminating them, it would be preferable for you to ascertain some competent hunter, who has dogs of his own, and who, for a stated amount, would contract with the Department to kill these animals, the pelts to be considered as a part of his compensation.

The operation of so many of the instructions contained in Department letter of February 24 as relates to the pelts being turned in and accounted for is hereby suspended.

Very respectfully,

Assistant Secretary
March 9, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Helena, Montana.

Sirs:

Your letter of March 1, 1912, submitting in pursuance of instructions of the Department a report as to the probable cost of cultivating and raising hay or other crops on certain portions of government lands in the Glacier National Park to be fed to the deer during severe winters, etc.

In response thereto I have to state that after consideration of the matter, it would seem that if this work is to be undertaken by the Department, it should be extended, considering the availability of appropriations therefor, so as to provide feed, at least, during the summer and winter months, as far as practicable, for the stock belonging to the government and used in connection with the management of the park. You estimate that an allotment of about $2,000 would cover the expense of providing for the cultivation of McGee's Meadow and a few others and suggest the advisability of employment of a
regular farmer to have charge of farming operations of
government stock during the entire year. In view of the
large sum of money which you suggest would be required
even to care for the limited acreage referred to in your
letter and in connection with the fact that no operations
could be begun, until, at least, late in the spring, it
is believed that further consideration of this matter should
be postponed until after a new Superintendent has been
selected for the park and he can have an opportunity to
express his views on the matter. In the meantime it
is suggested that you make inquiry among reputable and
competent persons as to what it would probably cost to
do this work by contract. At this time it does not
seem advisable to employ a person as a farmer to look
after this class of work in the reservation.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

Yellowstone Park, Wyo., March 6th, 1912.

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

Sir:

As requested in your letter of the 1st instant, I have this date written to Mr. H. W. Hutchings, acting superintendent of the Glacier National Park, at Belton, Montana, advising him of the methods employed, cost, etc. in exterminating coyotes in the Yellowstone National Park.

A copy of my letter to Mr. Hutchings is enclosed herewith for your information.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Lieutenant-Colonel, First Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent.

Enclosure.

March 12, 1912. Copy of Acting Supt. Brett's letter to Hutchings sent to following parks:

Mount Rainier
Sequoia and General Grant
Wind Cave
Yosemite
Crater Lake
Platt
Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Dear Sir:

I have been requested by the Department to advise you as to the means employed in this Park in poisoning and otherwise killing coyotes, together with an estimate as to the cost thereof.

Our scouts, non-commissioned officers in charge of the various outpost stations, and certain other excellent shots among the enlisted men and civilian employees, are authorized to shoot coyotes, and quite a number are killed by them each winter. They furnish their own ammunition, and as an incentive we usually let them have the hides if they care to take them off. It is our experience that if we required our men to skin the coyotes and turn in the hides, there would be but few killed, as it is not a pleasant job to skin them.

Our only expense in connection with killing coyotes is for purchase of poison, which is distributed to the scouts and soldier stations, for use whenever a carcass of a dead animal is found that is remote enough from human habitation to render its use safe. We usually purchase 25 to 40 ounces of strychnine sulphate, crystals, and use it up during the year. We have usually bought "Hallingkrodt's" as its quality is well known, but this year accepted a bid for "Powers & Wightman's" @ .80 per oz., delivered, this being the cheapest bid received and the brand having been highly recommended to us by one of our most experienced men. It is put up in tight 1-ounce bottles, and keeps indefinitely if kept well corked. Whenever possible, it is put in a carcass that is still warm, so that it will be well absorbed. The coyotes sometimes refuse to touch a carcass that has been poisoned, for a long time, but usually eat it sooner or later, and dead ones are occasionally found several months after the poison is placed for them. Our men also catch quite a number in steel traps, set around a fresh carcass - sometimes using both traps and poison at the same carcass. The traps are covered by snow or dirt, and require more expert knowledge than does the poison, in order to succeed.
A method of handling the poison that is used with some success where bait is scarce is to get lard or tallow, or most kind of old grease will do, melt it and mold it into small balls. Then a small hole is made part way through this ball, and into the hole is placed a number 4 gelatine capsule filled with strychnine, and the hole is filled up with more hot grease. The heating destroys the scent of handling, and after they are done they should be handled only with some instrument that has been burned to destroy any scent of the hands that might be left on it, or with rubber gloves. These balls are left on the ground along the usual runs of the coyotes, and if they take them at all it is usually at a single gulp so that they do not get the taste of the strychnine.

In trapping, our men usually prefer the No.4 Newhouse double spring trap.

While it is practically impossible to exterminate the coyotes, we find that the methods indicated above are effective in keeping them down to a reasonable number. We have gotten rid of over a hundred to date, and expect that a good many more may be killed, this winter.

Employment of an expert wolf hunter for a month or two at the proper time in early summer, to locate and dig out or dynamite the dens where the young are hidden, would without doubt be very effective.

If there is anything in the above explanation that is not plain to you, or other information that I can give you along similar lines, I shall be pleased to do so.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Lieutenant-Colonel, First Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent.
March 15, 1912.

For letter and telegram
March 15, 1912.

For letter from Sidney M. Logan, dated March 9, 1912, and telegram to Mr. Logan, dated March 15, 1912, relative to transfer of elk from Yellowstone to Glacier and protection of deer in Glacier.

See file 12 12 4
A

1-080 b.

CHARGE G. R.
Glacier Nat. Park

TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

March 22, 1912

To Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent, Glacier Park,
Helton, Montana.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies will furnish free transportation carload elk and caretaker Yellowstone to Glacier. Colonel Brett will advise you as to when shipment to be made. Thereupon immediately direct a ranger to proceed Yellowstone and accompany elk as caretaker, his expenses of transportation and subsistence to be reimbursed on voucher approved by you. Give him instructions as to where to deliver elk in park. Would suggest western side of Divide. Advise Department of action hereunder.

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary.

Copy filed 12-12-4
TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

To       Brett,
          Acting Superintendent,
          Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

March 22, 1912.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies will furnish stock car to be placed at Gardiner upon not under forty-eight hours notice and ship thence transportation free elk from Yellowstone to Glacier Park. Proceed to collect carload elk, notifying railroads as to when car is desired at Gardiner. Also notify Hutchings, acting superintendent, Glacier, as to when shipment will likely be made, so that ranger from Glacier can proceed to Yellowstone and act as caretaker of animals in shipment. Expense of preparation car, etc., will be paid from Glacier Park appropriation on vouchers approved by you. Keep Department advised as to action hereunder.

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary.

Copied 1-12-12
TELEGRAM.

Department of the Interior.

March 22, 1912.

To  L. W. Hill,
President, Great Northern Railway,
St. Paul, Minn.

Department accepts conditions of free transportation elk Yellowstone
to Glacier and relieves Company from all responsibility for safe delivery.

Caretaker from Glacier Park will accompany shipment. Notify Hutchings,
acting superintendent, Belton, Montana, as to whom to apply for free
transportation for caretaker.

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
To Howard Elliott,
President, Northern Pacific Railway,
St. Paul, Minn.

Department accepts conditions of free transportation all Yellowstone
to Glacier and relieves Companies from all responsibility for safe delivery.
Caretaker from Glacier Park will accompany shipment. Notify Hutchings,
acting superintendent, Belton, Montana, to whom to apply for free transport-
tation for caretaker.

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1912.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Park Ranger James C. Graves has turned in to this office one large steel trap which he found set in the park. He has today advised me that the trap belonged to Charles Gleason. Kindly advise what disposition to make of the trap.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.

Mr. W. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Bolton, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of March 21, 1912, has been received, in which you state that Park Ranger James C. Graves has turned over to you one large steel trap which he found set in the park, supposed to be the property of one Charles Gleason and inquiring as to what disposition to make of the same.

In response thereto I have to state that if this trap was found on the park lands and was evidently placed there for trapping some of the game in the reservation in violation of the regulations, you will retain the same until such time as the owner thereof may assert claim thereto. In which event you will require him to explain the circumstances of his being placed on the park lands, his purpose in placing it there, reporting to the Department fully on the subject and you will be further instructed.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

March 23, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Frank G. Doll will leave Belton tonight for Gardiner, Montana, to receive the car load of elk and bring them to Belton. As Belton is nearer the Park than any other point along the Great Northern west of the mountains, I will unload the elk here. We will stop the car directly opposite the bridge across the Flathead river and shovel and fence a road from the track to the bridge and can drive them across to the Park side. We have a great number of elk in the park from Belton east, but there is none from here to the western boundary. I have understood that it was because of the moose in the western part of the park, that there were no elk.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent

March 27, 1912

[Signature]
To Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Bolton, Montana.

March 27, 1912.

Plan unloading elk outlined your letter twenty-third seems satisfactory; authorities Snohomish and Skagit Counties, Washington, report great difficulty in unloading elk shipped there. You should exercise great care elk get into park and not into surrounding territory.

Chief Clark.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

April 4, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the car of Elk arrived at Belton Monday, April 1st, and we succeeded in getting every one across on Park lands without any trouble. There were 32 Elk in the car at the time of shipment. One died enroute to Great Falls and another one died soon after being unloaded, so that there are now thirty. The south hill sides in this vicinity are free of snow and some of the elk can be seen each day grazing in the open places.

It is believed that more game is dying in the Yellowstone country from ticks than from starvation. The Elk were covered with ticks and it may mean the spreading of them not only to other wild animals but to domestic as well.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.

[Date and stamped annotations]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

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

Sir:

Referring to the matter of a trap found on Park Lands by Ranger Graves, supposed to have been placed there by one Charles Gleason, I have today received a statement from Mr. Gleason that he set the trap for the purpose of catching Coyotes and that he did not do it with any malicious intent. Kindly advise me what disposition to make of the trap.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.

April 4, 1912.

April 10, 12 -- Letter to Acting Sup't, W. H. Veggor.
April 10, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Hutchings,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of April 4, 1912, has been received, in which you state in response to Department letter of March 27, 1912, that -

"Referring to the matter of a trap found on the park lands by Ranger Graves, supposed to have been placed there by one Charles Gleason, I have to-day received a statement from Mr. Gleason that he set the trap for the purpose of catching coyotes and that he did not do it with any malicious intent. Kindly advise me what disposition to make of the trap."

In response thereto I have to request that you advise the Department as to whether Mr. Gleason is in any way employed in connection with the work in the reservation and under what authority he placed this trap on the park lands either for the purpose of catching coyotes or other animals. If he is not an employe of the park he had no right whatever to place the trap on the park lands and you will retain the trap in your possession until further instructed.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

April 13, 1912.

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

Sir:

Replying to Office letter of the 10th inst., I have to advise that Mr. Charles Cleason, who set the trap on park lands, is in no way connected with the work in the park and he had no authority to trap for coyotes within the park.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
May 17, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I would respectfully bring to the attention of the Department the matter of stocking the lakes and streams of Glacier National Park with fish. For example we will take Lake McDonald which is visited by thousands of tourists annually and fishing seems to be their largest source of amusement. There are other lakes which have no fish at all. One of these is Two Medicine Lake and numerous other small lakes.

The lakes that are more frequently visited should be stocked every year or so as the fish will, in a short time, become nearly extinct.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.

May 21, 1912.

To
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

If consistent and practicable I have to request that fish be supplied by the Bureau of Fisheries for the stocking of the lakes and streams in the Glacier National Park, particularly of Lake MacDonald, which is situated near the main entrance of the reservation and is much resorted to by tourists and others.

There is enclosed herewith for your information an administrative map of this park on which will be found delineated the various lakes and streams in the reservation.

There is also enclosed a copy of the rules and regulations of the park from which it will be seen in paragraph five thereof that provision is made that all fish caught not measuring above eight inches in length shall be returned to the water.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.

Enclosures:
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1912.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter of May 21, enclosing rules and regulations, and an administrative map of the Glacier National Park, and asking that steps be taken to stock with fish the lakes and streams within the reservation, especially Lake McDonald, which is near the entrance to the park and is much resorted to by tourists and others.

The matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Fisheries, who will plan for the delivery of such species of fish as may be adapted to the waters during the next distribution in the state of Montana. In connection with this undertaking it will be necessary to have the cooperation of some person living in the vicinity of the park who is familiar with its waters, and it is requested that some one be designated with whom the Bureau may correspond.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Secretary.

See, Com. & Faber
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON  

June 3, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Chapman,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Glacier National Park,  
Bolton, Montana.

Sir:  

The Department has requested the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to direct the Commissioner of Fisheries to take steps to stock with fish the lakes and streams in the Glacier National Park, especially Lake McDonald, which is near the entrance to the park and much resorted to by tourists and others. There is herewith transmitted for your information a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in response to such request, stating that he has directed the Commissioner of Fisheries to plan for the delivery of such species of fish as may be adapted to the waters during the next distribution in the State of Montana. In response to his inquiry, the Department has suggested that the Commissioner of Fisheries correspond directly with you with a view to securing the necessary cooperation in the matter.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and  
Chief Executive Officer.

Enclosure.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1912.

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in relation to the stocking of fish in the lakes and streams within the Glacier National Park, Montana, I have to state that a copy of your letter of May 29th has been forwarded to Mr. R. H. Chapman, acting superintendent of the park, at Belton, Montana, with whom the Commissioner of Fisheries can correspond with a view to securing the necessary cooperation in the matter.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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A v 22 ch ek 35 govt

BELTON MONT' 17

SECRETARY' INTERIOR
WASHINGTON DC

IT IS BEING THOROUGHLY ADVERTISED THAT GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CONTROL PARK—GAME WILL BE SADLY DEPLETED IN FALL UNLESS JURISDICTION IS ACCEPTED BEFORE OPEN SEASON BILL SHOULD BE PUSHED

CHAPMAN SUPT
June 12, 1912.

Mr. R. R. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent, Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sir:

Your telegram of June 12, 1912, has been received, in which you state that:

"It is being thoroughly advertised that government does not control park. Game will be sadly depleted in fall unless jurisdiction is accepted before open season. Bill should be pushed."

In response thereto I have to state that H. R. Bill 1679 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, was introduced by Mr. Bray on April 5, 1911, and referred to the H. R. Committee on Public Lands. From this committee it was reported to the House, May 31, 1912, favorably, and is now pending before that body; and considering the present condition of business before the House it is not practicable to state when this bill will come up for consideration and be put on its passage. A copy of this bill and the committee report hereon are herewith enclosed for your information.

No bill providing for the acceptance of cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction of the lands
embraced within the Glacier National Park has as yet been introduced in the Senate. A bill, S. 3937, which protects the birds and animals in Glacier National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes, was introduced by Senator Dixon December 19, 1911, and referred to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources, before which Committee it is still pending. This bill, however, does not accept the cession of jurisdiction over the Park tendered by the State of Montana.

In relation to the methods to be employed by you in protecting the game in the reservation, your attention is invited to department letter of September 19, 1910, addressed to Major Logan, acting superintendent of the reservation, copy of which should be in the reservation files, in which it is stated, among other things, that:

"With reference to the game, it would appear that Congress having imposed no penalty for violation of that part of the Organic Act which requires the Secretary to protect the game under section 289 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1145), entitled "An Act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States", the Montana law would seem to govern. The United States could only prosecute for trespass, while the killing of game in the closed season would be a violation of the Montana law, to be prosecuted in the Montana courts. During the open season you can only prevent the killing of game by vigilance and ejection of hunters from the park."

Very respectfully, (Signed) Clement S. Uchen,

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.

Enclosures:
GAME STARVED AND SLAUGHTERED IN PARK

Walter Gibbs came down from the Joe Rogers ranch on the North Fork last Thursday night and among other things gives some interesting information concerning the game situation in that part of the Glacier National park, says the Columbian.

Never before have so many deer been seen as this winter, and their condition is heartrending to behold. Hundreds are seen every day around the ranchers' haystacks and it is impossible to drive them away. Oldtimers freely assert that because of the deep snow, which now has a hard crust, that more deer are being killed right now by coyotes than were killed all through the hunting season by hunters.

Mr. Gibbs says that while deer are eating at a haystack the coyotes will approach on top of the crusty snow near enough to the deer to start them. At their first jump into the snow they become easy victims, and as a consequence their carcasses are plentiful throughout the district.

Mrs. Brewster, wife of a park guard stationed in the upper North Fork country, has been feeding deer for some time, and they have become so desperate for food that at times they will eat out of her hand, and it is time wasted to try and drive them away.

The statement is made that if the government is interested in the preservation of its game that steps should be taken at once to prevent the starvation and slaughter by wild animals, or the park will soon lose its claim to being the home of the deer and the elk.

To get the best results for your money buy the five-acre peach lands at Proctor., Also grain ranches, and hay meadows.—Proctor Land Co., Proctor, Mont.
and you will save many annoyances, and you will also do a kindness to the boys by teaching them neatness and self-respect.

A single bitter word may disquiet the home for a whole day, but like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. The heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, "be it ever so humble," will be the dearest spot under the sun.

The main thing with children is to have them well started with good principles which they will carry thru life. Obedience, truth, unselfishness and purity are essentials and these can all be lovingly cultivated, and will flourish in the right home atmosphere.

The old-fashioned office boy, who swears, smokes cigarettes and is impertinent usually, and reads dime novels in a corner, or loafs when he is sent on an important errand, is fast disappearing, and it is predicted that in the course of time the office girl will have entirely taken his place.

The boy that knows more than his parents goes to the wall in the city. Success depends upon industry, obedience, economy and purity. Brown hands, clean tongues and hearts are in great demand in the city. A country loafer becomes a cit" and neither country or city has use for either.

Don't expect others to be sweet, and polite, and thoughtful, so long as you adhere to the selfish principle that people must "like you as they find you." When your friends begin to grow careless and dis-
June 21, 1912.

Mr. R. H. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent, Glacier National Park,
Helton, Montana.

Sir:

Your letter of June 15, 1912, has been received, submitting report as to condition of work, etc. in the park up to the date of your letter.

Among other things, you state that -

"The condition of game is generally satisfactory, though there has been killing out of season probably on the Indian Reserve of game straying eastward from the Park. The question of the treaty right of the Indians to hunt on the ceded strip was discussed with Superintendent McFarridge. His position is that the Indians have the right to hunt in the park, or has any other person, in the open season provided by State law, until jurisdiction is accepted by the United States."

In response thereto I have to state that Superintendent McFarridge's conclusion as to the right of Indians to hunt in the park is erroneous. No person, whether Indian or white man, has the right to hunt or kill game on any government lands within the limits and bounds of the park and persons found offending in that respect should be proceeded against in accordance with the instructions contained in department letter of June 13, 1912.
You also state that -

"For your consideration, and if possible, action, in connection with the throwing open of the Blackfeet Indian Reserve, I submit that the extension of Platteop and Point mountains lying between Lower St. Mary's Lake and river and Swift Current Creek should, by all means, be included in the Park, as game uses this ridge for fall and winter range and it is difficult to prevent them from being killed. If possible that portion of Indian Reserve drained by Lee and Kennedy Creeks, between present park boundary and the line between townships 14 and 15 west, should be added to park for same reasons as cited above. The area mentioned is between 50 and 60 square miles."

This recommendation will be borne in mind at the time of the convening of the next session of Congress as it is not likely that any legislation of the character suggested by you looking to the changing of the park boundaries will be passed at the present session.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.
The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt, this date, of a letter from J. R. Wharton of the Butte Electric Railway Co. which is as follows:

"We have in our Zoo at Columbia Garden eight Rocky Mountain Goats all from the same sire. We are very anxious to change him in order to prevent too much inbreeding. Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Henry Avarie, State Game and Fish Warden, I am writing you to see if through you I can get a male Goat from your reserve. He as Warden will give his consent for this being done and he suggests in the event of your consenting that you might know of some one that you as well as he can trust to capture and ship one to us. We would gladly pay any reasonable expense in this matter and hope you will be able to help us. Will you kindly let us know what can be done and if anything can be done, suggest a way to do it."

In regard to this matter, I beg to suggest that if the Department approves, I will inform Mr. Wharton that he is at liberty to send a representative or to authorize me to appoint a representative for him and such assistance as may be necessary to accomplish his purpose, all expenses to be assumed by him.

Very respectfully,

R. C. Chapman
Acting Superintendent.

June 19, 1912.
June 24, 1912.

Mr. N. H. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Belton, Montana.

Sirs:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of June 19, 1912, saying that you have a request from Mr. J. R. Wharton, of the Butte Electric Railway Company, for a male mountain goat for use at Columbia Gardens. You recommend that the usual authority with reference to securing the goat be granted.

In response, you are authorized, on Mr. Wharton depositing with you the estimated expense of capturing and transporting a male goat, to proceed to have the same captured and transported. You will make report to the Department of your action under this authority.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

July 8, 1912.

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

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject and to department letter of June 24, 1912, regarding the capture and transportation of a male mountain goat for use of the Columbia Garden at Butte, Montana, I have to state that after consultation with various people, it would seem to be practically impossible to secure the animal until the heavy snows come, and I have accordingly written Mr. Wharton to this effect and requested him to take the matter up again in the fall.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
August 1, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Mr. E. E. Chapin,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park.

Sirs:

Your letter of July 23, 1912 has been received, stating that Indians and half-breeds are frequently met carrying rifles in the eastern section of Glacier National Park, who claim that they do not know where the park line is, as to which you express doubt. You suggest the advisability of cutting a line from the intersection of the south line of the park at Talbot on the Great Northern Railway in a northwesterly direction as far as Two Medicine Lake, and that Mr. Toole, who under the direction of the Surveyor-General for Montana is now making certain surveys in the park, be directed to retrace the eastern park boundary line along the line indicated above, which is a distance of approximately 7 miles.

In response I have to state that Mr. Toole is not an employee of the Department, and if you desire to have him retrace the line in question it will be necessary for you to agree with him as to the price at which he will perform the work; if it is reasonable the Department will authorize the expenditure, together with any additional funds that may be necessary to cut out the line in the manner desired.

There have been procured from the Commissioner of the General Land Office and transmitted to you under separate covers, for your information
in connection with this work, one copy of plat of such township closing on
the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation north of the Great
Northern Railway. As this survey embraces the entire eastern boundary of
the park, it should be carefully preserved in your office for further refer-
ence. The field notes of this survey are quite valuable, and it is not
practicable at this time to make copies thereof for transmission to your
office. Complete copies of such field notes, however, are on file in the
office of the Surveyor-General for Montana, and if it is determined to have
Mr. Toole do this work and it is necessary to have the field notes, advise
the Department thereof and request will be made upon the surveyor-general
to loan them for temporary use in the park.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk and
Chief Executive Officer.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1912

Sirs:

In March of 1912 the Department authorized the transfer of a carload of elk from the Yellowstone to the Glacier National Park.

A report is desired as to when this shipment was received; whether the animals were in good condition upon arrival; the number thereof; at what point in the reservation they were liberated; together with any information it may be practicable to furnish as to their present condition.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Acting Assistant Secretary

Mr. R. M. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park.
The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your letter of August 8th referring to car load of Elk shipped from Yellowstone to the Glacier National Park is in hand and in reply thereto I beg to call attention to the letters of Acting Superintendent Hutchings dated April 4th and March 23, 1912. I think that the questions asked in your letter are all covered therein.

Upon my first arrival at Belton, elk were occasionally seen on the hill sides above and the Park side of the river, but none have been reported for some time. As this is the time of year that game drift to higher country it is probable that these animals are ranging too far back for observation. Mr. Hutchings states that only one animal is known to have died since the letters referred to above.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

RHC-H. Acting Superintendent.
HELENA, May 25—It appears from an opinion rendered today by Attorney General Galen that the federal government has no jurisdiction over the Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana, due possibly to an oversight.

When the Montana legislature ceded to the government the territory in the park, it was with the provision that the jurisdiction does not vest until the government notifies the governor of the state that the government has assumed police or military authority of the park and as yet such notice has not been served.

The Interior Department is rapidly approaching a desire to call to the attention of the department that under existing conditions some difficulty is anticipated this fall in the protection of the game in the park.

From information I have gathered from various sources, I have ascertained that since the creation of the park a number of citizens of the State have taken the position, which is of course untenable, that the federal government exercised absolutely no control over the park lands, their contention being in effect that the acceptance by the federal government operated as a condition precedent, and that actual jurisdiction would not vest or become operative until the government formally accepted the tender by the State of Montana.

The newspapers of the State have on numerous occasions discussed the matter and the enclosed clipping throws light on the present attitude. From rangers and other persons I learned recently that a number of persons have openly declared their intention of hunting in the park this fall.

I had hoped that the Fire Bill would pass before the adjournment of Congress in order that the question of jurisdiction might be definitely settled.
The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As the open season for the killing of game in this State is rapidly approaching, I desire to call to the attention of the department that under existing conditions some difficulty is anticipated this fall in the protection of the game in the park.

From information I have gathered from various sources, I have ascertained that since the creation of the park a number of citizens of the State have taken the position, which is of course untenable, that the federal government exercised absolutely no control over the park lands, their contention being in effect that the acceptance by the federal government operated as a condition precedent, and that actual jurisdiction would not vest or become operative until the government formally accepted the tender by the State of Montana.

The newspapers of the State have on numerous occasions discussed the matter and the enclosed clipping throws light on the present attitude. From rangers and other persons I learned recently that a number of persons have openly declared their intention of hunting in the park this fall.

I had hoped that the Pray bill would pass before the adjournment of Congress in order that the question of jurisdiction might be definitely settled.

Aug. 28, 1912
In order to be prepared for any trouble in the matter, I have caused to be prepared the enclosed circular letter, which with the approval of the department I will forward a copy thereof to each park ranger.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Glacier National Park
Office of the Superintendent
Belton, Montana

To Glacier National Park Rangers:

In view of the fact that the open season for the killing of game in the State of Montana is approaching I desire to bring to your attention the matter of the protection of game in the park.

To set at rest any rumors which may have arisen as to the authority of the federal government to protect the game in the park, I quote for your information the following excerpt of a letter from the department stating among other things that -

"The United States Government as the owner of public lands in the park has seen fit to withdraw such lands from settlement, occupation, and entry of any kind, and to declare by Act of Congress that the game shall be preserved. The duty of preserving the game has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior who has likewise been granted authority for that purpose. In the exercise of that authority the department authorizes you to summarily eject from the park and prosecute in the proper court as trespassers any person or persons who may enter upon lands in the park in violation of the regulations contained herein, or those heretofore issued."

It will thus be seen from the foregoing that any person or persons found hunting in the Glacier National Park at any season of the year is to be considered as a trespasser and can be prosecuted as such in the proper courts.

Moreover, you are instructed not to permit any one to enter the park who refuses to comply with the regulations, or
who refuses to allow you to make a search of their outfits when you have good reason to believe that an effort is being made to smuggle firearms into the park for hunting purposes.

With reference to hunting on patented or private lands in the park: You are advised that the laws of the State of Montana control and no authority can be exercised by rangers when hunting is done on such lands.

As to Indians hunting in the park: You are hereby instructed that Indians have no more right to hunt in the park than whites and you are directed to treat them as trespassers if found in the park for the purpose of hunting.

The strictest vigilance should be maintained by you in this matter and report should be made immediately to this office, by wire, if necessary, of any violations of the game laws in the park. The protection of the game is of the utmost importance and you should use every effort to see that the park regulations are enforced.

An acknowledgement of receipt of this letter is desired.

Very truly yours,

Acting Superintendent.
September 4, 1912.

Mr. N. N. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Estton, Montana.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your report of August 28, 1912, submitting a draft of letter intended to be issued by you, with the approval of the Department, to the rangers in the Glacier National Park in regard to hunting on lands therein not held in private ownership by patent from the United States Government.

The draft has been carefully considered and meets with the approval of the Department. You are authorized to send a copy of it to each ranger and to enjoin upon them that the provisions thereof must be complied with strictly. A copy of said draft has been retained for the files of the Department.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Clement S. Ucker.

Acting Assistant Secretary.
September 11, 1912.

Chapman,
Superintendent Glacier Park,
Belton, Montana.

Your telegram September eleven. See telegram October twenty-three, nineteen eleven, to Logan. Suggest, however, persons found hunting or killing game on park lands be arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Hutchings. See Logan's letter October twenty-one, nineteen eleven, to Department, and subsequent correspondence.

Chief Clerk.
RECEIVED at Dept. Int., Sept 11th, 11 am. 75 paid post.
Belton, Mont. 11th.
Secretary Interior Washington, D.C.

Referring my letter twenty eighth ultimo regarding protection game in Par. Question raised as to proper court to prosecute for trespassing-does Department consider United States Court-If proper Court

Chapman
Sept.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D.C. ALWAYS OPEN

KEY F190 CH WH 35 GOVT
BELTON MONT SEPT 11TH-12

SECRETARY INTERIOR, WASHINGTON D.C.,

REFERRING MY LETTER TWENTY EIGHTH Ultimo REGARDING PROTECTION GAME IN PARK QUESTION RAISED AS TO PROPER COURT TO PROSECUTE FOR TRESPASSING DOES DEPARTMENT CONSIDER UNITED STATES COURT PROPER COURT

CHAPMAN SUPT

Ann Sept 15, 1912
September 11, 1912.

Chapman,
Superintendent Glacier Park,
Belton, Montana.

Your telegram September eleven. See telegram October twenty-three, nineteen eleven, to Logan. Suggest, however, persons found hunting or killing game on park lands be arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Hutchings. See Logan’s letter October twenty-one, nineteen eleven, to Department, and subsequent correspondence.

Chief Clerk.
September 12, 1912.

Chapman, Superintendent,
Belton, Montana.

Your telegram September eleven fully answered by communications mentioned Department telegram of same date.

[Signature]
Chief Clark.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT  
BELTON, MONTANA

September 9, 1912.

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

Sir:

Your letter of September 4, 1912, has been received,  
approving draft of circular letter to be sent to the Glacier  
Park Rangers with regard to the protection of the game on  
the park lands.

I enclose herewith for your information supplemental  
memorandum which has been forwarded to each ranger in  
addition to the aforesaid circular letter.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]  
Acting Superintendent.
MEMORANDUM

In connection with the enclosed letter, you are instructed that in conversation with the residents of your district to advise them as follows:

That we are anxious to secure their cooperation in the protection of game in the park and that if they will systematically assist us in the matter they can readily see that in a very few years the game will enormously increase and that therefore the hunting outside of the park limits is bound to improve, becoming better each year, and will so work to their advantage as the reputation for hunting around this part of the State will become better and better.

That if they will look ahead for a few years they will see that the benefits which will come from assisting us will greatly outweigh the immediate ones resulting from the evasion of the rules.

(Signed)  Acting Superintendent.

Sept. 7, 1902.
The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For your information, I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Supervisors Bunker, Leavitt, and McLaughlin, of the U. S. Forest Service.

The lands patrolled by the rangers under the above named supervisors are in the vicinity of the park and if their cooperation is secured, and I have good reason to believe it will be, it will aid us materially in protecting the game in the reservation.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Superintendent.
September 14, 1912.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the protection of the game in this park during the open season as provided for by the laws of the State of Montana I would respectfully request your cooperation in the matter.

If you would instruct your forest rangers, the line of whose patrol brings them in the vicinity of the park, to keep a sharp watch out for persons whom they believe intend hunting in the park and to report their presence to this office or the nearest park ranger, I feel sure it would be of material benefit to us in the matter.

I will personally appreciate this cooperation and will be glad to reciprocate whenever the occasion may arise.

Please advise me in the matter.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) R H Chapman.

Acting Superintendent.
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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions given above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT
150 6th 32 GOVT.
BELTON MONT 21

SECY. INTERIOR
WASHINGTON DC

HAVE TWO MEN ADMITTED ARMED TRESPASS AND VIOLATION
GAME RULES IN EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER HUTCHINGS

AM SENDING FOR U S MARSHALL TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEM

CHAPMAN SUPT.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 7420 11 W 17 GOVT
BELTON MONT NOV 21 12
SECCY INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON DC.

PLEASE WIRE IF ACTION IN TRESPASS CASE APPROVED OTHERWISE GIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

CHAPMAN - SUPT.
TELEGRAM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

November 22, 1912.

To Chapman, Superintendent,
Belton, Montana.

Referring your telegram November twenty-first if proceedings indicated are against men charged with armed trespass in violation park regulations on park lands it is approved. Section two hundred eighty-nine codification United States penal laws Act March fourth, nineteen ninety-five. Statutes eleven forty-five provides in substance where offense committed on specified public lands not covered by federal law but in contravention of state law party shall be deemed guilty of like offense and subject to like punishment as provided by state laws.

Report fully results of proceedings instituted in this case.

[Signature]
Chief Clark.
The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the evening of November 20th, Deputy [illegible] stationed at
Garry and patrolling the district between Essex and Rockhill brought to
this office two men, W. H. and Millard Sills, having captured them on
Park lands in his district. On the 21st of November, they were examined
before U. S. Commissioner, Hutchings, and a copy of this examination is
herewith enclosed. On the latter date the U. S. Marshall of Helena was
communicated with and the necessary papers were forwarded him.

From the sworn testimony of the Messrs Sills it is my opinion
that the man largely responsible for their trespass is Mr. Thomas Shields
of Essex. Shields was arrested about a year ago for the killing of elk
within the park and discharged after going before the district court.

Many weeks since, I went to Essex and had a long talk with
Shields regarding the park and especially the protection of game within it
and he expressed himself as being in accord with the park authorities and
desiring to cooperate with them for the protection of game. He holds a
Federal appointment as Postmaster of Essex and it seems that his double-
faced attitude is not commendable in a Government Official.

I have consulted the statute referred to in Department telegram
of November 22nd and in my opinion it is very doubtful whether a conviction
can be had. Mr. Sidney H. Logan of Kalispell whom I interviewed, expressed the same doubt. In his opinion a Civil Suit for damages would hold and I suggest that the Superintendent be instructed as to the Department's opinion in this matter and his course of procedure.

The turning over of these men to the U. S. Marshall and holding them will, in my opinion, stop poaching in this vicinity until the close of the open season under state laws and whether conviction or damages is secured or not will largely control the matter for this season or until congress has another opportunity to accept jurisdiction.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

HWH. Acting Superintendent.
United States of America,)
District of Montana,  ) 33.

----------------------------------------------------------------
United States of America,  :
   Plaintiff,  :
   vs  :
Millard Sills, and  :
W. H. Sills,  :
------  Defendants.  :
----------------------------------------------------------------

BE IT REMEMBERED: That on the 31st day of November, 1912, at Belton, Mont.,
before U. S. Commissioner Henry W. Hutchings, there being present Hon.
R. H. Chapman, Acting Superintendent of the Glacier National Park, D. R.
Dovel, P. A. Nelson, and Dean King, Stenographer, the following testimony
was made.

W. H. SILLS: Having been called and duly sworn by U. S. Commissioner
for the District of Montana, Henry W. Hutchings, to tell the truth, the
whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and in answer to questions propounded
by Hon. R. H. Chapman, Acting Superintendent of the Glacier National Park,
stated as follows:

Q. State your name.    A. W. H. Sills.

Q. What is your age, Mr. Sills?    A. 38

Q. And occupation?    A. Farmer.

Q. And residence?    A. Rudyard, Montana.

Q. You have a homestead there?    A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been recently, at Essex, Montana, and vicinity?    A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been there?    A. About two weeks.  Let me

(1)
Q. While at Essex did you have any conversation with any one regarding the location and the rules and regulations of the Glacier National Park?
A. Well, I had considerable talk with one or two parties.
Q. Do you care to state with whom you talked? A. Well, Mr. Shields was one of them.
Q. Thomas Shields. I would be glad if you would state as nearly as possible what you can remember of the conversation.
A. That is, you want me to go on and tell you ----
Q. Yes. Just tell me, as nearly as you can remember, the substance of the conversation.
A. Start right at the beginning, then. In the first place, when I got in there, being a total stranger here, I tried to get somebody as a guide to go out and naturally I went to the store and Post Office, combined, and couldn't find anybody but a trapper that lives out in a shack, away out in the hills. I went out there for the first week. That was out -- what direction would that be, South-east? Up Charlie Creek -- Long Creek -- Isn't there a Long Creek up there? Well, anyway, it is South-east, something like that, for the first week, and then I came back. We found nothing there. After I came back, I was talking to Mr. Shields regarding game; and he told me that there was lots of it. Said if he was able he knew right where he would go. I began to inquire, then, the best places. And he gave me full instructions about what river, creek, to follow, in order to get to it; even drew a rough sketch of it on a piece of paper, showing the location.
Q. Have you got that sketch?  
A. I have not, but I have proof.  
That is, the boy was right with me when he drew it; and I could describe the sketch exactly, almost.  
Do you wish me to describe this sketch just about the way he drew it?

Q. Oh, no, I hardly think that is necessary.  
A. Furthermore, he talked considerable regarding the Park.  
Now, we know they called it a Park.  
We admit that.  
But he told me that there was absolutely nothing to prevent a man from hunting in there.  
And, taking his word for it, the sketch he gave me, I crossed the river and went back in there, and the consequence is plain right now.

Q. Well, knowing that was a Park, did you know anything of the rules and regulations?  
A. I did not.  
I have never seen one of the notices, and my license says nothing about a preserve here.

Q. Have you a State license?  
A. I have, if you wish to see it.

I have the license.  
(Witness produces license.)

Q. State the number of the license.  
A. Number H13465.

Q. And the date.  
A. Date, November 4th, 1912.

Q. You have stated that the license shows no exemption from hunting of the Glacier National Park, but I call your attention to the fact that it shows none of the National Parks, doesn't mention any of them.  
It only refers to State Parks on the back.  
And, knowing that it was a Park, if it was a reasonable assumption on your part that there were rules and regulations in regard to it, why didn't you inquire of some of the Park officers, or Rangers, in regard to the rules?
A. Well, I had a good deal of confidence in this man I was talking to there. He also told me he had wrote to the State Game Warden, and he said there was no restrictions.

Q. Please state in your own way what you did after this conversation. In other words, state just the whole performance.

A. What we did?

Q. Yes. A. Well, after he showed me this plat, and where to go, the only thing we done was got a little grub and went in there.

Q. Crossed the river and went onto the Park land? A. Yes, we did, thinking that I was perfectly right in doing so.

Q. Of course, you carried arms with the intention of hunting on the Park?

A. Yes, sir, and that is why I say, "Thinking that I was perfectly right in doing it."

Q. Are there any further statements you would like to make in regard to it?

A. Just one, and that is that I am sincerely sorry that I have trespassed and done anything against the law. That is the only thing I can say now.

I certainly hate it just as bad and worse than any man that is connected with the Park. I wouldn't do anything deliberately against the law, knowingly doing it.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of November, 1912.

Henry A. Hutchings
U. S. Commissioner for the District of Montana.
P. A. Nelson, having been first duly sworn by U. S. Commissioner for the District of Montana, Henry W. Hutchings, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and in answer to questions propounded by Hon. R. H. Chapman, Acting Superintendent of the Glacier National Park, stated as follows:

Q. State your name, please.   A. P. A. Nelson.

Q. Age?  A. Age 29.

Q. Occupation?  A. Park Ranger.

Q. And your station?   A. Carry.

Q. Have you got information at Essex of persons trespassing on the Park?  A. Yes.


Q. And please state what you did, after this.  A. I started down the river, and I was informed that the parties built a raft and went across the river, and left the raft there, and evidently was still in the park; and on Sunday I located the raft about three miles Northwest of Essex and stayed in that vicinity until nearly dark, and then I went to Carry, prepared to go into the Park the next morning and went to Paoli and crossed the river there and spent Monday searching in the vicinity of the raft for the parties or trespassers and turned back on account of rain and snow, and went back to Paoli and then I proceeded to Essex and I got some information at Essex that a camp-fire had been seen on the park lands, so I struck out Tuesday morning and crossed the river and found
the parties, two parties, in there and in possession of an Elk hide, 
guns, a rabbit, part of a camping outfit. And I arrested the parties 
and brought them in to Essex, and from there to Belton.

Q. Will you state who these parties said they were? 
A. They gave me 
their names as W. H. Sills and Hillard Sills, of Badger, Montana. I 
took the number of their license.

Q. I would like to have you state whether they resisted removal from the 
Park and being brought to Belton, and their attitude in the matter.
A. I asked Mr. Sills if he had killed any game, and he admitted killing 
one elk, and that the meat was hung up about two miles from the camp where I 
found them, and had no objections to being removed from the Park.

Q. He had no objections? 
A. He had no objections, and acted the part 
of a gentleman all the way through.

Q. Accompanied you peacefully and —— 
A. Without any resistance 
whatever. Do you want any statement regarding the trail I found in there?
Q. Yes. You might state. 
A. That was on Monday, while searching 
for the parties. I found a new blazed trail in the Park. Knowing 
that parties had been there recently and had blazed the trail, going North-
west into the Park, but I couldn't follow on account of the rain and snow, 
and getting late in the afternoon.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 21st day of 
November, 1912.

[Signature] 
U. S. Commissioner for the District of Montana.
W. H. SILLS, Having been recalled, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. CLEMM

Q. Mr. Sills, do you wish to make any statement or comment after hearing what Mr. Nelson has said? A. Not at all, only regarding the trail he found. That leads to the next. We done that so that we could find it. Was in the act that morning of going over and getting part of it, as much as we could carry, and Mr. Nelson came.

W. H. SILLS

MILLARD SILLS, Having been called and duly sworn by U. S. Commissioner for the District of Montana, Henry W. Hutchings, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and in answer to questions propounded by Hon. R. H. Chapman, Acting Superintendent of the Glacier National Park, stated as follows:

Q. State your name, please. A. Millard Sills.

Q. And your age? A. 16.

Q. And your residence? A. Rudyard, Montana.

Q. And have you any business? A. No, sir.

Q. You are living on a homestead, with your parents? A. Yes, sir.


Q. You have recently been at and in the vicinity of Essex, Montana, with him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been there? A. Two weeks.

Q. Did you have any conversations with anyone there regarding the Glacier National Park and the rules and regulations of the same, other than those in which your father participated? A. No, sir.

Q. With whom did he talk about the Park subject? A. Mr. Shields.
Q. Can you tell us the result of such conversations as you heard or had?
A. I can tell you some, yes.

Q. Suppose you do, just in your own way. A. Mr. Shields said that he shot an elk there last year, and that it wasn't a Government Park.

Q. Did he tell you anything of being arrested for killing elk?
A. No, sir.

Q. Or trouble that he had over it? A. I don't remember.

Q. You have no game license other than that issued to your father, have you?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give us the number and date of it, please?
A. (Witness produces game license). Number 17533 -- number M17533.

Q. And the date? A. November the fourth, 1912. That was at Inverness, Montana, that this was issued.

Q. Had it been called to your attention that there is no information in this license of any government Parks in the state? A. No, sir.

Q. You admit being in the Park with your father in Ranger Nelson's presence, and accompanying your father in to Belton with Ranger Nelson, do you?
A. I do.

Q. Have you any statement that you want to make in regard to the circumstances, at all, any voluntary statement? Anything you want to say?
A. I think not. 


\[\text{Signature:} \quad \text{Mallard Sills}\]

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 21st day of November, 1912.

\[\text{Signature:} \quad \text{Henry W. Hutchinson}\]

U. S. Commissioner for the District of Montana.
P. A. Nelson, being recalled, stated as follows:

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Nelson, if this man is the man that accompanied you in the company of W. H. Sills in the Park. (Referring to Millard Sills, then present.)

A. Yes, sir, that is the party I found with the man.

P. A. Nelson

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of November, 1912.

Henry W. Hutchings
J. B. Commissioner for the District of Montana.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA
November 24, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Further referring to the trespass case against
W. H. & Millard Sills, I have to state that we are holding
one P. Stevens Maastricht Military Rifle, No. 2467, dated 1874
second: No. U614 Cal. and one Winchester Automatic Cal. 351,
No. 5950, and ammunition, subject to your order.

In going over the territory in which they were
arrested, it was found that they had killed two elk.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

R. F. Chapman,
Acting Superintendent.

Dec. 4, 1912

Telegram to Wild Game
Galena,
Superintendent, Glacier
Belton, Montana.

December 4, 1912.

In connection with telegram November twenty-two as to action against Messrs. Sills for trespass, your attention directed to Title fourteen, sections eighty-seven, forty-six and fifty, pages sixty-eight-one and two, revised codes, Montana, nineteen seventy-seven.

Since it appears Shields instigated trespass by Messrs. Sills, he is regarded as accessory before fact. Therefore you should swear out warrant against Shields on every testimony of Messrs. Sills, and proceed under statute cited in telegram November twenty-two and statute above cited.

[Signature] Assistant Secretary.
Revised Codes of Mont. 1907.

"Accessory to Principal" in
in respect of misdemeanor.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for confirmation, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unsolicited Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which unless otherwise stated below, the message has been relayed by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company or transmitted. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by receiver of the sender, under the conditions stated above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT 4 pm
W3 37 collect govt
Belton Mont 5
Secretary Interior, Washn. D. C.

Tiffany shields metalepsy sculptus upon record made before
Commissioner in Sims case his manifestly would serve scalebeam
typist until Sims tuneless and mignonette record made ustilago
tractility lapidist him napless.

TRANSLATION:

Galen, Supt.

In my opinion Shields will not be found guilty upon record made before
Commissioner in Sims case. His arrest would serve no good purpose until Sims
has been prosecuted and better record made. Shall I proceed against him under
December 9, 1912.

Galen, Superintendent,
Belton, Montana.

Replying your telegram December 5, forward immediately copy of formal charge preferred by Acting Superintendent Chapman against W. H. and Millard Bills.

[Signature]
Chief Clerk.
December 9, 1912.

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

Sir:

Complying with your telegram this date, I herewith enclose a copy of the complaint of former Acting Superintendent, Chapman, against W. H. & Hillard Sills.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note at the bottom]: Telegram Dec 18/1912
December 10, 1912.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

There is some doubt in my mind as to the efficiency of Ranger
Cosley. His tendency is to ride far from his station and to do little
else. His October report included an item that he met two hunters on
park lands. A letter has been sent him asking for a statement of his pro-
dedure and why their arms have not been sent to the Superintendent.

Very respectfully,

R. H. Chapman
Affidavit, Complaint, or information for warrant.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )
District of Montana. ) SS.

Before me, Henry W. Hutchings, a United States Commissioner
for the District of Montana, personally appeared this day E. H. Warner,
who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 20th
day of November, A. D., 1912, at Essex, Montana, in said District, W. H.
Sills and Millard Sills, both of Rudyard, Montana, in violation of Act of
Congress, May 11, 1910, creating Glacier National Park of the Revised
Statutes of the United States, did unlawfully trespass, with fire arms, upon
the land of the Glacier National Park in the vicinity of Essex, Montana,
on approximately Sec. 25, T. 50 N., R. 16 W., (unsurveyed)
as shown on administration map Department of the Interior, to the damage
of said park in the following items, blazing of trees, cutting of wood
and destroying game, all of which are violations of the rules and
regulations governing the said Glacier National Park, issued on March 30,
1912, by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Act of
Congress above cited, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases
made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States
of America.

Defendant further says that he has reason to believe and does be-
lieve that Richard Bradly, Forest Ranger stationed at Essex, Montana, and
F. A. Nelson, Park Ranger, stationed at Garry, Mont., are material witnesses
to the subject of the complaint.

(Defendant's signature) [Signature]

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 21st day of
November, A. D. 1912.

United States Commissioner aforesaid.
U. S. Commissioner

will issue a warrant, on the within complaint, for the arrest of

______________________

U. S. District Attorney.

______________________

District of

______________________

Affidavit

W. R. Sills,

Affidavit

United States District Court
To Galen, Superintendent, Glacier
Bolton, Montana

Varnishing vitilitigate fifth tradename lapidist shields. Voltatype monophote sills and snakefish targeman.

Assistant Secretary.

Translation:
In view of statement contained in your telegram of 5th, do not proceed against Shields. Telegraph decision in case of Sills, and instructions will be sent if necessary.
December 18, 1912.

Galen,
Superintendent, Glacier
Belton, Montana

Varnishing vitilitigate fifth tradename lapidist shields. Voltatype
monophote sills and snakefish targsman.

[Signature]
Assistant Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

December 30, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the matter of destroying predatory animals in the Park, I have asked for quotations on Strychnine and respectfully request authority to purchase a quantity sufficient to furnish each ranger with a small amount.

Very respectfully,

J.L. Galen
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington, D.C.

January 3, 1913.

Respectfully returned with the remark that as soon as it is ascertained how much money will be needed to purchase the strychnine in question and the department is advised thereof with return of this letter, an allotment will be granted.

Chief Clerk.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

December 30, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am today in receipt of a letter from the Havre Commercial Company of Havre, Montana, as follows:

"We have an existing contract on the gun which you are holding, taken from W. H. Sills of Pudyard. It is a Winchester Automatic Rifle, .351 Calibre, .50-1907 Model. In as much as this contract is not paid for and the title of the gun has not passed from us and the contract will be found recorded on our County records, we presume it is right for us to ask you to return the same to us as he has forfeited his re-possession of the same.

Thanking you in advance for giving this matter your early attention and with kindest regards, we beg to remain, yours truly."

I have written the above mentioned firm asking them to secure a statement from Mr. Sills to that effect and releasing the gun and relieving us from any responsibility from Mr. Sills. Upon receipt of this statement from Mr. Sills, I will return the gun to the Havre Commercial Company. This is in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the Rules and Regulations.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Superintendent.
Mr. James L. Gale,
Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Whitefish, Montana.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your communication of December 30, 1912, saying that J. R. Wharton, Manager of the Butte Electric Railway Company, of Butte, Montana, has made application to you for permission to have captured two Rocky Mountain goats for transportation to Park Columbia Gardens at Butte, Montana. You recommend that the necessary authority be granted.

In response you are requested to advise the Department whether the park mentioned is a public or private one. If it is a private park the authority will not be granted as the Department has never authorized the capture of animals in any of the parks for transportation to a private park or garden, or for individuals. If said park is a public one, on receipt of information to that effect the subject will be given further consideration.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Chief Clerk
January 3, 1913

Mr. J. L. Calou,
Superintendent, Glacier National Park,
Belton, Mont.

Sirs,

Your letter of December 30, 1912, has been received, regarding the disposition of the Winchester automatic rifle taken from the possession of W. M. Ellis.

In response I have to state that as the action outlined in your letter is in accord with the practice of the department it is accordingly approved and you are authorized to proceed along the lines indicated.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk.
The Honorable, 

The Secretary of the Interior, 

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the matter of destroying predatory animals in the Park, I have asked for quotations on Strychnine and respectfully request authority to purchase a quantity sufficient to combat each range with a small excess.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington, D.C.

January 3, 1913.

Respectfully returned with the remark that as soon as it is ascertained how much money will be needed to purchase the Strychnine in question and the department is advised thereof, with return of this letter, an allotment will be granted.

[Signature]

Chief Clerk.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
BELTON, MONTANA

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of the following letter from Mr. J. R. Martin, Mgr., Butte Electric Railway Co., Butte, Montana:

"Our company is very anxious to get a pair of Rocky Mountain Sheep (Big Horns) from for our Park Columbia Gardens. Is there any way in which they can be obtained through you? We would gladly pay any sum not to exceed ($500.00) Five Hundred Dollars for a pair, male and female, delivered to us safe and sound here in Butte."

I beg respectfully to recommend that the usual authority be granted for the capture of a pair of Rocky Mountain Sheep. This can most easily be accomplished during the lambing season which, I think, is about the first of May and, of course, to be done under the supervision of this office. When authority is received, and more information relative to the cost of the capture, I will ask Mr. Martin to deposit with this office a certified check to cover the expense.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Superintendent.

[Date: Jan 3, 1913]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
BELTON, MONTANA

December 30, 1912.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

In re Department letter of February 18, 1912, initiated "WBN" with reference to destroying predatory animals in the Park, I deem it advisable to, at this time, take the matter up of extermination of the predatory animals and as suggested in your letter above referred to, I beg respectfully to recommend that a hunter who has his own dogs be employed, commencing as soon as the approval of the Department can be had, compensation to be fixed at $75.00 per month and in addition the said hunter should receive all pelts procured by him.

This will, of course, be in the nature of an experiment and I deem it wise to give the hunter the pelts as that would be an additional inducement for him to give good service. We can try this for a period of three or four months and as the snow is very light this winter it is an excellent opportunity to give the experiment a fair test. After such trial this office will be able to determine whether or not the pay of the hunter so employed is excessive or inadequate and whether or not the returns in the destruction of such predatory animals will justify the continuance of this method. I believe, from the best information I have been able to collect on the subject, especially in view of the fact that the Department does not look with favor upon the bounty system, that such employment of a hunter is the only way in