

it. But the difference in spirit between the two extremes of the Klan is one of degree; there is still the semi-religious feeling, the resentment toward opposition, the narrowness and often intolerance. It is more than a coincidence that everywhere the Klan is linked with and supported by the narrower, less liberal churches, and that most of its members are "Fundamentalists." In Ohio, for example, all the Protestant churches are more or less involved except the Congregationalists and Unitarians.

THE means by which the Klan makes this power effective, the methods and weapons it uses, and the extent of the control which the leaders have over the mass of members will be reported in the next article, "The Power of Invisibility."

This, then, is the mind of the Klan as nearly as it can be seen. A mind with mixed motives, generally well-intentioned, confused, warped, and illogical, or sane and clear, in different individuals. It includes purposes very different from those the leaders profess, and prejudices and hatreds they are trying to control. And the whole is driven by an intense emotionalism which makes it a tremendous power, and makes it doubly a menace wherever it goes wrong.

The Starving Deer of the Kaibab Forest

By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

A plan to save wild life by killing it may not appeal to some sentimentalists. But the word of George Bird Grinnell that such a drastic remedy is necessary will carry tremendous weight with all those who are intelligently devoted to the conservation of our wild animals

IN The Outlook of November 30, 1912, Theodore Roosevelt painted a picture of the starving elk in the Yellowstone Park, and in that connection said: "Almost any species, if freed from natural enemies, increases so fast as speedily to encroach on the possible limits of its food supply, and then either disease or starvation must come in to offset the fecundity." This self-evident statement is as true to-day as it has always been, and, while Mr. Roosevelt wrote of the specific case in the Yellowstone Park, other examples have been recorded where deer, elk, and moose confined in places from which they could not escape have so increased that they consumed all the food and perished from starvation.

For uncounted generations the elk of the Rocky Mountains resorted to the highlands to spend the summer, and with the coming of snow and cold began to come down to the lower lands of less snowfall, to return again to the mountains in spring.

In portions of the Western country easy of settlement the elk were soon killed, but they were protected in the Yellowstone Park. As settlements moved west and increased in number, a ring of ranches and fences came to encircle that park, and the elk could no longer follow their ancestral routes from summer to winter range. The interruption of their migration did not take place all at once, but became complete at last.

Stopped on their way, the elk wandered back and forth, trying to find some passage to their winter home. Held in one place, they soon consumed all the

natural food, and then began to attack the stacks of hay put up for his live stock by the ranchman. When food was to be had, the stronger elk drove away the more feeble, and the calves and other animals began to die of hunger.

After a time Congress was made to see the situation, and money was furnished, first to purchase hay, and then to buy land on which to grow hay. Many thousands of dollars have been expended to keep these elk alive, and for the past four years the loss has been slight. The money was well spent. More money is needed, however, for the elk tend always to increase, and unless some arrangement be made to reduce their numbers there will always be too many elk for the food supply.

A situation which suggests conditions like those which have destroyed the elk of the Yellowstone now threatens the deer of the Kaibab Forest in Arizona, a region bounded in part on the south, east, and west by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and on the north by low-lying desert.

The Kaibab Forest was set aside as the Grand Canyon Game Preserve in 1906, before Arizona became a State. It thus bears a relation to the State of Arizona somewhat different from that of any other forest reserve in the United States. It is in charge of the Forest Service.

Last June the Hon. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Parks Service, asked a few New York big-game hunters to lunch with him to meet Dr. Nelson, Chief of the Biological Survey, to discuss the Kaibab deer situation. Dr. Nelson gave the substance of a re-

port from Major E. A. Goldman, of the Survey, which was to the effect that this reservation had been so overgrazed that little grass and no small shrubs remained there as food for the animals. Photographs showed trees with all foliage and branches gnawed off as high as the deer could reach. The number of cattle and sheep grazing on this reservation has been considerably reduced, but food is scarce and is growing scarcer, and those who heard Dr. Nelson seemed to agree that the deer must be reduced in numbers. If this is not done, in a short time the condition of the Kaibab deer will be that of the Yellowstone elk a few years ago. If their natural food is not allowed to grow, the Kaibab deer will starve.

Some people discredit the naturalists' reports and object to a reduction in the number of deer. They say that it is a shame to permit the deer to be killed in a territory set aside as a game preserve by Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Plummer, of Salt Lake, has made a general protest against the killing of any of the deer, declaring that they have plenty of range on which to spread out; that in winter they can go down to the desert plains on three sides of the forest and into the Grand Canyon and the Canyon of Kanab Creek, where there is grass, and browse. He does not give details.

In September last the Hon. George Shiras 3d was in the Kaibab Forest investigating the food supply of the deer. No one is more competent to do this than Mr. Shiras, who has had great experience in studying ranges occupied by deer, moose, and elk. He found conditions in the Kaibab very bad. All deciduous

growth has been killed or trimmed up beyond reach of the deer, and the smaller growth—weeds, brambles, buck brush, aspen, and scrub-oak—has been destroyed and there is no means of reproducing it. He saw no young aspens whatever—only the older trees, the limbs of which had been trimmed off to beyond reach of the deer. Several times Mr. Shiras cut down aspens as bait to attract the deer for the purpose of taking flashlight photographs, and the deer crowded to this bait. When the light exploded, the glare and flash frightened the animals off only to a short distance, and they returned almost immediately. This shows their eagerness for food, for under similar circumstances elsewhere the flash and the report would so alarm the deer that they would not soon return to the locality.

Tourists who have traveled through the Kaibab Forest all testify to the great abundance of the deer and to their tameness; to the destruction of the young tree growth and the cutting down of the grass in the open places almost to its roots. One traveler interested in geology speaks of the very great increase in the washing and gulying of the soil on the Kaibab Forest between 1914 and 1921. He believes that this recent erosion is due in part to the overgrazing by cattle, sheep, and deer.

Mr. Shiras reports that the buck deer seem in good condition, but that the does and fawns are thin and some of them diseased. The lack of food naturally tends to weaken the animals and to render them subject to disease.

The testimony of two competent naturalists who visited the region to inquire into the question of the food supply of these deer thus agrees that this food supply is wholly insufficient, and that the animals are in danger of starvation. Dr. Plummer, on the other hand, thinks that the deer will migrate to regions where food is abundant. But for the most part the canyons to the south, east, and west shut in the animals on those sides, and the only way open for the deer to move is to the north, into a country already heavily overgrazed by sheep and goats. The deer seem to be concentrated on the south end of the Grand Canyon Game Preserve and do not leave that end. Because of the distance of this region from the railway it does not appear possible to bring hay here to feed the animals.

The deer cannot survive without food, and if their food continues to be reduced not only will great numbers die of starvation, but the whole herd will be weakened and its immediate future seriously affected.

If we are to avoid a repetition of what took place years ago with the



Photograph by George Shiras 3d

Flashlight of a mule-deer in the Kaibab Game Preserve, taken as the deer is feeding on aspen leaves cut for the purpose; the top of the felled aspen being set in the ground as additional bait

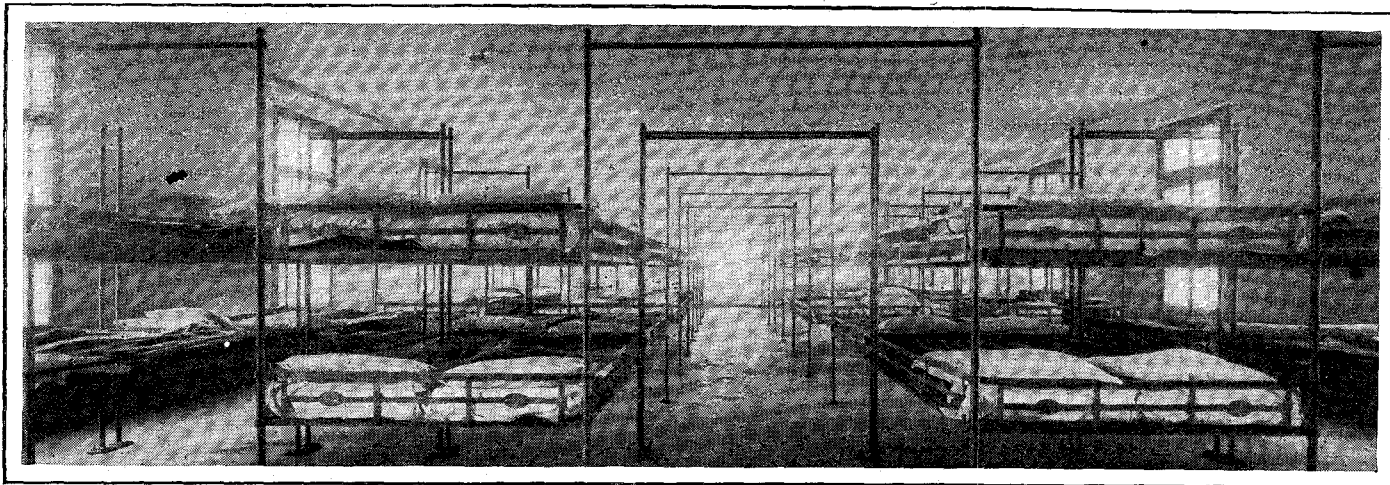
Yellowstone elk, it seems necessary that measures should at once be taken to restore the food supply, and this means that the vegetation should be allowed to re-establish itself. To bring this about the cattle, horses, and sheep should, so far as this is possible, be removed from this range, and the deer should be so reduced in numbers that there will be abundant room for those that are left. This reduction can take place only by the death of the deer. They must be killed by starvation or by the rifle, and death by the rifle is easier than by starvation.

A problem something like this faces the Canadian Government in the handling of its great herd of 8,400 confined buffalo in northwestern Canada. The Dominion Government, however, is reported to have decided on radical action to avoid the danger, and to have determined to kill two thousand of the buffalo in order to protect the future of the remainder.

If these deer are to be reduced in number so that the vegetation on which they subsist may renew itself, they must be killed; and if they are to be killed, that must be done either by permitting civilian hunters to take them or they must be killed by employees of the Government. It is probably impracticable in the present attitude of the public mind for the Government to kill and sell any wild game, even though, as a matter of

fact, this game is no longer wild but is actually semi-domesticated. In some places the Government kills and sells its own fur, and we shall finally come to this, as I advised members of the Boone and Crockett Club a dozen years ago. We are not yet far enough advanced to treat these animals as park deer. For the present it seems probable that the only thing to be done is to permit, by an open season, the killing of deer by hunters.

Since there is much travel through the Kaibab Forest, and since tourists who pass through it greatly enjoy seeing the wild animals, no hunting can be allowed near the travel routes. In other words, the travelers should be protected from the danger of being shot by hunters, and the deer should be encouraged to remain in an area which they will soon learn is safe for them. The destruction of deer about the borders of the forest will give room for those concentrated on the center and southern end of the Grand Canyon Preserve to spread out, and the result will be that in many parts of this deer range the aspens and other small plants on which the deer chiefly subsist will again begin to grow. The food for these deer is apparently already exhausted, and it is possible that a situation of starvation exists at the present time. It may be too late even now to save all the deer.



A dormitory in the "Hotel Atlantic," Cherbourg, France

So This Is the Steerage?

By FULLERTON WALDO

What happens to the emigrant from Europe before he starts from the other side? Fullerton Waldo tells of the work of the steamship companies in laundering the great unwashed. The moral of his tale is brief, but it ought not to be missed. This is the second of three articles dealing with the problem of handling would-be American citizens

AT Southampton in Atlantic Park there are accommodations for some hundreds at a time of what are known as "transmigrants"—neither emigrants nor immigrants in the ordinary sense, but persons in transit through England to take passage for other lands eastward or westward. Several steamship companies jointly have taken a former American airdrome and fitted it up for the temporary occupancy of second-class and third-class passengers.

Colonel Barbor, in command of this concentration camp, is a humanist, and is doing the best he can within the imposed limitations. He speaks Russian fluently, is married to a charming Russian wife, and makes his model home in a bungalow at the edge of the settlement. His right-hand man is a Jewish rabbi, who conducts synagogue services and whose personal influence is of great assistance in maintaining morale among the confused and the uncomprehending. For the Jewish contingent, as at Ellis Island, kosher food is provided; and the living accommodations for the entire population, severely simple as they are, are much better than what many of them were accustomed to in the lands they left behind them.

Into the dozen or more low-lying one-story wooden buildings 34,000 persons in July and August were shepherded from time to time. What did they find? The humbler sort were put in beds comfortable and clean, nicely made with mat-

tresses of seaweed, arranged in two tiers, like steamship berths, and close together—the sexes divided of course—in the vast dormitories. It was possible to maintain somewhat better accommodations for the more gently nurtured, who remonstrated at what they considered the promiscuity of the open halls. The maximum housed for the night was 1,200. There is room for 1,600 in a pinch. Fifteen hundred may dine at one time. The bill of fare for a typical day was this: Breakfast—fried eggs, bacon, marmalade, tea and coffee; dinner—soup, stewed beef, potatoes and other vegetables, jelly, Russian tea; tea—cheese and pickles, cake, marmalade, ice-cream. I saw the bread cleanly baked and tasted it, and found it light and good.

There is a disinfecting and delousing plant. There are baths for men and women. Bathrobes are provided. A doctor and a hospital are at the service of the transmigrants. The "Y" holds classes in English. There is a central heating plant, and a cinema supplies entertainment.

The greatest trouble is to keep the older immigrants from moving from bed to bed as their restless fancy dictates, mussing up the sleeping-places without thought for the needs of late comers. Imagine the discouragement of the attendants! They have shaken up the seaweed mattresses, put on fresh linen sheets, neatly tucked in the coverlids of blue, and thrown open the doors to the

waiting queue of applicants from the steamships. In they troop—Czechoslovaks, Russian Jews, Jugoslavs, Scandinavians, Germans, and the rest—and are assigned each to a definite bed, in the lower or the upper tier. The attention of the few attendants who must minister to the many transmigrants is distracted to other duties of laundry, bakery, dining-room, or delousing apparatus. The same roving spirit that prompts a Gypsy to follow the pattern over the roof of the world tempts certain adventurous spirits to try one bed after another, like the little Goldilocks in the nursery story of the "Three Bears." Generally the number of beds greatly exceeds the number of inmates, so that it is possible for those so disposed to range over a considerable area before their proclivities are curbed.

While I was making the rounds several passengers from our steamer came along, and their noscs were in the air. "Huh!" said a well-dressed woman; "I don't intend to sleep in any such place as this. I'd rather find a hotel in the village. I don't fancy sleeping with a crowd of strange women in a shed and eating at tables with hundreds of others and bathing in public tubs. I don't intend to go to bed in any of these double-deck arrangements, with somebody above or below and people snoring on either side of me." Yet the discomfort did not compare with that of concentration or refugee camps during and since the war.

Unquestionably these are relatively