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December 15, 1923

Mount Garibaldi Park
British Columbia, Canada

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Greetings
from
David Starr Jordan
Chancellor of Stanford University
Best wishes if you old and experienced
fellow to all the young men
whose feet today are to step in
the footsteps the once had tried. The
reason of which you an account is
the one to which we almost begone,
or help others to climb.

David Starr Jordan

"Matthias Horleringe", 1881.
"Schweizer Alpenclub" 1886-1888.
"Vorarlber Alpenverein" 1883-1887.

Stanford University
October 30, 1923.
MOUNT GARIBALDI
AND CRESCENT LAKE

P. M. McGregor
UNUSUAL interest prevailed among the eighty-six men and women who assembled at the Colman Dock on the evening of July 28, 1923, preparatory to embarking on the steamer Princess Adelaide for the first stage of The Mountaineers’ first summer outing in a foreign land. Only once, previously, when in 1914 they visited Glacier National Park, had they journeyed outside the State of Washington. In 1923, however, the objective was a comparatively new region—Mount Garibaldi Park, situated some fifty miles north of Vancouver, B. C.

The next morning they disembarked at Vancouver. Breakfast was served in the Canadian Pacific Railway station, nearby. Thence the party walked directly to the Union Steamship Dock and boarded the Steamer Cheam for Howe Sound. Here several members of the B. C. Mountaineering Club joined the party; and a few more members of the B. C. Club were added when the boat reached Brittania Beach, an interesting little mining town which boasts an immense concentrator building. This water trip, which took about four and one-half hours, was delightful, both weather and scenery being all that could be desired. However, distant clouds obscured what would have been the first view of Mount Garibaldi and The Black Tusk when Squamish was reached.

Here we transferred directly from the steamer to a special train of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which was waiting “on the dock,” as it were.

Leaving Squamish, the train soon left the Squamish Valley and followed the picturesque canyon of the Cheakamus River. A short stop was made at one of the most “torrential” spots, so that the crowd could get off and view the chasm at closer range. The canyon soon widened out into a little valley, and in less than two hours after leaving Squamish we arrived at Daisy Lake, where we were to hit the trail for the last stage of the journey.

Here we crossed a swaying suspension bridge and on the opposite side found Charles Simmons, chief of transportation, and his packers scratching their heads, wondering how they were going to put fifteen packhorse loads on twelve horses. The dunnage for most of the party
had been brought to Daisy Lake several days ahead of the party with the intention of packing it into camp, a distance of nine miles, before the party arrived. But that nine-mile trail, as some of the hikers found afterwards, was rather stiffish. It was hard on horses as well as humans. In places it was very steep and in other places it was still steeper. One pack horse had rolled over backward in trying to ascend with a load and had been killed.

The consequence was that it had been impossible to transport all the
dunnage before the party arrived because the packtrain could not make a trip every day without injury to the horses. However, shift was made and everyone’s sleeping bag, at least, got into camp on time; but the crowd—?

Those nine miles plus 4,000 feet elevation will live long in the memory of some of the “softer” ones. The party started from Daisy Lake at 4:00 p.m. Soon thereafter the trail led over about a mile of loose boulders in the old bed of Stoney Creek, which made very poor going and just about finished some before they were fairly started. And then after leaving Stoney Creek the trail went up and up and wound about seemingly without reason. Crissie Cameron proved a life saver for many and a friend in need for all, by serving tea and biscuits to the crowd as they came to the “tea house” she had established at a point about one hour distant from camp. Crissie had gone into camp several days previously with the advance party.

A few of the swiftest and hardiest hikers reached camp about dusk. The others straggled in at all hours from then on until 1:30 a.m. Joe Hazard had constituted himself rear guard, and as the weary ones fell out of line, his task was a constantly increasing one. To keep some of his charges moving at all, took all his diplomatic and bulldozing powers. Such entreaties as, “Let me camp right here,” “I can’t go a step farther,” etc., fell on deaf ears. And so by alternate entreaties, threats, and “kidding” he got them into camp at Black Tusk Meadows.

As the weather was rather threatening the next day, no trips were planned and the day was devoted to making camp and getting settled. Black Tusk Meadows lie on a bench at an elevation of about 5,200 feet and directly below The Black Tusk. This peak is a coal black mass of lava which formerly filled the vent of a volcano, the outer shell of which crumbled away countless ages ago. Its sheer walls rise to an elevation of 7,350 feet.

Flowing through the open meadow at camp is Mimulus Creek, fed by Mimulus and Black Tusk Lakes on a bench above. Commissary, under Norman Huber as committeeman and Billy Schroll as cook, was established on the east side of the creek; “married quarters,” and men’s quarters were located in two corners of the tree fringed border of the open meadow. The women had been assigned to a certain grove on the opposite side from commissary, but certain of the—shall we say insurgent ones?—set up their tents on the near side below commissary, which location they euphoniously dubbed Rotten Row. Many a merry tea fight, it is rumored, was staged around the camp fire in Rotten Row.

The moist slopes of the hillsides surrounding camp were literally carpeted with flowers in such profusion and variety, according to some, as to almost rival the riot of floral coloring at Indian Henry’s Hunting Ground on Mount Rainier. West of camp these slopes lead up to The
Black Tusk and its ridge; to the north to Mimulus and Black Tusk Lakes and Desolation Valley; and to the east to Panorama Ridge. This ridge was probably the most visited region of any during the outing. It was easily accessible in a few minutes, and much favored by the less strenuous. The view from the top certainly justified the name. Almost straight down, as one stands on the south end of Panorama Ridge, lies Lake Garibaldi, its green-blue waters now reflecting the images of the peaks and glaciers that nearly surround it, at other times taking on a somber sheen when storm clouds hover. The Lake is four and a half miles long, and in places one and a half miles wide. It lies about 500 feet below camp at an elevation of 4,700 feet. To the south, directly across the lake, rises the huge bulk of Mount Garibaldi, the highest peak in the region, whose elevation is about 8,700 feet. Flowing toward the lake, seemingly directly from Mount Garibaldi, is Sentinel Glacier. Further to the east are the Mamquam Range, Sentinel Peak, The Sphinx, Copper Peak, and Castle Towers. To the north, are Helmet Ridge and Helmet Glacier. These are the closer features. Range upon range of other mountains lie beyond in every direction.

Any one of these peaks or glaciers can be visited in one day from camp. Those on the near side, of course, can be reached “overland.” Mount Garibaldi and its sisters on the south, however, are reached by first rowing across the lake in two small boats brought in by the B. C. Club on one of their outings. One of these boats, somewhat smaller and much easier of propulsion than the other, had been christened the Alpine Beauty. The other, which partook somewhat of the graceful lines of a scow, was called the Bill Wheatley, after a popular member of the B. C. Club. Each boat was provided with two pairs of oars, but because of the square construction of the Bill Wheatley’s bow, considerably more effort was required to row it than the Alpine Beauty. As the maximum safe carrying capacity of the two boats was fifteen people, the Garibaldi climbing parties were naturally limited to that number, so seven trips, in all, had to be made in order that all who wished to do so might make the climb. The Mountaineers brought in another boat, which was carried, piecemeal, up the trail during the second week. It was assembled with eclat by a crew of competent shipbuilders and proved a very seaworthy and easily propelled craft, but was not completed in time to be much used by climbing parties. This boat was christened The Haphazard in honor of “Happy” Fisher and the Hazards.

Novices were early warned that they were not to stray beyond the hillsides of camp, but later these restrictions were relaxed somewhat, as the party became more familiar with the country. No one outside of members of scheduled trips was allowed to wander any farther without permission from the Outing Committee.

On the day following camp-making day, Norman Huber led a party
Mount Garibaldi is the snow-peak on the right, in front of which is the level summit of The Table. Sentinel Peak is on the left.
which scouted the climb of The Black Tusk. Being directly above camp, The Tusk is easily and quickly reached, the round trip requiring only half a day. In fact, on some days both morning and afternoon parties were taken up The Tusk. One couple made the round trip in two and one-half hours. On account of the character of the rockwork the size of The Tusk parties were limited to from ten to fourteen people. Upon reaching the base of The Tusk, proper, a chimney must be climbed, the first ten or fifteen feet of which is vertical. This together with the steepness of the pumice slopes below combine to give the novice his first thrill. Rope is used in the chimney, which while not so steep in the upper part, is composed of very friable rock. Hand and foot holds are none too secure. However, most of the rock climbing in Mount Garibaldi Park, with very few exceptions, is of this character, owing to its extremely old age, geologically speaking. Once out of the chimney of The Tusk, the rest of the way is easily made over the broken lava boulders to the summit. The Tusk climb was made a sort of try-out or elimination climb, for all inexperienced members who wished also to climb Mount Garibaldi, the feature climb. In all, 102 people made the ascent of The Tusk.

The following day Joe Hazard led a party of thirteen men on the Garibaldi climb. At the ungodly hour of 3:00 a.m. a subdued rising call was sounded for the lucky thirteen, and after a hasty breakfast by candle light, start from camp was made at 4:25, just as dawn was breaking. Taking the trail down to the lake, the boats were reached in fifteen
minutes. Another fifteen minutes were spent in a rather vain effort to
calk the leaky seams of the boats. Once out on the lake we had the
first clear view of Mount Garibaldi and Castle Towers. Up to date
these had been at least partially obscured by clouds. The lake being
glacier fed, its water is a deep green-blue and teems with tiny red
insects that look like spiders. One and a half hours of rowing brought us
to the opposite shore at the foot of Sentinel Glacier. Five minutes after
disembarking we stepped easily onto the glacier and followed its furrowed
surface for about two hours to a sort of saddle or pass on the glacier.
On our right, as we ascended, was The Table, another very interesting
example of a basaltic “neck” or “plug” formed by lava solidifying in the
vents of ancient volcanoes. The Table is quite flat on top and the arch
or flying buttress at one side gives it the appearance of an inverted teacup.
After passing a small crescent-shaped lake lying between the glacier side
wall and a rock cliff, we dropped down the neve 200 feet or so to the
Garibaldi Snow Fields, an immense basin-like expanse whose surface was
cupped like the waves of a storm-tossed lake, making the going rather
slippery and uncertain. Here at nine we stopped for lunch, which con­
sisted not only of a generous amount of the usual climb lunch ingredients
such as raisins, nuts, cheese, pilot bread, and chocolate; but also the
party carried two or three two-pound cans of pineapple marmalade.
This marmalade, or jam, deserves a separate paragraph. Made in
Vancouver, as only the English and Canadians know how to make mar­
malade, it formed the pièce de résistance of a commissary which itself was
exceptionally good. The convenient friction-lidded cans of pineapple were
passed around at lunch time, and after everyone had eaten all his pilot
bread together with all the pineapple said bread would hold, snow was
stirred in with the remaining jam in the cans. The resulting concoction
was a pineapple sherbet that made the most delectable delicacy that
gourmet ever gulped.

After this rousing repast we were on our way again, and started up
the steep slopes of the Warren Glacier, where the real climb began. Near
the top of this slope the route led between some interesting crevasses.
While resting on the snow at the edge of a bergschrund, one member who
ventured out upon what was really a thin overhanging lip of snow, dis­
appeared when several tons of snow beneath him gave way. Luckily he
fell on top of the snow and only twenty feet or so down and was able
to walk out of the crevasse at one end, much to everyone’s relief. The
“saddle,” directly east of the summit, was reached at 10:30. From here
the B. C. Club on some of their climbs went straight up over the vertical
ice cornice and the arete directly to the summit. But Joe led his parties
around the longer but safer way which led down from the saddle, losing
nearly 200 feet elevation, and then along a steep snow slope at the base
of the cliff, where in one or two places careful stepping was necessary.
RETURN FROM THE SUMMIT
OF MOUNT GARIBALDI

Here the rope was used to guard against slipping into crevasses below. Thence the way led up and over snow and rock and approached the summit from the south. There are really three summits on Garibaldi. The actual summit is of red rock and entailed some interesting scrambling up a chimney in which the usual loose rock abounded, although the loose stuff was quite thoroughly cleaned out before the final party climbed. The next highest peak to the south is called the Pinnacle. The third is snow covered, and because of its rounded appearance is called the Dome. It lies to the west of the summit proper. The first party climbed the Dome, reaching there at 1:40, and then dropping down to the saddle, crossed over the snow and climbed the real summit, arriving there at 2:20 — ten hours from camp.

Here we drank in a marvelous view of Howe Sound, the distant peaks, lakes, and glaciers — the glaciers seemed broader and flatter and more numerous than in our own state — but for only twenty minutes, while we devoured some lunch, with more jam. Then, because we wished to get back across the lake before it got too dark, we started down over the same route we ascended and arrived at camp and Billy’s welcome grub pile at 8:40, or six hours from the summit.

Joe’s idea in taking a party of the more active men on the scouting climb of The Tusk and Garibaldi was to develop leaders who could take succeeding parties on these climbs. Considerable ingenuity and planning was necessary to so arrange these and other climbs so that all who
wished to climb and were capable could do so. Each prospective climber was required to sign up in advance with Mrs. Hazard, who was kept busy throughout the outing in putting down their names in a book which she carried constantly when in camp. A characteristic picture of Hazzy always showed that book of doom tucked under her arm. Not the least part of her job consisted of the making up and then rearranging of climb parties. Nearly everyone wanted to climb with Joe. For he combined all the qualities of leadership that inspired confidence in the cheechacko that he would get 'em there and back in safety. So he cheerfully led four parties to Garibaldi and one to Castle Towers. Only three other Garibaldi climbs were made, one led by "Happy" Fisher, one by Norman Huber, and the third by the writer. The latter holds the record for making the slowest climb — sixteen and one-half hours from camp to camp. A total of ninety-four members registered on the summit of Garibaldi.

Strenuous days were varied with loafing days — and laundry days. One of the pleasantest ways to spend a lazy day was to visit The Barrier and then swim in Stoney Lake. The Barrier is a remarkable natural dam of lava which came from some extinct volcano, and converted a mountain gorge into Garibaldi Lake. There is no overflow over the top of this dam, but some seepage underneath the wall, which rises sheer 1,500
feet above the former bed of Stoney Creek, now forms the source of the latter. Between Lake Garibaldi and The Barrier are two smaller lakes: Lesser Garibaldi and Stoney Lake. A little cove at the inlet to Stoney Lake where there is a sandy beach was the scene of many a merry swimming party on sunny afternoons. Oh, yes, it was a little cold, but — man, how refreshing!

The beginning of the second week marked the advent of the “One Week” party, mostly of the younger and livelier element. On clear, hot day during that week Joe started out with a large party for Castle Towers. Some of the crowd were allowed to fall out along the way. This peak is the farthest distant from camp of any that were not climbed “by boat.” The approach is alongside Panorama Ridge, over Helmet Glacier and Corrie Ridge, and thence up the main ridge of Castle Towers. This slope is literally covered with a talus of granite, some of the boulders being “as big as a house.” There are three peaks on Castle Towers, each succeeding one requiring a little more difficult rock work than the former. Most of the party reached the first peak, and eight, including one woman, made all three peaks, making the sixth recorded ascent of the third peak. The round trip took about eleven hours. The elevation of Castle Towers is about 8,200 feet.

A “boat” party of thirteen men made the climb of Sentinel Peak under the leadership of Pete McGregor and guided by Don Mackay of the B. C. Club. The route was up the left side of Sentinel Glacier to the south ridge of Sentinel and then by easy rock work to the summit. The round trip took about nine and a half hours.

Two parties climbed The Sphinx, which is also approached by boat and Sentinel Glacier. Thence an easy but big-boulder-strewn ridge leads to the summit. The round trip took about eight hours.

Paul Hugdahl led a goodly sized party to Helmet Peak, after scouting it alone. This peak is quite close to camp, and except for the last fifty feet or so is an easy climb. There is an interesting bit of straight-up rock work near the top. There is only room for three or four people on the summit, and as only one person can “conveniently” go up or down at one time, a large party must do considerable waiting while the climber makes his round trip, whether by rope or “by hand.”

Campfire programs were varied and interesting, though the Garibaldi climbers generally arrived in camp too late to witness them. Mr. A. H. Bain of the B. C. Club gave an interesting talk on the visits which his club had made to the Garibaldi region. On their earlier outings they approached Garibaldi from the south and first discovered Black Tusk Meadows from the summit of Garibaldi. Professor Meany at another campfire recited the history of Mount Garibaldi Park.

One of the most noteworthy features of the outing was the memorial service for President Harding. In a little grove on an eminence over-
looking Garibaldi Lake, and standing before a flower decorated granite rock that served as an altar, Professor Meany conducted a memorial service for the departed President that was most impressive.

Our Canadian cousins as a group are better and more daring rock climbers than The Mountaineers. Most of their climbing is done on rock, whereas in Washington more of our climbing is done on snow or ice. However, there were individuals in our party who successfully climbed the most difficult peaks in the region and showed themselves every bit as venturesome as the Canadians. Tom Fyles, who seems to be the B. C. Club’s climbing ace, was the first man to make the exceedingly treacherous climb of The Table, to the summit of which he afterwards pulled up two or three other men on a rope. Wallace Burr of The Mountaineers made the summit of The Table, using his own rope and also a rope on the upper portion left there by Tom Fyles. The Pinnacle on Mount Garibaldi, another difficult climb over a knife edge arete, was achieved by Alex. Fuchs and Fred Huber. Fred Huber and Jack Binder, one of Billy Schroll’s helpers, climbed the sheer vertical face of the North pinnacle of The Black Tusk.

The Mountaineers made more use of the rope on ice and snow slopes on this outing than had been their former custom. While they did not tie each person to the line, as the B. C. people do, the leader and rear guard tied the rope around their waists, and those intervening used one
hand to grasp the rope. This was the means of saving several people, who slipped out of line while traveling above deep crevasses, from more serious consequences.

Clarence Garner did yeoman's service as chief of the fire department. Most of the campfires were of his unaided making. Clarence was also the camp bugler. When a Garibaldi climb was scheduled, Clarence, whether he was going on the climb or not, would rise up in his sleeping-bag — some said in his sleep — and emit a series of unearthly howls that he was pleased to call yodeling — anyway, it woke up everybody. At the regular rising call, Clarence would yodel again. He also yodeled between meals and at other times. A willing worker and a willinger yodeler, Clarence.

On the evening prior to breaking up camp the final campfire was held, at which 104 people listened to the reading of “The Black Tusk News,” by the editor-in-chief, Robert Hazard. Then after the circle had sung Auld Lang Syne, we departed for our last sleep in camp. Rising call had been announced for 4:00 a.m., and a few minutes before that time everyone was wakened by nature's alarm clock — a gentle patter of rain on the tent roofs. Visions of having to pack wet dunnage resulted in an unusually prompt response. Although the rain lasted only a few minutes, everyone had packed up, breakfasted, and departed down the trail homeward in go-as-you-please fashion by 7:00 o'clock. At Vancouver we said goodbye to our Canadian guests, but for whose work the Mount Garibaldi Park would not have been so conveniently accessible for us.

The dinner served on the Howe Sound boat that afternoon was a wonderful meal. The fresh vegetable salad and pie and other good things were attacked with gusto that only outdoor appetites can muster. The drawn and sober countenances of the crowd as they filed off the steamer Princess Victoria, at Seattle, next morning may have been caused by the pain of leaving one of the most varied and wonderful regions ever visited by The Mountaineers, and then again they may have been caused by too much good eats the day before.
MEMBERS OF THE 1923 SUMMER OUTING

Outing Committee
Joseph T. Hazard, Chairman
Norman Huber, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard, Secretary
Charles L. Simmons, Treasurer

Record of Ascents

For convenient reference the letters indicate the names of the peaks, the numbers indicate the amount of ascents.

A—Mount Garibaldi
B—The Black Tusk
C—Castle Towers 1st Peak
D—Castle Towers 2nd and 3rd Peaks
E—The Sphinx

(State is Washington unless otherwise indicated)

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A. B. Buckworth, Deputy Minister of Railways, Victoria, B. C., representing the Provincial Government of British Columbia. (Mr. Buckworth went in with the party, but could only stay in camp one day.)

Wallace Burr, assisted by Clarence A. Fisher on the rope, made the ascent of the Table.
Fred Huber and Jack Binder made the ascent of the Pinnacle of The Black Tusk.
Alex Fuchs and Fred Huber, Ivan Miller and Don Mackay made the ascent of the Pinnacle of Mount Garibaldi.

For a complete record of Mountaineer ascents in this district the following is added:
Dr. H. B. Hinman, Everett, Mount Garibaldi, Sentinel Peak, The Black Tusk, August, 1917.
Harry McL. Myers, Seattle, The Black Tusk, July, 1921.
Joseph T. Hazard, Seattle, Mount Garibaldi, Sentinel Peak, August, 1922.
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard, Seattle, Mount Garibaldi, August, 1922.
VERSES FROM MOUNT GARIBALDI PARK

BY

EDMOND S. MEANY

ON PANORAMA RIDGE

O horizon majestic,
Uncharted sea of mountain crests,
Surge on to touch the sky's far rim!
I gaze and, lo, the billowed white
Takes shape and kingly meaning—
Ermine robes from royal shoulders hanging,
Fold on fold to forest fringe of plumes,
And granite crown for stately sovereign peak.
I come and boldly once again I come
To stand in awe within thy magic realm.

PARNASSUS CREEK

Why do you stumble and rumble,
Why do you laugh at your fall,
Why through the boulder's moss shoulders
Are you heedless of ouzel's plaint call?

Why do you thunder and under
The glower of low granite wall,
Why are you stringing and flinging
Laced pearls in a wilderness hall?

Don't you know that below you to slow you
A wild jewelled goblet will hold
Such a truant and ever, O river,
You will mingle its blue and its gold?

O MOUNTAIN GROVE PERPETUAL

O mountain grove perpetual,
O robust emerald spires,
How like courageous children,
Thy guards of bearded sires!

And never a child is timid
Or never a sire can boast
For, screened in living circle,
Stands always a gleaming ghost.
Close creeps the mead of heather,
By kindly mother led,
A carpet for child-tree living,
A blanket for ancient dead.

In cruel blast of winter,
What battles have you won.
O cycle of life enduring
To smile in summer sun!

What nests of fur or feather
Dost hide, O friendly grove,
O mountain grove perpetual,
What songs of hope and love!
MOUNT GARIBALDI PARK

I.

How flamed the Titan cauldron, in the chaos of the ages
When granite walls were splintered and molten lava flowed!
What crash when forests vanished, by fiery sickles mowed
And rivers turned to vapor in the smother smoke of hell!
How lurid were the heavens, the sun and planets gone,
The roar of nether thunder as burning demons yell
And night, a dungeon prison, held the wings of purple dawn!
Bold Vulcan carved his record on twisted granite pages
And stood, a mighty victor, on high, fire burnished throne.

II.

The awesome night was done,
A radiant light returned.
O friendly star and sun,
Glad promise of release,
Our God's command of peace!

III.

The crumpled land had lifted a myriad peaks on high,
Each raising tor'd the heavens a torn and scorched crown,
Imploring new baptism from the blue and smiling sky
And squaring rugged shoulders for th' burdens of a world.
Drenching rains were kisses and snows healed burning scars.
New rivers hailed new forests and grasses wooed the stars,
While glaciers carved new canyons where noisy floods were hurled,
To welcome life returning, to laugh at demon's frown.

IV.

Gleam on ye Castle Towers,
And glower, O Blackened Tusk!
This tapestry of flowers,
This Mimulus of musk,
This magic Heather bell,
My thoughts of love will tell
And change my days to hours.
THE BLACK TUSK

P. M. McGregor
WHEN The Mountaineers sailed from Seattle on the evening of July 28, 1923, to Vancouver, British Columbia, and the next day on another steamer to Squamish at the head of Howe Sound, they had traversed parts of such historic waterways as Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Gulf of Georgia, Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound. When they encamped in Black Tusk Meadows, of Mount Garibaldi Park, they were in a less historic region but from surrounding peaks glimpses could be caught of regions rich in legend, tradition and history.

Oldest of them all in civilized tradition is the Strait of Juan de Fuca. A mariner claiming that name was a Greek, whose real name was Apostolos Valerianus, and his Greek home is given as Cephalonia. In 1596, he told a tale to an Englishman named Michael Lok, to the effect that in 1592, under Spanish colors, he had sailed into a great waterway on the northwest coast of America. Michael Lok wrote a letter embodying the tale and the letter was published in 1625 in *Samuel Purchas, His Pilgrims*. The tale was believed by many navigators, but in subsequent centuries ardent searchers failed to reveal any further evidence and historians have long ago concluded that Michael Lok was made the bearer of a sailor's wild story.

Before the date of Juan de Fuca's supposed voyage, the Spanish expedition under Bajolome Ferrelo in 1543 had passed the forty-second degree of north latitude and was the first civilized man to behold the shore of what became known as the Oregon Country. In 1579, Francis Drake entered a bay on the shore of California and gave the shores the name of Nova Albion, in one sense meaning "New England." He had plundered Spanish ships and found his safest way home to be around Cape of Good Hope. He arrived home a man of fame and wealth and Queen Elizabeth gave him knighthood.

Among the greatest of English explorers was Captain James Cook. On his third voyage into the Pacific, he explored these northwestern shores. On Sunday, March 22, 1778, a storm was rising. Seeing a smooth streak of water he "was flattered" that he would there find shelter. Instead he found a dangerous reef and put to sea, preferring to face the gale in the open. He called the place Cape Flattery. On returning to the shore, he was about one degree farther north and entered the harbor since known as Nootka Sound. There he spent a month and traded with the Indians. As was his habit, he recorded a brief vocabulary of the Nootka words. Two important results followed. The furs obtained subsequently brought good prices in China, and that fact became one of the incentives for the great fur trade. His little Indian vocabu-
The Mountaineer

lary was used by the captains who followed and in that way became the basis of the famous trade language known as the Chinook Jargon.

Nootka Sound soon became the emporium of trade on this coast. From the summit of Mount Garibaldi one would naturally look off to the westward, knowing that Nootka Sound was off there on the western shore of Vancouver Island.

The Spaniards were not willing to give up their claims to the land. They continued their voyages of exploration and formally took possession at a number of places. In 1775, Bruno Heceta had called the entrance to the Columbia "Bahia de la Asuncion" and the northern cape he called "Cabo San Roque." His companion, Bodega y Quadra, experienced tragic treatment, losing a boat's crew near the present Destruction Island. These two captains reported that they had found evidences of a river, and in 1788 Captain John Meares, an English trader sailing from China, sought the Spaniards' river "Saint Roe." Not finding it, he left the names Cape Disappointment and Deception Bay, which still remain, at the mouth of the Columbia River. On sailing southward from Nootka, Meares had found the great entrance and wrote that he had named it after its original discoverer, John de Fuca." He also named the island at Cape Flattery after the Indian Chief Tatoosh. On July 4, 1788, he saw the snowy mountain which he named Mount Olympus, not knowing that the Spanish captain, Juan Perez, had named it Santa Rosalia in 1774.

In 1789, the Spaniards seized English vessels at Nootka and the two nations were drawn near to war over the matter. A treaty was signed at Madrid on October 28, 1790, and both nations sent agents to Nootka to negotiate for possession of the lands under the terms of that treaty. The British representative was Captain George Vancouver. On that errand he discovered and named many geographical features such as Puget Sound, Deception Pass, Whidby Island, Burrard Inlet, Gulf of Georgia, and Howe Sound. At Nootka Sound he met the representative of Spain, then dignified with the title Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. They could not agree and sent home for further instructions. The Spaniard had expressed the desire that their names might be linked together on some geographical feature. Vancouver had proved that Nootka was on a large island and he promptly wrote on the chart Quadra and Vancouver Island. For half a century that partnership name for the island continued.

When Vancouver was entering the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on April 27, 1792, he met Captain Robert Gray, the American, who that spring discovered Grays Harbor and the Columbia River. Thus was reached the climax in the marine portion of the history of this Northwestern region. There followed the work of the North West Company of Montreal and the Lewis and Clark expedition from 1803 to 1806. In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company absorbed the North West Company.
and established headquarters at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. Fort Langley was established on Fraser River and Fort Nisqually on Puget Sound as a sort of way station. Fur trading increased and beginning in 1834 missionaries began to work in the same field. About 1840, homeseekers began to enter the great Oregon Country, and in 1846, Great Britain and the United States signed the treaty which continued the forty-ninth parallel as the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the "middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver’s Island," and thence through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the sea. That divided the old Oregon Country, and since then we have gone on developing as friendly neighbors.

The shores, capes and rivers became better known and the people who made their homes here rejoiced over the records of those hardy explorers who made the first maps and conferred the geographic names. Vancouver, who named Howe Sound, did not name the highest peak overlooking that wonderful waterway. We did not know how the mountain was named until Mr. A. H. Bain, of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club, told us that some time between 1860 and 1870 a squadron of the British Navy was in these waters when news was received that the Unity of Italy had been accomplished. They warmly approved the achievements of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian patriot. A salute was fired in his honor and the fine snowy peak was named Mount Garibaldi.
The day was sunny, the climb among firs and over rocks and snow long and somewhat tedious; but I was aiming high—"high" in the vocabulary of a "valley-pounder"—for I wanted to see over into the next valley. I was bent on adventure, but little did I realize what a thrill awaited me. For suddenly, as I rounded a corner of rock, I came face to face with a native son of Garibaldi Park.

He was standing at his doorway in the sun, old, grizzled, long-whiskered, just as I would have expected him, yet with an alertness of eye that belied his years. He watched me approach a little nervously I thought. I realized that the sight of a fellowman might be unusual and somewhat alarming, and that on caution and diplomacy would depend the success of my interview. He said nothing, so I greeted him gently. He seemed reassured and scratched his ear with a hand tanned almost to blackness.

I could see only the dark doorway of his stone hut behind him. It seemed to have no windows. He did not invite me in. I excused his inhospitality on the ground of his long isolation and offered him chocolate and peanuts from my trail lunch. The former he declined, but accepted
the latter gravely and without comment, and ate them with evident relish. I felt that our friendship was progressing.

“How do I pass the time? Prospecting, hunting, climbing, sleeping, eating.” His speech was all but unintelligible to me. I thought he mentioned a family, but could get no details nor glimpse of any. I gathered that his household equipment was simple. A stream of water flowed nearby, but there seemed to be a scarcity of wood at hand.

“Wasn’t it often quite cold in the winter-time?”

“Cold? Oh, yes; but I sleep most of the time then,” was what I understood him to reply.

“Neighbors?” Oh, yes, he had neighbors. He looked about and whistled as though expecting some of them to appear, but none came.

He accepted another peanut and began nibbling it. I then noticed that his teeth were quite yellow. Involuntarily I exclaimed, “Why, I don’t believe you ever brush your teeth!” I realized immediately that I had been tactless; but to my surprise he seemed not to resent any hasty comment, merely regarding me with a reproachful gravity. I hastened to assure him that his face and hands would, as to cleanliness, compare favorably with those of any camping Mountaineer. He showed his forgiveness by accepting another peanut.

I felt that we were now on the best of terms. The interview had been a great success. There remained only one more important request I could make of him. He granted it most graciously, and, though it was his first experience of such an ordeal and he evidently felt slightly nervous, sat for his portrait at a distance of six feet. I thanked him, said goodbye, and snapped my camera shut. He turned, and with a merry whistle, disappeared into his open door.
HIGH SPOTS ON A WORLD'S CRUISE

RODNEY L. GLISAN

HAVE been commandeered to touch a few High Spots on a World's Cruise taken last winter.

The Laconia, chartered by the American Express Company, left New York last November, passing through the Panama Canal to San Francisco, where I took passage, as I had been through the Canal twice, and decided to omit this portion of the cruise. The Laconia was the first Cunarder to enter the Pacific Ocean, the first world's cruise steamer to go through the Panama Canal, and the largest steamer taken on a world's cruise.

The first place visited and the first place of interest to Mountaineers was the active pit of the crater Kilauea on the Island of Hawaii. We anchored off Hilo one afternoon and were taken ashore on flat barges, where we took autos up to The Volcano House, 4,000 feet elevation. It was a two hours' trip through scattered villages, fields of sugar cane and a forest tangle of tree ferns fifteen feet high, tropical vines, wild bananas and cocoa palms. After dinner we again took the autos seven miles to the active pit, Halemauma, situated in the main floor of the Kilauea crater. The crater is two miles in diameter; and the pit is about 1,500 feet across, and at that time about 500 feet deep. The depth of the floor varies greatly, several times having overflowed and sometimes sinking as low as 700 feet. Sometime before we reached the crater we could see the lurid light in the sky from the burning lava, and the scene as we drove down the crater wall and out over the lava floor reminded one of Dante's Inferno. The bright lights of returning autos flashed like huge fire-flies in the black gloom, and their black silhouettes, like demons of the underworld, hovered on the rim, sharply outlined against the blood-red glare. We joined the crowd on the edge of the pit, and, lying down stretched full length, looked over the edge down into the hell below. Red seams opened and closed in the black floor beneath, molten lava flowed like a lurid river for hundreds of feet and then disappeared down some black hole. Jets of liquid red lava played like fountains along the edge and kept the place well lighted, the blackness all round being the more intense. It was weird and uncanny, terrifying to think of all that awful force beneath us, and how utterly hopeless the thought of ever controlling it; how really precarious must be any spot on the world's crust along the lines of volcanic upheaval. Awed and subdued we hurried back to Hilo.

Mona Loa, on whose massive flank lies the Kilauea crater, is 13,000 feet high. It is difficult to realize that so high a peak should rise on such a comparatively small island; and still more difficult to realize that
A ROAD IN JAVA

R. L. Glisan
the ocean bed lay over 16,000 feet below our steamer. What a sight if the waters ever receded! It would show a mountain 30,000 feet high, higher than the highest mountain on the earth's crust.

One late afternoon we entered the outer harbor of Yokohama. Rising above a cloud belt, Fuji, the pride of every Japanese, seemed to float suspended in the air, exactly as portrayed in Japanese prints. I had been in Japan before, so early the next morning, with two fellow passengers, I took the train to Shemonoseki, the southwest end of the main island. Our ultimate destination was Peking, where we planned to spend a week instead of the three days originally allotted to the group which followed us after sight-seeing in Japan. As we sped along towards the shores of the inland sea, from the observation platform of the train we had wonderful vistas of Fujiama, snow white in its winter mantle, a rival of Rainier in size. My thoughts turned toward Rainier as I realized that the winter party were probably snowshoeing from Longmire to Paradise on that very day. We crossed the straits to Kusan, the lower extremity of Korea, now called Chosen, then by train up through Korea to Mukden in Manchuria, where we experienced our coldest weather, about 15 degrees below zero. To our surprise we found the trains comfortably heated. Taking a southwesterly course through Manchuria we came to Tientsin, near the sea; a few hours' run from there and we were soon reveling in a room of palatial proportions in a modern hotel in Peking.

Our week in Peking was crowded to the limit with continuous sight-seeing, fascinating palaces and places in a maize of high walls built to repel outsiders. It was interesting to see the double-hump camels on the principal thoroughfares. While there, we went out to the Great Wall, several hours by train. The first half of the journey was across the plains, then up a steep grade by a rushing stream which was then a frozen terrace, the frosty white being the only relief to the prevailing dull brown tint of the mountain slopes, cliffs, walls, and village huts. Slopes, which were heavily timbered ages ago, were now nude of any vegetation; and the stream showed evidences of having been much larger when the hills were clothed with trees and vegetation. We passed through several tunnels, the main tunnel having taken four years to build. We rose over 1,600 feet in elevation, with mountains much higher on either side hemming us in, as we entered the famous Nankow Pass. We passed a small village where they once collected toll from the passing caravans. We stopped at the station just beyond the Pass, and just beyond where the Great Wall came down one side of the Pass and up the other. We walked back along the track a quarter of a mile and up a winding, narrow road of stone slabs worn thin by the countless foot travel of many centuries. After walking nearly half an hour, mostly uphill, we reached the Great Wall, which we ascended, going up a set of stone steps.

The Wall in a straight line is 1,400 miles long, but, with all its ups and
The Great Wall, China

R. L. Glisan

The Nankow Road may be seen in the lower left-hand corner.

downs, twists and turns, measures more than 2,400 miles. It is 20 to 50 feet high, about 20 feet wide, and every 200 yards a sentry tower rises some 40 feet above the Wall. Where we stood, it was 2,000 feet elevation, although in many places 4,000. The Wall was commenced sometime in the third century at an appalling expenditure of human life. One large section was built in ten days by one million men, over half of them dying of over-work. I walked up the Wall about a quarter of a mile to secure a more comprehensive view and regretted I could not spend the day going further along its course. One could visualize how the soldiers in the turrets watched for the invading hordes of Tartars and Mongols sweeping down from the North in a frenzy of fanatical fury. Several rough castiron cannon lay near by looking more dangerous to friend than to enemy. Several burro trains passed through the arch in the Wall and down the Nankow road, which is hardly wider than a trail. Before the railroad diverted traffic there was a continuous stream of camels, donkeys, horses, oxen, men, and herds of goat and sheep making use of this only line of communication to the North. A shepherder drove some sheep through the archway, pausing to light his pipe with a well worn steel and flint, taken from a small leather case. What a contrast the bare brown hills to the tropical vegetation in Java and Ceylon.

In Java we hired an automobile and motored to Bandoeng, a mountain resort, about 150 miles distant, where we spent the night, returning in time to catch the steamer next day. Where you look everywhere in China for any green foliage, in Java you could hardly find a spot that is not covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation or bearing crops of some
A CHINESE PACK TRAIN

The country is hilly with roads winding up valleys, over and round hillsides with undulating slopes of varying shades of green. One sees a fascinating kaleidoscope of terraced rice fields, slopes dotted with bright green tea bushes, the darker coffee bushes protected by shady trees, and groves of rubber trees and teakwood, broad spreading trees shading the road and the streams near by. Java is the most thickly populated country on earth. The native straw-thatched huts were hidden among cocoa palms and banana trees, the natives healthy looking and well built, their primitive garments bringing out their beauty of form and the attractive shading of their bronze skins. The absence of beggars was an added attraction.

Ceylon is equally attractive. The trip from Columbo to Kandy by train, returning by auto, afforded a wonderful variety of tropical vegetation and mountain scenery.

The Express Company offered a number of side trips, and the first I signed up for was the trip to Darjeeling to see Mount Everest. We left the heat of Calcutta late one afternoon in a compartment day coach. We changed to standard gauge compartment sleepers and were locked in for the night. The Express Company furnished the bedding and servants. The next morning we secured seats in a diminutive, windowless, narrow gauge train. The locomotive was painted bright green, looked like a toy, and was very low-g geared. It was capable of taking the two small cars up an unending grade, around hairpin loops and figure eights, places where the train crossed over the track below, with track above track, often four tracks above each other, side slopes so steep we had to switch back and forth going 25 miles to make 10 miles’
The cars were set so close to the rails you could step on and off as though from an escalator. Two boys on the cow-catcher, with buckets of sand, let the sand trickle on the rails whenever the cars slipped.

Every 1,000 feet the vegetation changed, always dense foliage, waterfalls and cascades. Starting with fig and date trees, we passed every zone on earth; palm, bamboo, high grass, orchids, tree ferns, banyan, small patches of barley and corn; then chestnut, alder and magnolia, and orange and peach trees, bananas and lemons, wild vines, pepper trees, finally rhododendron and Oregon grape. In the fields grew potatoes and strawberries.

Near Darjeeling, were thousands of acres, whole hillside, covered with tea bushes on terraced slopes, so steep it seemed incredible to keep a footing and impossible to attempt any cultivation. We reached Darjeeling, 6,500 feet elevation, early that afternoon. The hotel, we were told, was somewhere in the clouds above us. We were directed to take rickshas, four or five men pulling and pushing each vehicle, seating one passenger. Darjeeling is on such a steep slope that wagons or autos could not be used to any advantage.

Our party was called at 2:45 next morning and we left after a hasty breakfast, in dandies, rickshas, and on horseback. A dandy is a coffin-shaped box supported by long poles resting on the shoulders of sturdy natives. Clouds made the night all the darker and the trail could not be traced by inexperienced eyes. About four miles from Darjeeling we passed through the village of Ghoom, and from here the trail starts up a stiff grade for Tiger Hill. It was now light enough to see the path, so I left my overcoat and rug in the ricksha and walked the balance of the way. We reached the summit of Tiger Hill, 8,500 feet elevation, at 6 o'clock. Almost immediately the clouds began to break, a rosy tint came in the east, with patches of clear sky overhead, while the clouds on the northern horizon continued to dissolve, and the Himalayan range came into view about 35 miles distant. The sun appeared and colored the mountain tops. Suddenly the clouds dissolved and the Himalayas came out in full view above the cloud-filled valley. In plain view were twelve snow peaks all over 20,000 feet high, a tremendously impressive sight. The sun, gaining strength, colored the peaks a golden tint. The guide book advised us to extend our right hand, point the middle finger to Kanchenjunga and the thumb extended would point to Mount Everest. We did so and that instant the clouds which had blotted the left portion of the range dissolved and the peak of Mount Everest appeared snow-white above a dark range.

Mount Everest, 29,002 feet elevation, was 107 miles away. It was interesting to realize you were looking at the highest point on earth, although the inspiring sight was Kanchenjunga and the range in front. Clouds rolled in again and blotted out all view of the mountains. I walked down the path all the way to the hotel, round trip 14 miles, the
only person in the party who walked any distance. It was the only chance offered in the entire cruise to get a fair-sized walk.

When we arrived at Naples my first thought was Vesuvius. Our group was scheduled to go on the Amalfi Drive, but I persuaded one of the party to go up Vesuvius with me. We left Naples after breakfast, taking the train to Pugliano, then transferred to an electric car on a road built by Thomas Cook and Son.

We passed through orchards, fields and vineyards, the apricots and soy beans being in bloom. Then rising steadily, we crossed the bare lava flow of 1858 to the lava stream of 1872, going on by rack and pinion track through gardens and chestnut groves to the observatory, 2,000 feet in elevation, where we had a fine view of Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum, and the bay beyond.

Winding up over more lava fields, we reached the upper station in about 40 minutes. Here we transferred to a cable line, very steep, straight up an incline, one car descending helped to draw the other up. A short trip brought us to a small stone station at the head of the cable line, 260 feet below the rim. Here were a dozen guides provided by the government, as you are forbidden to go without one, although the trail was excellent and no risk whatever. Fresh snow lay in patches on the mountain slope, unusual, and of added interest. The sun was struggling to break through the clouds, while writhing columns of white smoke poured out of the crater overhead. A ten-minute walk up an easy trail brought us to the edge of the crater. Peering over the rim, we looked down on a central cone, covered with yellow sulphur, huge columns of smoke pouring out of the vent in the top. Continuing on the trail about 200 yards, we came to a trail going down into the crater. The latter trail was steep, about 500 feet long, ending in some steam vents on the slopes, sulphur smoke and steam pouring out of vents near by. The sun came out and brought the cone and smoke column out in sharp relief. The floor of the crater, seamed and yellow sulphur-stained, was visible under the canopy of white smoke. The sides of the crater were almost precipitous. Repeatedly we heard a muffled explosion, followed by a diffusion of smoke, and could plainly see a lurid glare in the white smoke pouring out from the cone.

Vesuvius is about 4,000 feet in elevation. The crater is now about a quarter of a mile wide, the cone is about 200 feet high, and the crater rim about 300 feet above the floor of the crater.

Since making the cruise, Mount Aetna, near Vesuvius, erupted with great force and damage; vent holes have opened in the side of Kilauea and lava poured down the mountain; and Fuji changed its appearance during the recent awful earthquake in Japan. The world is a restless place after all, and we can congratulate ourselves that our snowpeaks behave themselves.
WHAT IS A MOUNTAINEER? WHAT IS THE MOUNTAINEER SPIRIT?

S. Edward Paschall

MOUNTAINEER, in a world-wide sense, is an inhabitant of a mountain. In a restricted sense, in the eastern part of the United States, a mountaineer is an inhabitant of the rugged portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and some other states. Somebody has proposed the name of Appalachia for the extensive region occupied by this remarkable people; people for the most part of native American stock.

In the still more restricted sense, as here used, a Mountaineer is a member of an organized body of open-air ramblers and mountain climbers with headquarters on Puget Sound. The name of the organization is The Mountaineers. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington.

The objects of the organization are "to explore and study the mountains, forests and water courses of the Northwest; to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region; to preserve, by protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of Northwestern America; to make expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the
above purposes; to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life.”

The Club has been successful. It is now nearing the end of its second decade. The membership varies, sometimes approaching one thousand. Finances have been well managed. Unencumbered real estate is owned; also, other property. Publications have been sent far and wide.

The history of the organization is interesting. Many mountains have been climbed. Innumerable short walks, long walks, excursions, meetings and reunions have been enjoyed. The influence of The Mountaineers has been recognized by a sympathetic public.

In a material sense, it is not difficult to define a Mountaineer, but it is another matter to tell of what is called the Mountaineer spirit. The latter is ethical and intangible. The Mountaineers as a group have a body; as a group they also have a soul.

In every human association, from the beginning of time, there has been some form of esprit de corps, which means the animating spirit of a collective body. The Mountaineer spirit is nothing more nor less than a high form of esprit de corps; high because of its purpose.

The Mountaineer spirit, in its essence, is as old as humanity, and is the common property of mankind. It is recorded in history and finds expression in literature, both prose and poetry. The Scriptures have it. It is in the Sermon on the Mount and in the 23d Psalm.

Emerson has something of the Mountaineer spirit in his Woodnotes:

“Into that forest shall pass,
From these companions, power and grace.”

Kipling has it in The Return:

“I saw it on my neighbor’s cheek
Before I felt it flush my own.”

Francis Thompson tells of the voices of Nature, which “speak by silences.”

The Mountaineers, in the main, are comparatively silent folks. The Mountaineer spirit, at its best, is quiet. It is unconsciously unselfish. It finds expression more in deeds than in words. It is obedient, patient, willing to endure. Group service is the keynote, and comradeship is the object; comradeship in the open air. It has made the past what it has been. It will make the future what it is to be.

The love of the outdoors: that is the call.
The Mountaineer spirit: that is the response.
"Farther than vision ranges,
Farther than eagles fly,
Stretches the land of beauty,
Arches the perfect sky,
Hemmed through the purple mists afar,
By peaks that gleam like star on star."

—Pauline Johnson, Iroquois Poetess, Vancouver, B. C.
SUMMER BIRDS OF OUR HIGHER ALTITUDES

J. Hooper Bowles

In a discussion of the birds to be found in the locality above mentioned it will, perhaps, be better to specify the varieties that we are likely to see, rather than those that we are practically certain to find. The bird population of a mountain and its vicinity is, naturally, to some extent transient for one reason or another, also what we find during one season may be altogether absent in the following year.

Around the base of The Mountain, in the vicinity of the rivers and Longmire Springs for example, one should look for the Merganser, Harlequin Duck, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Sooty Grouse, Oregon Ruffed Grouse, Band-tailed Pigeon, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Western Goshawk, Western Red-tailed Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Dusky Horned Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Kennicott's Screech Owl, California Pygmy Owl, Western Belted Kingfisher, Harris' Woodpecker, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker, Northern Pileated Woodpecker, Northwestern Flicker, Rufous Hummingbird, Western Flycatcher, Western Wood Pewee, Hammond's Flycatcher, Steller's Jay, Oregon Jay, Raven, Western Crow, Western Evening Grosbeak, California Purple Finch, Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill, Pine Siskin, Western Chipping Sparrow, Shufeldt's Junco, Rusty Song Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, some kind of Fox Sparrow, Black-headed Grosbeak, Oregon Towhee, Lazuli Bunting, Western Tanager, Barn Swallow, Northern Violet-green Swallow, Cedar Waxwing, Cassin's Vireo, Western Warbling Vireo, Lutescent Warbler, California Yellow Warbler, Audubon's Warbler, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Macgillivray's Warbler, Dipper (which is more commonly known as Water Ouzel), Western Winter Wren, California Creeper, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Chestnut-backed Chickadee, Western Golden-crowned Kinglet, Townsend's Solitaire, Sierra Hermit Thrush, Western Robin, Varied Thrush, Western Bluebird, and very possibly the English Sparrow.

As we advance up The Mountain we shall find that a great majority of these birds are absent, not many being able to find enough food of a suitable kind to tempt them above the lower levels. However, two species we are almost certain to have with us almost to timberline, these being the Varied Thrush and the Western Winter Wren, their greatly contrasting songs being heard at frequent intervals throughout the whole distance. In fact, the wrens are so abundant and of such an inquisitive disposition that they are more than likely to put in an appearance whenever the traveler stops to rest. This habit has at times given rise to the
supposition that the same wren has followed during the entire trip, which is a most unlikely occurrence, because wrens are much attached to their own homesteads and very loath to leave, excepting during the period of migration, when they are even less likely to follow human beings for an extended cruise.

When we reach timberline a few of the birds found around the base of The Mountain are again in evidence, and, in addition, we should look for that handsome and most interesting little member of the crow family, the Clarke's Nutcracker. This species shares with the Oregon Jay the nickname of "Camp Robber," although they are not at all alike in appearance. There is also a chance of seeing either the Golden Eagle or the Bald Eagle, although this should be considered unlikely.

Advancing up above timberline into the snow-covered sections, we should keep a careful lookout on the surface of the snow. Besides living birds we are not unlikely to find the body of some migrant that has miscalculated his strength, or gone out of his course. Some very unexpected finds of this kind have been made, perhaps the most unusual in my opinion being a Coot. How such a lover of the swampy lowlands could have miscalculated his course to such an extent seems indeed remarkable.

However, there are also living birds to be found in this neighborhood, both on the snow and more particularly the grassy surfaces where the sun has found some favorable exposure and melted off the snow. Here we should keep a sharp watch for the White-tailed Ptarmigan, Pallid Horned Lark, Hepburn's Rosy Finch, and the Pipit. This last is an odd little bird that may easily be mistaken for the Oregon Vesper Sparrow of our prairie country because of its sparrow-like size, color, and white outer tail feathers. Watch it for a few moments and its actions will at once correct this mistake, for, when it takes a few steps or more, it walks in a leisurely way like a Horned Lark or a Meadowlark. When it sits still it has an odd habit of moving its tail up and down, somewhat in the manner of the Flycatchers, only not quite so fast.

I do not attempt to claim that all the birds to be found on and around The Mountain are given in the above lists. One of the great fascinations of bird study is that the unexpected is likely to happen at any time. Also, although a few of those mentioned are unquestionably very unlikely to be seen, it is fairly safe to say that all of them have visited the locality and may do so again at some future time.
The outings of The Mountaineers do not happen; someone must work out the many details which go a long way toward making a trip successful. This means a great deal of work. The committee in charge of the regular summer outing starts work in November of one year and finishes in September of the following year. There are usually four on this committee: the chairman and his three workers, who do all the work before the outing and most of it during the outing. The chairman stands around, looks wise, and receives most of the credit for a successful trip. He knows deep down that the credit is due the committee workers, for without them he would be as much out of place as smooth-soled shoes on glacial ice. The successful committee is one in which each member can take a particular part of the work and carry it through successfully.

When the region for the outing has been definitely selected, the work of the committee starts. They proceed to take up their work somewhat in this order: Transportation (train, boat, stage, or all three); pack animals and packers; provisions; camp equipment; cooks and helpers.
The question that keeps the committee guessing and causes the greatest worry is, “How many people will go on the trip?” Before definite plans can be made, pack train arranged for, provisions purchased, etc., the approximate size of the party must be known. An estimate of cost is necessary, and a budget is made up with each item segregated. This calls for careful computation, and the data must be authentic. The budget is made up per capita.

**Transportation**

The best route to the starting point of the trip and the best and cheapest mode of travel (by train, boat, stage, or combination) are sometimes hard problems. This must be decided before other plans can be made. An estimate of the cost per capita must also be made.

**Pack Animals**

How many pack animals will be needed, and where can they be secured? The number of packers will be determined by the number of animals needed, generally one for each five or six horses. The success of the trip depends to a very large degree on the pack train. A pack train coming in late every night means late dinners and inconvenience in preparing camp. A pack horse on the average mountain trail will carry five dunnage bags. The camp equipment is extra, generally taking five or six horses.

**Commissary**

Probably the most talked of part of the trip is food. “The way to a man’s heart is through his stomach,” when one is on a Mountaineer outing. Food is all-important. It takes food of the right kind to maintain one’s strength and equanimity. The unusual exertion on a mountain trip creates an appetite that must be satisfied or there is trouble for the committee. On trips where camp is moved often, great care must be exercised in preparing the commissary list. The only way to play safe is to prepare a menu for each meal for each day; then compute from experience tables the amount of each item necessary. The supplies are put up in boxes and labeled by day, date, and camp number. This enables the packer to distribute supplies to the right locations, and the cook to open the boxes needed for the day. Provisions are kept boxed until needed, not opened to dust and dirt.

**Camp Equipment**

The camp equipment consists of cook tents, canvas for shelter, stove, grates, cooking and table utensils, shoe repair material and tools, saws, axes, sledges, wedges, etc. This is all packed into boxes and bundles of sizes and weights that can be easily made up into pack-horse loads.

**Cooks and Helpers**

A remarkably large share of the success of an outing depends upon
CASTLE TOWERS

A beautiful mountain whose three peaks made an interesting climb.
the kitchen staff, which is usually made up of a head cook, a second cook, a baker, and one or two men to help in dishwashing and wood-cutting. They are as a rule untiring workers, giving long hours of cheerful service. Hail to the cooks!

**Leadership**

Successful leadership in mountaineering means confidence. A leader is one who leads, not merely showing the way, but directing the following of the way. He must not only know where he is going, but how to arrive there by the easiest and safest route. He should have all his party in good condition when he arrives. To do this requires a relationship between the leader and the people in his party that can only be obtained through confidence. He must have confidence in his ability to do the thing he is engaged in doing, and he must have confidence in his party. The people must have confidence in their leader and in their own ability to do what they set out to do.

**Size of Party**

Since there are certain fixed charges that must be made against any party, the size of the party determines to some extent the cost of the outing for each member.

The problem of handling a large party where camp is moved continually is more complicated than with a smaller number; and close organization is necessary. When a base camp is maintained throughout the outing, the number is not of great consequence.

**Climbing**

On the ascent of a mountain a large party moves more slowly than a small one. Each member is more or less of an individualist, and is therefore a problem. The leader's problems are multiplied by the number in the party. If perfect confidence exists, the problems are simplified, and each member helps to solve them.

Experience has proved that dividing the party into companies with a captain and a lieutenant in charge overcomes, to some extent, the unwieldiness of a large party. Each group then moves as a unit. The success of this plan depends upon the qualifications of the captains and lieutenants.

There are right ways and wrong ways of climbing. These can be termed the natural and unnatural ways. It has been rather interesting in my mountain experience to come in contact with men from different sections of the United States, and from other countries, and note their methods of climbing. Invariably, the best climbers, no matter where they come from, use the same methods. It has been very interesting to see a man, apparently a born climber, who has never had the opportunity
of climbing with Swiss guides, use the same tactics as the guides. Evi-
dently the right way is the natural way.

Climbing in large groups, as we do in our Western mountains, has
developed certain methods not used in other regions where the guides
take only small parties. The guides in Europe and the Canadian Rockies
rope their people, while we do not. Our method is to stretch ropes
anchored to alpenstocks or ice-axes. These act as a handrail in ticklish
places. The effect is psychological in that the climber gains confidence he
may lack without the rope.

The right use of the ice axe and the alpenstock is essential. An ice axe
in the hands of an experienced person is an article of use; an inexpe-
rined person may make it a weapon of destruction. For all-around climbing,
where step cutting is not necessary, an alpenstock of proper length is the
better for both experienced and inexperienced climbers. In ordinary
climbing, the use of the ice axe and the alpenstock is the same. On
practically level areas use them as you would a walking stick, only con-
sider the safety of the rest of the party. In traversing a slope of rock,
ice, or snow, the alpenstock should be held in front and at right angles,
with the point resting on the slope. This furnishes a third point of
support. Were you without an alpenstock, you would notice a tendency
to put a hand toward the slope; the alpenstock serves the same purpose
but is more efficient.

In coasting, the alpenstock may be used on either the right or left
side. If coasting while sitting, and using the alpenstock on the left side,
grasp it in the left hand near the point palm down, and higher up with
the right hand, palm up. (Reverse position for the right side.) Now
press down in the snow with the left hand and pull up with the right,
making a break. You may steer yourself and keep right side up in this
position. While coasting only a light pressure is kept, but if you wish
to stop suddenly, throw the weight of the body onto the alpenstock and
spring to the feet, heels dug in. In a standing coast, use the same
method, only take a higher hold on your alpenstock.

Alpenstocks or ice axes are a hindrance on solid rock, and should be
left behind; but over a talus slope they are of great assistance. Never
use them on the downhill side; a bad fall might result if the weight is
on the stick and it slips or gives way. The equilibrium should always
be toward the hill — lean slightly toward it.

Play safe. Difficult climbing is not necessarily dangerous climbing if
sufficient care is taken.

So-called solid rock as a rule has a great deal of loose lodged rock,
and the dislodging of one might injure people below. Such climbing
should be attempted only by small groups.

On talus, travel diagonally across the slope. If it is necessary to
Our campfire is seen to the left of Minulus Creek, Red Mountain and Lake Garibaldi in the distance.
switchback up the slope, hold the upper party until the lower one is out of danger from rolling rocks.

Care must be taken on snow slopes to keep away from the path of rolling rock and snowslides. A firm foothold is necessary. On snow and ice, the leaders prepare good footholds either by kicking steps in the snow or cutting them with the ice axe. It is the duty of each member of the party to leave these footsteps in as good shape as he found them, if possible a little better.

Serviceable clothing and shoes are necessary, no matter what climbing is done. Stout, not necessarily heavy, shoes, with thick caked soles, should be worn. On a high climb one should not be bundled up, but comfortably dressed with a windproof in reserve. Getting chilled takes more out of one than the effort of climbing.

Eat very little for breakfast before a climb and a great deal less for lunch—a few nuts and raisins with an occasional prune from time to time on the ascent is all I want. It is the food you ate the day before that helps you on your way. Too much liquid during a climb is not good. Keep from drinking water the first hour and you can generally go the rest of the day on a very small amount. You will be in better condition at the end of the day.

An average of 600 feet of elevation per hour is good climbing for a large party on one of our snow peaks. Getting to the summit of a mountain is not the goal in climbing. It is what you see on the way, the impressions you bring back, the help you give the other fellow, and the help he gives you, the satisfaction of persevering until the summit is reached. In after years you recall with pleasure the line, the slopes, the distant scenes, and success. The time required for a climb from camp to summit and return does not count; it is, “What did you gain?” He climbs best who climbs slowly.

SPECIAL OUTINGS
Joseph T. Hazard

Away to the mountains, there’s joy in the going!
Forget the drab city, the keen winds are blowing!
The week of our labor has dragged to its close.
We’re off to the summits, through forests and snows.

We’ve found boon companions, and gaiety’s rife.
Avant ye jazz music! Society’s strife!
The “Wide Open Spaces” are with us again,
The heather, the streamlet, the glacier, the glen.

Who of us has not felt it; the relaxation from the cares of the week; the thrill of the “Special Outing”!

It is a far call to the early days in mountaineering. From a self-
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conscious group of isolated devotees, we have expanded, through the sheer merit of our chosen recreation, into a great organization. Our summer trip is as wonderful as ever, but with the passing years we have added the Local Walk, the Lodge, the Cabin, the Camp, the Clubroom, and lastly, the Special Outing.

No longer are we at the mercy of the accident of a three-weeks' vacation. We have at our command an amazing variety of activities that may be contracted into the few swift hours from Saturday to Monday morning.

Our Special Outings Committee has finished the first seven months of its service. It has proven itself. It has answered a real need and has opened an unlimited range of possibilities. The week-end trip will never be a rival of the Summer Outing. It is complementary. It will be the training camp of mountaineering. Hundreds of young folks will, through it, learn the code of the trail, the technique of climbing, and will be awakened by the morale of mountain life.

Mount Si, May 13

Mount Si gave us our first thrill. Years ago Henry Howard demonstrated its possibilities. He beat a rock at its own game—by catapulting down a rock chimney to temporary oblivion. He woke up with the chirp of birds all around him. These songs stilled as his head cleared. Since then he has climbed Chair and many other peaks—but the memory of old Si has never dimmed.

This interesting rock heap has not forgotten its old tricks. An amateur can travel in the dark, but it takes real trail finders to navigate a fog. G. I. Gavett and Wilford Playtor did just that. For hours we followed them led by their voices and by the rips in the fog blankets, left by their passage. One of our young women emulated the example of Henry Howard by riding a ton rock safely.

After hours of good leadership we scrambled up to the summit. The fog lifted. We found a real peak, with forest and farm land to the west of us, and the ever rugged Cascades to the east.

It was an auto and bus trip from town. The river camp was ideal and the commissary was perfect until Irving Clark informed us that he had neglected to accept for us his brother's hospitality and with it fresh milk from a registered herd.

Mount Si should always be climbed in the early season. It is away from the main range, where Spring has an easy start. It gives experience in rock work and it can be climbed safely by the beginner.

Approached from the river it presents a bold rock front, split by three chimneys. The one to the left can be climbed, the middle one may be climbed, and the right-hand chimney should be climbed. Farther to the right is a shoulder for times of fog or storm. We used it this year for our leaders followed the Safety First rule of The Mountaineers.
Through their skill and foresight the fog was a failure and the trip a success.

*Goldmeyer Hot Springs, May 25-27*

The next Special Outing was to the Goldmeyer Hot Springs, a weekend, back-packing trip. It was not my privilege to take it, but others did. They tell wild tales of blizzards and avalanches. Our editor, Crissie Cameron, was especially lurid in her description of the fearful cries of animals and birds. The leaders decided to make each slope and snow chimney either before or after the passing of the main avalanche. The thrills were enjoyed safely.

*Denny Mountain, May 27*

On the same date, some of us climbed Denny, from the Lodge. The whole range was covered with freshly fallen snow. It was spring snow, the kinds that sloughs off at the least provocation. If the mountains had shrugged their shoulders just once there would have been a whole world of tumbling white.

At it was, we watched an endless stream of summit avalanches. One of them, near the top, proved Ralph Leber the swiftest Mountaineer in the Club. It started—and so did Ralph. By the time the drag end of it eased past our line, Ralph had reached the foot of the mountain near the Snow Lake trail. But he climbed back to us by the time we had made a mere hundred yards.

It is a strange fact that when the snow has slipped off a mountain the danger is past. It never slips back, up again, for another try. We made the summit easily.

It is my privilege to claim special merit on this climb. There was a rock up there that necessitated the use of finger holds in a crack while the body was swung out and around. While the party was on top I repaired the summit. With my iceaxe I chipped the granite until the enlarged crevice would take a whole leg behind the rock. On the return each member of the party "cooned it" across the rock. Future generations may do the same.

In the early Springtime, through a transparent, sunny blizzard, with an interesting party like ours, the climb of Denny is bad for the complexion and good for the spirit. Burned and contented, we reached the Lodge in the early afternoon.

Denny Mountain is climbed by leaving the Snow Lake trail about three-quarters of a mile above Guye Cabin. We climb the Range straight at the slope until we reach a basin. Then we bear to the right up a long snowfield with the cliffs on our left. At the summit we make a left turn into another snow finger which leads to the ridge. From there on we climb a steep snow-patch, a tree, some perpendicular rocks, "coon it" across the last rock, and arrive at the top.

The ascent is interesting enough to bear repetition.
McClellan Butte, June 3

McClellan Butte has reformed. No longer will we fear to take the ascent in the earliest Springtime. Simply by climbing under and past the former danger points to our coasting chimney, we brought the mountain back into its own. As in the past, this climb will qualify as the most sporting of our early ones, and on the route we have now established it will be classed as one of the safest.

Suffering from a fit or mental depression, the Milwaukee engineer
carried us miles past Alice Creek. We back-tracked with our packs and the commissary, arriving at the lower cabin some time in the night.

The next day gave us splendid climbing conditions. We avoided the danger points of the ascent by passing beneath them to the last chimney. We climbed up this safe route straight at the summit ridge, arriving on top at about eleven o'clock.

The coasting was surprisingly good for the late date, and, as usual, gave us the supreme reward for our labor. At Alice Creek a few of us elected the sidehill route through the vine maple. As I am personally responsible for this, I hasten to disarm my enemies by the penitence of an humble spirit.

Hereafter we will keep to the Creek.

Wilford Playter will lead us up McClellan Butte again, early next Spring. I suggest that you give him a record attendance, for he has learned all the tricks of these slopes and will make the trip one of the real events of 1924.

Mount White Horse, June 10

So far we have taken Whitehorse with the Everett Branch. The trip should no less be considered a Special Outing. The climb is always a big treat, well led, thrilling beyond the usual.

On June 10, a few of us climbed into a storm ahead of the rest. After enduring a downpour for hours, we decided to return to camp. At the request of C. G. Sheldon and eleven Boy Scouts, I remained and tried to find the summit in a dense fog. We backed out of the wrong chimney, tried again, and arrived at the main summit ridge, where we climbed over more or less than a dozen peaks in search of the highest one. Baffled and disillusioned, we shivered behind some rocks in a blanket of fog, until A. J. Madden found us and led us to the top with the main line.

White Horse offers a real climb on an elusive route. In thick weather there should always be someone in the party who knows the way. From the ridge above the upper cabin the approach winds in a complete letter S to the top. Once over the route, your difficulty disappears. The pioneer ascent was accomplished after several attempts proving both the perseverance and the resourcefulness of the Everett leaders.

Mount Baker, July 1

The Mount Baker trip this year differed from others because of logging operations on the Heliotrope trail. Pack horses were promised, declared impossible, then finally used for eight of the ten miles to Camp Go-To-It. The uncertainty reduced the attendance to twenty-six.

Those who did go were favored by the weather and by the condition of the mountain. The snow was firm, the crevasses few, the climbing comfortably cool, and the summit wind unusually mild.
By contrast, the trip of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club, on the same date, was unique. Our friends from Canada left Vancouver by motor bus, the morning that we left Bellingham, Saturday, June 30. We left Glacier at noon, they at sundown. We reached Camp Go-To-It by dark. They traveled nearly all night, sleeping for two hours at the Eight-mile Camp, and continued the climb of the mountain without other rest. At that, they made the summit less than thirty minutes later than we. Had these climbers not been super-men and women they would have suffered greatly from the strain upon their vitality. Some of them did suffer, but held gamely to the work until they had won the top.

We were interested, later, in the B. C. M. C. Bulletin which commented in these words: "At the same time an unroped party of Mountaineers made the ascent ahead of us."

The British Columbia party was roped and tied from snowline to snowline, a usual custom. Our climbers watched the coasting of a tied line with great curiosity.

This method seems safer, but our Club has used the moving hand rope, and the anchored rope for seventeen years without the loss of a life. During these years we have read of several tied-in parties where the slip of one resulted in the loss of all.

Methods differ, but the purpose is the same — organization for the safety of one and all.

Our friends from Canada made our stay on the summit a greater event and a more enjoyable one, than it could possibly have been without them. We hope they will meet us on the top of Mount Baker again next year.

The Mount Baker climb is one of the most interesting of the major-peak climbs. The Glacier-Heliotrope route demands endurance, but rewards with variety. It is by far the safest route up this mountain. We hope it will be kept open through and after the days of logging. Fortunately six miles of the Heliotrope trail is within the forest reserve. It is undoubtedly as wonderful a forest path as any in the entire Pacific Northwest. It leads to an ascent that is ever new in its changing crevasses and its endless creations in ice and snow.

Mount Rainier, July 22

This year's trip up The Mountain stands out impressively among my eleven ascents.

After a comfortable night in the new Government Hut, Camp Muir, where, thanks to the Rainier National Park Company and to Hans Fuhrer, we slept warmly and well, we started up the Cowlitz Cleaver beneath a storm. Just beyond Camp Misery, we encountered the storm and Gibraltar. The rain, driven by a warm wind, loosened the icicles and the rocks in the early morning, giving us plenty of excitement all the
The Mountaineer

way past Gibraltar and up The Chutes. The Chutes were made even more cheerful by ice steps, obliterated now and again by small mud avalanches.

William H. Grayum, of Puyallup, sang to us as we made the last thousand feet of the summit while he used his surplus energy pulling one or more climbers by a rope. He reached Register Rock near the rear-guard because of this help, and was forced to run across the crater to reach Columbia Chest with the venturesome few who made the extra distance.

Because of the storm it was impossible for those who made Columbia Crest to find The Mountaineer Record Tube. The names of J. W. Clise, Jr., Fred Fenton, William Grayum, and Elizabeth Knapp should be entered by the next visitors.

We were especially fortunate in having with us on the climb A. H. Denman, president of the Tacoma Branch. He is a living proof of the eternal youth of a Mountaineer, for he made himself useful to the party in many ways, and made the summit without the least difficulty.

Because of the warm wind and rain, Gibraltar was spitting rocks all afternoon. The party was quickly responsive to every command. At the last bad spot we crouched under an overhang and watched a ton or more of rock bombard the trail ten feet ahead of us. The trail was nearly wiped out for a distance of fifteen feet, but with the rope and some sure-footed scrambling we made it across. Nearly every member of the party was hit by one or more flying rocks. Camp Misery was just below, and more than ever before this particular "Misery" spelled happiness. The rest of the trip to Paradise was mere routine.

Gibraltar seems to misbehave more each year. If the Special Outings include The Mountain next year, I recommend a camp in Van Trump Park and a climb by the Kautz Route.

Monte Cristo, September 1

The entire seventy-four who took the Labor Day trip seem to consider it a success. About all the information I can secure deals with cats and rock-rolling tourists. Six of our men made a "first ascent" of Wilman Peak, but this fact was almost lost in the more pressing details. Rain had loosened the rocks and all the climbs were rather dangerous. At times the footwork became positively "catty."

Gem Lake, October 7

The Gem Lake trip was a success, although the party didn't get there. The commissary was extra special, and the sleeping quarters were dry. Tents surrounded Guye Cabin and gave shelter from the rain.

On Sunday the party reached the outlet of Snow Lake. Gem Lake, beyond and 800 feet higher, without any trail, would have made a rainy weather trip too long.
The future should offer many Special Outings in the region of Snow Lake.

Mount Rainier in Winter

The editor has asked that the winter trip to Paradise Valley be included in the Special Outings article. It is a pleasure to respond, for this trip is a most special outing.

It is given us each year by the Tacoma Branch. It is handled always with the Nth degree of efficiency. As long as the Club lives, we of the other branches will be proud of the chance to accept the service and the hospitality of the Tacoma Mountaineers from December 28 to January 1.

Last year several marks were passed. One hundred and eighty were in attendance. The Rainier National Park Company sold us electric heat and light for the first time. The Inn was warm and cheerful by day and night, making the contrast outdoors all the more inviting.

Then too, Paul Harper staged his great Ski Tournament.

The "Ski" is the high-powered gun of the outing. Three pairs of skis, a few years ago, ventured to follow in the wake of Thor Bisgaard, our pioneer. Last winter about forty had become addicts. This year the name of the "Ski Persons" should be legion. No place on earth is better adapted to the ski than is Paradise Valley. There is no wilder or more intense joy than to side-step a long, steep slope and then to run it with the free swoop of an eagle. Many of The Mountaineers describe snowshoeing as day labor, and skiing as sport.

There will always be a place, though, for the snowshoe. Last winter, led by Crissie Cameron, a big party made the Paradise Glacier and returned by McClure Rock. This year there may be trips to Pinnacle Peak and to the Nisqually Glacier. One stickler for the snowshoe said with conscious merit: "You ski artists rush past these scenes while we take time to absorb them."

There is room and reason in Paradise Valley for both the snowshoe and the ski.

The evenings in Paradise are as great as the days. Not alone do we enjoy the programs and the dancing—in quiet corners, in front of the drying fires, on the moonlit veranda, kindred souls expand in the warmth of friendship. My memory of quiet chats with Mr. Denman, with "L. A.," with Peter McGregor, with George Wright, has become a vital part of the inner life that means so much to all of us.

As soon as the vine maple begins to redden the mountain slopes, our thoughts turn to the next Winter Outing. We count the weeks, the days, and then the hours before we start.

The great day again draws near.

Soon we will top the last slope; and Paradise Inn, half buried in drifted white, will invite us to enter.
THE TATOOSH RANGE IN MID-WINTER

Fred B. Schenck

One of our many side trips on the New Year's Outing.
Hypholoma, little neighbor,
Tell me, pray, whence thou hast come,
Quaint and silent, e'en uncanny
To my deep-woods cabin home?

Yester morn thy place was empty,
Naught but moss and brake and thorn,
Now thou stand'st complete and silent;
Art thou Fay or Elfin born?

Lov'st thou beauty? Ah, yes, truly,
Sun-hued is thy satin gown;
Fringe like frost-lace, fairy woven
Drapes thy damp and glossy crown.

Glad in plush thy snowy standard
Rises from the dark, rich mould,
While thy tiny white lace collar
Hides beneath thy dome of gold.

And thy veil! Ah fair Titania,
Must have wov'n its magic mesh,
Frail as mist its wondrous pattern
Baffles us of human flesh.

Children hast thou, pretty neighbor,
Hid thy snowy gills among?
Purple-brown, yea, without number,
On thy dainty folds art hung.

Useful thou, fair Hypholoma,
Standing by my cool woods-trail;
Food thou giv'st as well as beauty—
Food for man and beast and snail.

Little sphinx, what is thy mission?
Why seem'st thou to smile at me?
Tell me why we seek and love thee
Standing here so patiently.
"Bend thine ear," she answered softly,
"I've my Father's work to do;
I am here because He loves me—
Loves me just as He loves you."

THE BIRDS OF KITSAP CABIN

CLYDE E. EHINGER

He who has not through the winter intimately known these tiny
denizens of the forest, the Chestnut-backed and Oregon Chickadees,
the Golden-crowned Kinglets, the Bush Tits, the Red-breasted Nuthatches,
the Winter Wrens, the California Creepers, and the Shufeldt's
Juncos, and caught almost daily during the summer the songs—or a sight
of the lovely group of warblers, has missed some of the rarer pleasures that
are possible for the observing bird lover about Kitsap Cabin. The
warblers have been described as "our most beautiful, most abundant, and
least-known birds," and Longfellow aptly terms them:

"Best gems of Nature's cabinet,
With dews of tropic morning wet."

Kitsap Cabin environment harbors this list of warblers throughout the
warm months: The Lutescent, California Yellow, Audubon's, Black-throated Gray, Townsend's Hermit, Macgillivray's, Pileolated, and the
Pacific Yellow-throated Warblers.

Each morning from spring to mid-summer, and often later, The
Mountaineers may daily be awakened by the rich song of the Black-headed Grosbeak, the mellow notes of the Russet-backed Thrush, the
wierd and fascinating chime-whistle of the Varied Thrush and the sweet
strains of the California Purple Finch.

I doubt not that many a Mountaineer has been aroused from his
refreshing slumber by the clarion and reiterated "What cheer! What cheer!" of the Olive-sided Flycatcher, in place of the anticipated "Come
and get it!" announcement, or by his frequent drawling, "S-e-e-h-e-r-e! S-e-e-h-e-r-e! Get up! Get up!"

Perchance his dreams have been ended by the rolling drum of the
handsome Red-shafted Flicker, or the still more vigorous hammering of
that king of woodpeckers, the "Cock of the Woods," otherwise known as
the Pileated Woodpecker.

The blooming of the scarlet currant in early March invariably heralds
the advent of that midget of the bird world—the Rufous Humming Bird.
The males are the first to arrive and often in considerable numbers. This
bird, though lacking song, delights us by his extraordinary lightning-like
wing displays. The advent of an intruder in the vicinity of his nest excites the male to the most marvelous flight gyrations, terminating in the unique hovering act, when the bird hangs motionless save for the inconceivably rapid wing and tail vibrations which give rise to a rhythmic, harmonious aerial tattoo of astounding intensity. This I witnessed on several occasions during the past summer, being myself the intruder, standing scarcely a stone's throw from the Cabin.

The visitor to Hidden Ranch in search of his dunnage bag in the Paschall shed, or the belated Mountaineer, sans sleeping quarters, when snugly ensconced in the hay-mow will, in spring and summer, invariably find himself in close terms with the graceful Barn Swallows, who place their cup-shaped nests on the rafters; and with that even more beautiful and tireless winnower of the air, the Violet-green Swallow. Next morning as he wends his way up the winding trail in answer to the breakfast whistle he may see the gorgeously-plumaged, crimsoned-headed "wonderbird," the Western Tanager, and when once seen in the sunlight it can hardly be forgotten. His sharp call, "pit-ic! pit-ic-ic!" will thereafter be an infallible note of identification.

As I pen these words close to the banks of Lost Creek, I see a small blue-gray bird feeding mid-stream, often with his head under water, at times disappearing entirely, and anon running quickly after his prey, all with a speed and agility that is wonderful for a bird with few, if any, marks of an aquatic. He is indeed one of the marvels of the bird world and quite aptly called the "Dipper," or Water Ouzel. We are told that in the Northwest he is sometimes locally known as the "Water Wren," because of his almost incessant bobbing after the manner of the Winter Wren. It is hopeless here to attempt a description of his unique habits, his flights under water—wing swimming—his melodious song, his large globular nest placed mainly behind waterfalls or in the spray of angry waters. He embodies the very soul of rushing waters. Come and see him!

These are but a small fraction of the feathered inhabitants about Kitsap Cabin, but having already exhausted the space at my disposal, I must forbear further reference to a score or more of the birds observed here or other reference to the delightful bird intimacies which have been enjoyed hereabouts, and a few of the rare "finds" of birds which are not normally found in this locality.

May I be permitted in closing to make brief reference to some friendships we have enjoyed with the Oregon Gray Jays, whom we have induced to feed fearlessly from our hands and to perch upon our persons in quest of food, trusting that these all too hasty references to Kitsap birds may induce The Mountaineers to still further know their feathered neighbors.
GEORGE E. WRIGHT — IN MEMORIAM

George E. Wright, prominent citizen and lawyer of Seattle, was stricken with sudden illness in Yakima and died in a hospital in that city on October 9, 1923. Those facts were briefly announced in the newspapers of the State.

The announcement carried sorrow into the hearts of many people in widely divergent walks of life, for in his quiet, dignified and purposeful years he had made durable friendships. Among the organizations which benefited by his cordial co-operation and the efficacy of his talent and skill was The Mountaineers, of which club he and his wife were charter members.

In such an altruistic organization, where the usual law is "one for all and all for one," it can never be known what any single member has achieved. However, it should here be recalled that after a shelter hut at Camp Muir was suggested, he advocated it until the Government caused it to be built. He loved the Olympics and headed up the work there in co-operation with the Forest Service. The result was a number of very serviceable trails. He was also devoted to the Club's lodge at Snoqualmie Pass and several trails in the Cascades were forwarded by him. He led the fine outing through the Olympics in 1920. He was chairman of the committee through which The Mountaineers sought to improve conditions in the National Parks.

Mr. Wright was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard. His scholarship and refined sense of good citizenship are remembered in Seattle, where he lived for thirty years, but members of The Mountaineers loved him as a friend in the hills. They cherish his memory, and they extend the handclasp of sympathy to his widow, Estelle Wyckoff Wright, and to his two Mountaineer daughters, Elisabeth Wright Conway and Annah Barkley Wright.

Edmond S. Meany, President.
ALASKA

Edward W. Allen

Hundreds of unscaled mountain peaks, acres of glaciers, myriads of icebergs, islands of marble, deep cut fjords, fantastic chasms—a profusion of natural beauty—such is Alaska.

For years leaders of The Mountaineers have yearned to invade this scenic paradise. Last summer, through the courtesy of Charles H. Flory, U. S. District Forester for the Territory, and B. F. Heintzelman, his assistant, a scouting party of the club was enabled to investigate portions of Southeastern Alaska.

Scenery, stupendous and alluring, is in this region illimitable—in fact the entire boat trip to and from Alaska is such that a tenderest tenderfoot may indulge in the continuous revel of witnessing view after view so wild and inspiring as in most regions would lead true nature lovers to endure untold privations to behold. The problem is to find a location for a trip which to natural grandeur adds the feature of accessibility at reasonable expense.

Many places were considered, such as the Stikeen, Yakutat, Sitka, but only two were finally selected as likely to meet the requisites—Lituya Bay and Glacier Bay. Both were hurriedly scouted.

Lituya Bay, with the glacier-ribbed, snow-capped Fairweather Range shooting almost straight up from its upper end, flanked by giant spruce forests and backed up by the mighty Pacific Ocean, presents a setting awesome and dumbfounding. The scouting party was literally enchanted by this bay, but regretfully concluded that it was unsuited for a large party.

Glacier Bay was next visited. This bay, as one enters, seems large and sombre. Bold glacier-ground granite rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge. Icebergs slowly drift toward the invader. Mirages cause one's own mind to feel uncertain. The scene is huge, wierd—almost oppressive. But as the boat pushes deeper into the bay, its beauties gradually unfold, until one is surrounded by a wealth of marble islands, bird rookeries, prismatic fjords, numberless glaciers, gigantic snow fields, and ridge upon ridge of encircling mountain chains.

This bay is just over the Fairweather Range from Lituya Bay, but is much more accessible. A large party could easily find desirable camping quarters and engage in every variety of climbing—rock work, snow work, ice work. This bay affords a limitless field to the peak bagger. To the scientifically inclined it is an unduplicated laboratory in the processes of world building. It is interesting. It is grand.
The Mountaineer

A ROUND ROBIN GREETING
FROM THE MOUNTAINEERS

THE MOUNTAINEERS' ROUND ROBIN GREETING
Edmond S. Meany

This gleam of gold from mountain flower,
This nesting song of forest bird,
The shout's quick bound from canyon wall
At th' first high camp; ah! then will come,
Obeying each wild highland call
And thought of trail, thy cheering word,
Thy every help through willing power
In years agone, Oh friend at home.
Each tree a spire, each tent a shrine,
And altar cloths of heather spun
For holy gratitude and praise
To God for all the friends He gives!
And now, in thought of other days,
New friends and old unite as one
In circles round a cone of pine,—
A pledge that hill-born friendship lives.

ROUND ROBIN COMPLETES ITS FIRST FIVE-YEAR CYCLE

GERTRUDE INEZ STEATOR

The first five-year cycle of the Round Robin, the message from the members of the summer outings sent to ten absent Mountaineers, has completed its annual record adding to the list, which was published in The Mountaineer, XV, 1922, the following names:
Edward W. Allen, T. Dexter Everts, Leo Gallagher, Margaret Hargrave, Dean Henry Landes, Harry McCl. Myers, B. J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Remey, Mary Shelton, and William P. Trowbridge.

In closing this record of the first five years, it seems fitting to mention briefly those who originated and carried on this work. Quoting from Professor E. S. Meany: "When Allen C. Mason, fondly called 'Uncle Allie' by all the Mountaineers, was kept at home after several joyous outings, B. J. Otis made a Round Robin in camp and all signed it gladly. Then Leslie F. Curtis drew a design from which a supply of blanks was later printed."

President E. S. Meany provided and carried in his knapsack these Round Robins together with individual mailing tubes far into the mountains. Sometimes it was with difficulty, in rainy weather, that he succeeded in keeping them dry until all names were signed and the nearest mailing place was reached.
The Mountaineers' Round Robin Greeting was read by the author at the Sunday evening campfire, Buck Creek Pass, August 7, 1921. Few of those who had received the greeting were present at that time, nevertheless it was for all.
Members who will be chosen during the next five-year's cycle will be greeted with a new form, but with the same message of good cheer and of comradeship carried by each Round Robin.
Three weeks in Mount Rainier National Park, encircling the Mountain, is the plan for the eighteenth annual outing of The Mountaineers. Although the route has not been decided upon definitely the itinerary will include Indian Henry’s Hunting Ground, Klapatche Park, Sunset Park, Spray Park, Mystic Lake, Glacier Basin, Yakima Park, Summerland, Ohanapocosh Park, Paradise Valley, Van Trump Park, with their respective side trips and the main summit climb, a total hiking distance of about one hundred miles.

It will be the fifth summer outing on The Mountain, the first having been in 1909, the others in 1912, 1915 and 1919.

To those who have been on the former Mount Rainier Outings the improvements in roads and trails will be very noticeable. The Park with its newly completed system of trails contrasts strongly with the old days when the party had to make trails as they went along. The problem of transportation will be a small one, leaving the efforts of the committee to be applied to plans for the comfort and entertainment of the party.

If possible, a one- and two-weeks outing will also be provided. Details will be given in the Prospectus to be mailed to all members and interested persons.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

Edited by Gertrude Inez Streator

THE SIERRA CLUB
Aurelia S. Harwood

The activities of The Sierra Club extend throughout the year, and include many outings, and much work in behalf of our National Parks. Work of this sort carries out the high purpose for which the Club was formed over thirty years ago. The great effort now is for the Roosevelt-Sequoia Park Bill; and, concerning this, Robert Sterling Yard, Secretary of the National Parks Association, says in its July Bulletin: “Here’s to the Sierra Club, which never yet has failed in principle and essential wisdom, or dodged an honest fight! We were with it on the Barbour Bill and we’re with it now!”

A handsome stone lodge at timberline on Mount Shasta was built and presented to The Club by a member. It is primarily for the use of those climbing the mountain, and was christened Shasta Alpine Lodge.

The July Outing, in Yosemite National Park, left The Valley by Yosemite Falls Trail. Some of the wonderful mountain places visited were Grizzly Meadows, Ten Lake Basin, Colby Mountain, Muir Gorge, White Horse Cascades, Pate Valley, Plute Falls, Benson Lake and Pass, Kerrick Meadows, Crown Point, Tower Peak, Matterhorn Canyon, Tuolumne Meadows, and Merced Peak.

It was a great High Trip. A fine party, “Tap” with us, music from our two violinists, commissary and transportation service very nearly perfect. The northern boundary of The Park was reached, and there a knapsack trip was led by Mr. Colby to untrodden heights, and rarely visited mountain tarns and meadows.

The Club was requested to meet and entertain President Harding at a Camp Fire at Glacier Point. Instead, came the great shock and sorrow of his death.

The 1924 Outing will be in Glacier National Park.
The Mountaineer

The Mountaineer

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MOUNTAINEERING CLUB
Don Munday, Vice-President

Throughout the spring and summer of 1923, the British Columbia Mountaineering Club has conducted trips every second week-end or oftener, nearly all of them being most successful and enjoyable. The ascent of Mount Baker was made the same day it was climbed by a party of The Mountaineers led by Mr. Joseph T. Hazard. An attempt was made to climb Virgin Peaks at the head of Coquitlam Lake, September 1-3; but bad weather robbed the party of success.

However, private parties of The Club succeeded in getting into new districts. Mr. Eric Fuller and Mr. R. A. Fraser climbed a peak on the west side of Howe Sound; Mr. F. H. Smith, with Mr. H. Graves of the Alpine Club, climbed Mount Roderick for the first time, this being a prominent peak west of Howe Sound; Mr. N. M. Carter and Mr. C. T. Townsend climbed three 8,000-foot mountains in the vicinity of Alta Lake, 70 miles north of Vancouver, while Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday made two other first ascents in the same region. This may be the scene of next year's annual camp. Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday were also the first climbers to penetrate the western part of the Cheam Range, 80 miles east of Vancouver, making a first ascent there, 8,000 feet.

A summer camp was not held, but Director Tom Fyles took a party to Lake O'Hara in the Rockies, where splendid climbing was enjoyed.

A program of fortnightly winter trips is again being carried out so far as weather permits.

THE COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB
Lucretia Vaile, Librarian

The Colorado Mountain Club is a mountaineering organization for the lame, the halt and the blind—among others. Our object is to unite entusiasts for our mountains, to protect their natural beauties, and to make the enjoyment of them as wide as possible. We construe this to mean the holding of public lectures and exhibits as well as the scheduling of walks. We are also, with the improvement of our mountain roads, slating many events, including considerable automobile rides with comparatively little walking, or, like annual field day, with exercise in the degree you want it. These unstrenuous activities have been very popular and have added to our members and sympathizers a great many non-walking enthusiasts; the walks have also been proving a good starting ground for young members. Two particularly successful lecturers of this year were held out-doors after automobile trips; one on astronomy, in the outskirts of Denver, and one on geology, on Mount Goliath.

The walkers, however, are also having their innings, as both the statistics of the Local Walks Committee and the registers on our high peaks testify. Some of our groups in tourist or summer school centers have specialized in extending this physical enjoyment of the mountains. By August 10, the Boulder Group, in its program with the Summer School of the State University, had conducted 37 organized trips, involving 2,226 persons, and figuring a total mileage of about 11,490 miles. Among us all, we have almost walked around the world this year, have slid some of the rest of the way on skis, and have transported several thousand people (by lecture and automobile) to both near and far parts of the globe.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS' CLUB
Elaine Hobbs, Hostess

The Rocky Mountain Climbers' Club of Boulder, Colorado, had a very delightful and successful summer.

Two trips were taken each week. On Tuesdays, we had a steak-fry, staging a short hike into the hills around Boulder. Our guide led the bunch around in the hills for about an hour, bringing them back to the "frying place," where the K. P. squad had prepared a sumptuous meal. A
huge campfire was always built, and we spent the evening singing songs and being entertained by any talent present. Every Friday, we staged a trip into the high country. We left Boulder at 1:00 p.m. in cars, usually reaching our camp ground by 4:00 p.m. The first night we retired early in order to be fit for a long hike. We took pup tents for those who wished them, but on the whole we found the party sleeping out under the stars. Saturday was spent climbing a high peak, such as Longs, Mount Evans, and the Arapahoes. Of course, we were always caught in a snow or hail storm, which added to our "pep" as well as our appetites. We returned to Boulder Sunday evening. Our steak fryes were always 50 cents; and the longer trips ranged from $2 to $16, depending upon the distance.

THE PRAIRIE CLUB
Mary Bate, Secretary

The Prairie Club had two official outings during the summer of 1923, as follows:

YELLOWSTONE AND GRASSHOPPER GLACIER OUTING
A party of thirty-three participated in this trip, penetrating the remote parts of Yellowstone Park, climbing Benson Peak, Superchre Mountain and Mount Washburn. From Yellowstone, they hiked through canyons and over passes to Grasshopper Glacier. Time—August 5-25.

LAKE SUPERIOR CAMP
Forty-seven members and friends took advantage of our Northern Camp, situated on the northern shore of Lake Superior, only a short distance from Michipicoten, a landing for the Dominion Transportation Fishing vessels. Camp fires, hikes, fishing, and swimming were among the regular sports. Time—July 30-August 17.

PERMANENT CAMPS
In addition to the Summer Outings, we have three permanent camps located near Chicago, where week-enders and vacationers can find recreation and rest at any time or season of the year.

The first of these permanent camps is located about forty miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan at the Indiana sand dunes, where we have purchased a strip of property along the lake and have erected a camp house and private cottages. The second is at Deer Grove, Palatine, one of our forest preserves, where we also have a permanent camp house and a little tent colony. The third is at Palos Park, another of our forest preserves.

THE MAZAMAS
Alfred F. Parker, Vice-President

The western slope of Mount Hood, which includes and borders upon a large area of wild and beautiful country, hitherto almost unexplored, was visited by The Mazamas on their thirtieth annual outing, August 5 to 19, 1923. A three-day trip had been made to Paradise Park, at the southwestern base of the mountain, in 1922; and the region proved so interesting that it was determined to spend at least part of the time there this year. Further investigation having shown that the northwestern side also had great possibilities, the outing committee decided to establish two camps, the first week to be spent at Paradise Park and the second at Eden Park, at the northwestern base.

Mr. S. Benson, a public-spirited citizen of Portland, hearing of these plans, donated sufficient funds to build, in cooperation with the Forest Service, a trail from Twin Bridges, on the Mount Hood highway, to Paradise Park. This proved a great convenience to the party, especially in the transportation of the dunnage and supplies. The Forest Service also constructed a new trail to Eden Park, and took pains to rush the work, so that it would be ready in time for the outing, as in fact it was. Without these trails, it is doubtful whether the trip could have been taken as contemplated.

While the two camps were entirely different, each had charms of its own. Paradise Park was noteworthy for its magnificent views in every
direction, and Eden Park for its beautiful secluded meadows and its profusion of flowers.

The trip from the first camp to the second, over the Reid and Sandy glaciers, was the outstanding feature of the outing. While the descent to the Reid glacier involved some difficulty and danger, under the skillful guidance of Mr. John A. Lee the entire party of sixty-one was taken down without mishap.

Ascents of the mountain were made from each camp, and all of the surrounding country was explored in the course of a number of side trips. Four men made the complete circuit of the mountain, keeping high on the glaciers, in the record time of eight hours.

As a result of this outing, The Mazamas feel that they know their nearest snow peak much more intimately than ever before.

After many years of deliberation, The Club has commenced construction of a mountain lodge at Twin Bridges, on the Mount Hood loop highway, about six miles west of the summit of the Barlow Pass. The site is a beautiful one, on the south bank of the Little Zigzag River. The building will be of simple but pleasing design, and will be a comfortable and convenient base for a number of side trips at all seasons of the year. Construction will probably be completed before the heavy snows of winter begin.

The Club now publishes a monthly bulletin, which serves to keep its members in closer touch with its activities.

Another course in geology was given under the auspices of The Mazamas during the winter of 1922-23, the instructors being professors from the University of Oregon. The course proved so popular that it is planned to have it repeated during the coming winter.

THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA

Annette E. Buck

The Eighteenth Annual Camp of The Alpine Club of Canada was held at Larch Valley from July 26 to August 9, 1923.

Larch Valley is a delightful little hanging valley, some 2,000 feet above Moraine Lake, situated in the center of a magnificent region, affording varied interest, and easy of access.

The weather was perfect, and enthusiastic members came by motor direct from the Club House at Banff, while others preferred to go by train to Lake Louise, thence via trail through beautiful Paradise Valley and over Sentinel Pass, dropping down into Camp. The evening of July 26 found a goodly number in Camp,—bright faces of former climbing comrades everywhere, with many new ones,—and when Mr. A. O. Wheeler, our genial and ever popular Director, welcomed us about the campfire, we were a large and happy family once again gathered together from all parts of Canada and the United States, with representatives from England and Switzerland.

The weather continued all that could be desired for the first few days, and climbs were made of Mount Neptuak, Mount Pinnacle, Mount No. 10, and Mount Temple. Also, several groups made the trip over Wenkchemna and Opabin Passes to Lake O'Hara, climbing Mount Olaray from there. The morning of July 31 found The Camp almost “buried” in snow, and several residents of the men’s quarters had a novel time digging themselves out about 2:30 a.m., and were found in the early morning hovering about a roaring campfire under the central fly, with all their “belongings” gathered around them. It is needless to say that at least one morning they answered promptly the first call for breakfast.

The Annual meeting was held on August 2, and many important matters were brought before the membership.

The matter of an expedition to make the ascent of Mount Logan, altitude 19,850 feet, the highest mountain in Canada, was discussed. Great interest was manifested in the project, and a representative committee was appointed to consider ways and means toward the accomplishment of this purpose.

The organization of a National Parks Association was taken up, and after an address by Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of National Parks,
giving much information as to the scope and value of the Parks, such an organization was formed, to guard against the threatened invasion of these preserves by commercial interests.

In all, about 150 persons attended The Camp. It was enthusiastically decided to hold the 1924 Camp at Mount Robson.

BOOK REVIEWS
Edited by Margaret W. Hazard

Nine books have been added to The Mountaineer library during the year. These books have been obtained through our membership in the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America. One book, The Story of Sitka, was donated by its author, C. L. Andrews. Mr. Andrews has been a Mountaineer for many years. Members are urged to make use of the library. All books for circulation contain card pockets and borrower’s cards. A few books on equipment should not be removed from the Club Room, and are so marked.

NATURE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Norman Foerster. The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

In recent years there has been a call for an anthology of mountain literature. This book approaches the answer to the need. It takes the broader topic of “Nature,” and while it includes a great deal of criticism that merely repeats the fields so thoroughly covered, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, it does give a more special interpretation from the viewpoint of outdoor life.

It includes Sidney Lanier and John Muir. While the analysis of these masters is too tabloid, enough is presented to justify the inclusion of the book in our limited library.

SNOW AND ICE SPORTS. By Elon Jessup. E. P. Dutton & Company. Illustrated. $3.50 net.

Elon Jessup is always thorough. In this book he has handled exhaustively the topics that are growing in importance in our Club.


There is much more to this book than these topics indicate—but this is enough to point out what appeals to our immediate interests and needs.

WILD ANIMAL HOMESTEADS. By Enos A. Mills. Doubleday-Page & Co. Illustrated. $3.50 net.

This is one of the last of the Mills books. Its preface was completed in June, 1922. It is written in the author’s usual style, arresting by combining romance with fact.

OUR VANISHING FORESTS. By Arthur Newton Pack. The Macmillan Company. $2.00 net.

Our Vanishing Forests is a useful book. It is written for the nature lover who should become more practical in his methods of safeguarding the forests. Forests are not necessarily abused when they are used. The chapters “Reforestation to Pay Dividends” and “A Tree for a Tree” should show us how to appease “The Great God, Competition,” without the abandonment of our purpose to protect nature from man.

The book is sane and timely.


Skyline Camps presents our own Northwest. It is written by a man who lives “Under the shadow of Mount Everett, the second highest mountain in Massachusetts.” The illustrations are from photographs by Fred H. Kiser, of Portland, Oregon.
The author has progressed from the hills of Boston and the mountains of New England to the rugged West. He does not lose his love of home in the greater grandeur of far-away scenes. He does justice to our region while he retains a true prospective on the more gentle scenes of the East coast. The book has atmosphere and charm.

CLIMBS ON ALPINE PEAKS. By Abate Achille Ratti, Mountaineer. Houghton, Mifflin Company. Illustrated. $2.00 net.

No man, however great, should abandon his hobby. Abate Achille Ratti, Mountaineer, is now Pope Pius XI. In 1923, through the Houghton, Mifflin Company, he has given us his book on the mountains. It is a great book, worthy of its author, a man who has risen to a position of supreme authority in his church. Its publication at this date will give dignity to and gain recognition for the avocation of mountain climbing.

It is impossible, while reading the book, to forget the position of the author. But this is not the real reason for reading it. It would stand out, were it written by a layman, for it is truly worth while. There is an unmistakable imprint of technique, of courage, and of appreciation in every chapter.

Our last word is one of thanks to one who has, in a marked degree, made his contribution to our world. It will make us more receptive of his.

The reviews of the following books have been printed in the Mountaineer Bulletin:


RECORD OF TROPHIES

The Acheson Cup ........................................ Wallace Burr, Seattle, Wash.
The Harper Cup ........................................ Charles B. Browne, Tacoma, Wash.
Women's Skiing Trophy ................................. Mrs. W. J. Costello, Cle Elum, Wash.

RECORD OF THE SIX MAJOR PEAKS

Two members have completed the ascent of the Six Major Peaks of Washington during the past summer: Dr. Cora Smith King, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. A. H. Denman, of Tacoma, Wash.

The records now show twenty-six members who are entitled to wear the Six Major Peak Pin.

To be eligible to wear this pin one must have made the ascent of the Six Major Peaks of Washington: Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, Mount Adams, Mount Saint Helens, Mount Olympus, and Glacier Peak.

LULIE NETTLETON, Chairman,
Record of Ascents
THE MOUNTAINEER CAMERA CLUB  
(OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS)

The Mountaineer Camera Club was organized November 6, 1922. It was organized by the exhibitors in the previous annual photographic contest. Officers for the year were chosen as follows: Chairman, W. A. Marzolf; vice-chairman, Fairman B. Lee; secretary, Clark E. Schurman; on the executive committee, Mabel Furry and C. F. Todd.

Meetings were held semi-monthly in the club rooms and a program of unusual interest to camera-users was provided. Among the talks given were: Snow Photography, by C. M. Bixby; Composition, by Miss Bisazza; Kodakery, by Maurice Anderson; Lenses, by W. A. Marzolf; Exhibition Prints, by Wayne Albee; Photography Outdoors, by L. D. Lindsley; and a demonstration of picture-making by photography was given by Charles N. Bowen.

The 1923 photographic exhibition was handled by the club. There were 113 entries, with awards as follows:

**Mountaineer Activities**

1st — THE CLIMBERS .............................................. H. W. Playter  
2nd — GOING HOME ........................................... Donald DeVoe  
Honorable Mention — AFTER CHURCH .................. Clark E. Schurman  
Honorable Mention — WINTER SPORT .................. Stephen B. Jones

**Birds and Animals**

1st — A MORNING BATH ......................................... H. W. Playter  
2nd — A GUEST FOR BREAKFAST .......................... W. D. Young  
3rd — MOUNTAIN GOAT ........................................ Clark E. Schurman  
Honorable Mention — SQUIRRELS ...................... Clark E. Schurman  
Honorable Mention — SOARING .......................... W. A. Marzolf  
Honorable Mention — HIS FIRST CLIMB ............. H. W. Playter

**Flowers and Trees**

Honorable Mention — MOUNTAIN ANEMONE PODS .......... W. D. Young  
Honorable Mention — WAX FLOWERS .................. Clark E. Schurman

**Pictorial**

1st — WIND IN THE WILLOWS .............................. Clark E. Schurman  
2nd — NEVADA .................................................. Emily E. Gilley  
3rd — PROSPECTOR’S CABIN .............................. Clark E. Schurman  
Honorable Mention — TWO PINES, SILVER LAKE ..... Jennie M. Johnson  
Honorable Mention — REFLECTIONS .................. W. D. Young  
Honorable Mention — CHEAKAMUS LAKE ................ W. D. Young  
Honorable Mention — A RIVER OF THE NORTH ......... W. D. Young

**Miscellaneous**

1st — GREEN RIVER .................................................. Jessie A. Beaton  
2nd — MOUNT RAINIER ......................................... Lars Loveseth  
Honorable Mention — THE LODGE ....................... Fairman B. Lee

**Judges**

Spiridiona Bisazza  
Maurice Anderson  
Lisle Brown
LOCAL WALKS

ELIZABETH T. KIRKWOOD

The least-talked-of division of The Mountaineers is the Local Walks. This is because the committee does the substantial things. They do not offer spectacular scenery, such as glistening snow peaks and yawning crevasses; their specialty is soothing green “valley pounding” views. Exciting events are not frequent. Sometimes a Local Walks devotee causes a ripple by slipping off a log into two or more feet of water, or a venturesome Mountaineer has been known to walk along a leaning tree and fall several feet. But these stunts are optional; there is always a trail around. The Local Walks are safe and sane. A timid person can feel perfectly at ease following the leader along beautiful secluded trails that are a balm to city-tired eyes and nerves.

People talk and talk about the Summer Outing, for it has superb scenery and is full of thrills, but they say little concerning the more prosaic, commonplace Local Walks. But the Local Walks has a brilliant record when the number of people benefited is taken into account. The stay-at-homes, who cannot spare the time for the Summer Outing, they bless the Local Walks.

Perhaps, the greatest benefit derived from going on the Local Walks is becoming familiar with the country surrounding Seattle. The walks across the Sound are the most beautiful, consequently, they are the best attended. Kingston to Indiana Beach was an interesting trip through new country over little used roads and trails. Every year The Mountaineers enjoy a walk along the high bluffs overlooking the Sound from Endolyne to Lake Burien. Lake Samammish was visited twice; a bus trip to the east side, and a foot trip starting from Beaux Arts Village and return.

The first mystery walk came near being rudderless and the second was arranged to be leaderless. An accident to the boat caused the eight-mile mystery walk planned for October 22, 1922, to materialize, December 3, into a nine-mile walk “without mystery” from Enatali to Tracyton over country new to Mountaineers. The leaderless mystery walk was one pleasant surprise after another and the mystery deepened with every mile. A telegram, letters of instruction, confetti-marked trails, cheerful fire, boiling coffee, no one in sight, and clever signs all along the way, kept the walkers thinking, “Wonder what they will do next!”

The trip to Cedar Mountain was a disappointment, for snow conditions were too much for the busses, but a leader came to the rescue and led a damp consolation party from Fauntleroy to South Park by way of Lake Burien.

On Vashon Island a new trail over Vashon Point gave a glorious view of the West Passage and the Olympics. The second trip on Vashon Island was the joint walk with Tacoma. That was a notable occasion, for the crowd was so large it looked like an invading army. Interest was at fever heat over the great annual Tacoma-Seattle Mountaineer baseball game. Tacoma carried off the honors.

There were two other joint walks, one with the Bremerton Mountaineers, the point of special interest being a view of the Naval Ammunition Depot; and the other with the Everett Mountaineers from Lake Ballinger to Ronald. On this trip the heat was so intense that The Mountaineers could not even muster up energy enough to play ball.

A contrast to this was the annual Christmas Greens Walk, which started from Erland and was all the way in snow. It was the first Local Walk of the season to Kitsap Cabin and was well attended. When the crowd came down the Chico road with arms full of greens and little Christmas trees, it was a wonderful sight and looked as “Though Birnam wood be come to Dunsinane!” The second Local Walk to Kitsap Cabin was the Rhododendron trip starting from Silverdale. The rhododendrons were in better condition than they have been for many years, and there were plenty of them. The third Local Walk to the Cabin was in the spring, when The Mountaineers and their friends thronged to hear, “Ye olde tyme storie of Robin Hood and his merrie men.”
The invitation to come and get acquainted with Mercer Island was cordially accepted. When The Mountaineers took their trip north of the city they seemed to be in search of water, for they went from Hall Lake to Martha Lake by way of Scribe Lake and Brown's Bay.

On April 18, 1923, was the much-heralded trip to the lake country west of Auburn to get acquainted with an esker; said esker being the "finest one ever constructed by Paul Bunyon and his Blue Ox." On Professor Saunders, of the University, fell the burden of enlightening The Mountaineers on this subject.

Bainbridge Island was gone over from end to end. The Mountaineers started at Agate Point and ended at Gibson. Another trip was along the west side from Fletcher Bay to Manzanita, and the fall season of 1923 opened with a walk from Westwood to Venice.

A trip was planned for the early-risers, who took the 7:15 A. M. boat for Charleston and climbed the Blue Hills. The country south of the city was covered by a walk from Kent to Kent and the annual trip to Renton. Other interesting walks were from Manchester to Port Orchard and Camp Sealth to Lisabeula.

Some of the outstanding events, just a little different, were the Violet Walk, the Decoration Day Beefsteak Walk, the trip from Eglon to Boston, and the bivouac party near Port Ludlow. The Violet Walk was out of the ordinary because of the presence of the trustees and because Professor Meany gave one of his delightful informal talks about local history. On the Beefsteak Walk The Mountaineers were enlightened concerning the tall deeds of Paul Bunyon. The weather was perfect on the trip from Eglon to Boston and the people sat on the beach in the brilliant sunshine and were fortunate in having another of Professor Meany's talks concerning the pioneer days of that locality. While he told about the bloody deeds of the Indians, three little redskins crept as near to the whites as they dared, and a full-grown descendant of the first families of America sauntered up and listened attentively to the history of his ancestors. The bivouac party was noted for the scenery on the way to Mats Mats.

The Mountaineers were privileged to enjoy all of these walks through the hard work of the very efficient Local Walks Committee. They have shown considerable ingenuity in making this season's Local Walks the most interesting the Club has ever had. The chairman changed twice, but the rest of the committee stood firm. The Mountaineers were particularly fortunate in their choice of the last chairman, for in addition to having a conscientious, hard-working official, during his régime they have enjoyed an era of peace and quietude that has been most gratifying. This is not because he is a harsh disciplinarian, but custom decrees that the body of a person in authority should not be mauled, pummeled, man-handled, or otherwise mistreated.
The Mountaineer

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

Crissie Cameron

The past year has been a prosperous one for Snoqualmie Lodge. It has simply reveled in improvements. A snug little house for Jim Carpenter, our caretaker, is the outstanding acquisition.

No more does one flounder through side-hill drifts on a winter trip to The Lodge. There is a broken trail, often so well broken it can easily be traveled without snowshoes.

Time was when the weary Mountaineer found his way in through an upstairs window by the aid of a shovel. Then grasping said shovel, he pioneered his way down to the spring and dug it out. Drifts had to be swept out of the cabin and fires started. The cook, at times, could indulge her liking for winter sports by skating gracefully over the kitchen floor from the stove to the table and return.

While these experiences are romantic in retrospect, the conveniences that have been installed from time to time facilitate the housekeeping and add to the comfort, giving more time for the trips and sports. The gain in attendance shows how well these are appreciated.

We have devotees of the toboggan, the ski, and the snowshoe. The snowshoes, in turn, have their ardent advocates. Beaver-tail, bear paw, or Canadian trapper—the wearer of each is prepared to grow eloquent in defense of his preferred equipment. The Cook’s Inlet shoe is barred, even from discussion, because the committee considers it dangerous on the side hill that must necessarily be traveled to reach The Lodge.

Each year the ski gains in popularity. The festive ski-runner now flits scornfully by the deliberate snowshoer. The sight-seeing columns of snowshoers retort that they enjoy more of the beauties of nature, and have even been heard to allude to our old friends the hare and the tortoise.

One is always tempted to grow alliterative and say, “Snoqualmie for snow.” However, we must not forget the region of peaks within climbing distance of The Lodge. Many spring, summer, and autumn trips are arranged to these outlying peaks. The principal ones are ten in number; and Mountaineers have been vying with each other to make a complete record of their ascent. To date, Hugh McKenzie and Har.1 Mc. Myers are the only ones to claim this distinction.

New forest trails are opening up the country. The new trail to Snow Lake will tempt many a hiker to that picturesque locality.

We must congratulate ourselves that our mountain home is located in the center of an extensive mountain region. Each new development stimulates our interest. Snoqualmie Lodge will always have the enthusiastic support of The Mountaineers.
KITSAP CABIN

Celia D. Shelton

Affairs at Kitsap Cabin and the Mountaineer Rhododendron Park near Chico seem to have jogged along at the usual gait this year in spite of all predictions to the contrary.

The announcement that the Kitsap County Commissioners were planning to build a section of highway through Mountaineer property seemed at first a calamity from which the popularity of the Cabin would never recover. Though every effort was at first made to divert the contemplated road from that section of the country, as a matter of fact the line selected crosses Mountaineer property within a few hundred feet of the Cabin.

The object of this bit of highway is to connect Bremerton and Seabeck by a short-cut which eliminates the Chico hill. It will mean an adjustment on the part of the Club to new conditions, the moving of men's and women's quarters, and many of the attractive little cabins that members have built. However, since the highway crosses just one corner of the property, and that probably the least desirable bit of the whole 105 acres, it is generally felt that the advantages may in the end entirely offset the present inconveniences.

No doubt the additional work necessary for fencing off the road, building new shelters, etc., will prove a fresh incentive to the faithful, and will foster an interest in the preservation of this beautiful tract of forest and rhododendron park.

Outings to Kitsap Cabin have been well patronized during the year 1922-1923, the total attendance being 1,404 as compared with 1,325 the previous year. Each week-end trip has featured a good stiff walk in the neighborhood; such as, the Boundary Walk, a trip to Dickinson Falls, or Wild Cat Lake, all well attended and much enjoyed.

Every Mountaineer knows of the talent that Kitsap Cabin entertainments have unearthed. Perhaps those Saturday evening programs, announced each month in the Bulletin, have proved as much of an attraction to Kitsap habitués as the walks advertised for Sunday's enjoyment. This year the dramatic enthusiasts carried out with very marked success a long cherished dream of an outdoor pantomime. All who remember the deeply secluded fern glades along Chico Creek can imagine the beauty of Robin Hood enacted in such a setting. With costumes and music selected with discrimination and care, and actors imbued with the spirit of the occasion, the good old days of the merry men were all lived over again that Sunday afternoon in the deep woods below Hidden Ranch.

It was probably the most serious attempt at anything dramatic that the Mountaineers have ever done, and the principal credit is due to Howard Kirk, who took the part of Robin Hood, and at the same time acted as manager, property man, costume designer, and even playwright. With Maid Marian and Shadow-of-a-leaf, Puck and the rainbow fairies, Friar Tuck, King John, and the wicked Queen, we all lived over again those days of Richard the Lion Hearted, and for that afternoon the moss-draped cedars seemed transformed into the shadowy oaks of Sherwood Forest in the heart of Merry England.

But 5 o'clock has come all too soon. The actors have packed off to the boat, and the audience has dispersed. The last stragglers picking rhododendrons have dropped out of sight Chico-wards. How quiet it is in the little clearing round the Cabin. How still and peaceful are the spaces on the hill where the young pine grove has been cleared. What a protecting silence envelops the thickets of deep growing rhododendrons. That the Mountaineers may always cherish these acres of pine and cedar and huckleberry, and help to save from destruction those gorgeous thickets of rhododendron, is the earnest wish of all lovers of our Kitsap Cabin property.
PILCHUCK CAMP

George A. Church

Pilchuck Camp, the mountain resort of the Everett Mountaineers, lies on the north slope of Mount Pilchuck, about 30 miles east of Everett. Leaving the Hartford Eastern gas car at Mackie, a good trail winds upward for slightly more than a mile to the camp, situated about 800 feet above the railroad and 1,800 feet above sea level.

The main cabin is very substantially built of logs with a double shake roof. In size it is about 20x45 feet, divided into three rooms. The first room contains two large tables and benches to seat forty people. The middle room is the kitchen, equipped with two Lang stoves, a sink and drain board, and built-in cupboards and shelving. The third room is used for storing wood and other supplies. There are no bunks provided in this cabin, but by using the floor and the tables, sleeping quarters can be provided for a considerable party. Formerly, there was a "shake" cabin close by furnished with bunks and used as women's quarters, but the heavy snowfall in the winter of 1921-22 was too much for it; and that cabin collapsed against a stout snag, where it now reclines gracefully at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

An abundant and never-failing supply of pure water is supplied by a branch of Black Creek, which comes tumbling down a ravine near the camp and from which a pipe-line conveys water to the rear door of the cabin.

Some very interesting hikes are available from Pilchuck Camp. An excellent trail leads up to the Black Creek Meadows, elevation about 2,500 feet, and down to the Pilchuck River on the south side of the mountain. Another trail goes to Pinnacle Lake, a beautiful body of water at the 3,500-foot level, and the source of Black Creek. At Pinnacle Lake the trail ends, and it is "go as you please" up a rock slope for nearly a mile, until after making almost another thousand feet of elevation, one reaches what is considered the most beautiful part of Mount Pilchuck. This is a rocky, weather-worn plateau lying on the south side of the eastern ridge of the mountain and extending for about one mile from east to west and one-fourth of that distance from north to south.

In this level stretch nestle a dozen charming little lakes, unnamed so far as can be learned; and around the lakes are acres of heather and low-bush huckleberry. Here and there, groups of stunted trees adorn the landscape. An hour's steady going from here will take the hiker to the summit of Mount Pilchuck, elevation 5,334 feet.

The Mountaineers were deprived of the use of the Camp last winter and spring by washouts and landslides which put the railroad out of commission for some months. It is hoped that the season of 1924 will give more and better opportunities to use this attractive camp. The Mountaineers of Seattle, Tacoma, and Bremerton are cordially invited to join with Everett on any of the scheduled trips, or small parties may be organized to visit the camp at any time.

THE BREMERTON BRANCH

The year of 1922 and 1923 was a period of reduction of forces and uncertainty at Navy Yard, Puget Sound, and this tender offshoot of The Mountaineers showed the effect by somewhat wilting and drooping.

The membership dropped to a mere dozen or more. It was a dozen of workers, and more prosperity in the Navy Yard with the enthusiastic work of this group of true Mountaineers is reviving the Bremerton Branch to a real limb leafed out with new members and ready to take its part in all Mountaineer activities.

Bremerton hopes for some joint outings with the other branches, and will welcome all Mountaineers at its every activity. It is planned to carry part of our local walks farther afield by use of auto busses and private cars.

Bremerton Branch is "small but oh, my!" We claim the largest local walks attendance, the largest meeting attendance, and the most all-around enthusiasm. All per capita, of course. HENRY C. HITT, President.
THE EVERETT BRANCH

During the winter and spring months there were two walks per month. The smallest attendance was on the first walk of the season, when we only had four members out. The largest attendance was on the last walk in the Spring, forty-one members participating. A grand total of about 225 members for the year, or an average of nearly fifteen members per walk.

In June we had twenty-six on the ascent of Mount White Horse. Most of the summer months were spent in idleness; but, with the coming of the fall months, interest has revived and on our last walk we had an attendance of seventeen.

A. J. MADDEN.

TACOMA MOUNTAINEERS

First to mention is the highly successful winter outing at Paradise Inn under direction of Dr. Horace J. Whitacre, well organized, well managed and accommodating something more than 160 persons, by far the largest number ever taken upon a similar outing. Stormy weather prevented much that was planned for outdoor sports except the battle for the capture of the fort, which will go down in history. The weather intensified the indoor enjoyment in the comfortable quarters partitioned off by the forethought of the committee. Light and heat furnished in the rooms were an experiment highly successful from our point of view but not so successful from the point of view of the National Park Company. For some time in the future we must do without the electricity in mid-winter.

Worthy of special mention was the exhibition of outdoor equipment in charge of Dr. Whitacre forming part of the celebration of Tacoma Day in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The exhibit of the local branch was visited by 900 people; and gave exactly the right kind of publicity appealing to the mass of persons the club wants. Equally worthy of records is the dinner and evening program in honor of Mr. Albright, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Toll, of the national parks service of the government. The occasion was planned and directed by Mr. W. W. Seymour to show our confidence in the good work and the purposes of these gentlemen notwithstanding our opposition to the policies of the Bureau chief in regard to monopolies. The meeting had a happy effect and was very well received by the government officials as evidenced by their unsolicited testimony of appreciation and recognizing the fact that our organization has very many things in common with the park service.

Local walks have been well served and continue to be the feature of the club. Of the shorter outings perhaps the most notable was on last Labor Day involving the climb of Mount Elinor, the base camp of two days being at Lake Cushman. The climb commences at the lake and it is 5,000 feet up a steep trail to the summit and 5,000 feet down, all of which, if made in the same day, will impress upon one that he has done something. The marvelous view to be obtained from the summit was only to be seen in small part through whirling clouds. This outing will bear repetition after the City of Tacoma has completed its power development.

Some fine scouting work has been done by Leo Gallagher, Richard Wainwright, Conrad Denz, and Arthur Kellenberger in the vicinity of Dewey Lake, including the difficult climb of Mount Seymour, the region being northeast of the national park boundaries. The result will be an outing to this region next season. The climb of Mount Seymour can only be made by the best climbers of the party.

Membership fluctuates; but we have kept moving. Very acceptable to us was the reduction in railway fares to Snoqualmie Lodge procured for Tacoma members through the efforts of our good friend, Mr. George E. Wright, whose departure we mourn. Our meetings were brightened on two occasions by the appearance and words of Mr. Hazard and an illustrated lecture by Miss Winona Bailey on the subject of her ascent of Mount Olympus in Thessaly. There is something else that should be told, but I have forgotten what it is, although no doubt it is most important of all.

A. H. DENMAN.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walk No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>Nov. 5</td>
<td>Kingston to Indianola Beach</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mrs. H. A. Nudd</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>$ .90</td>
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<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>Nov. 12</td>
<td>Endolyne to Lake Burien</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>H. Wilford Player</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>Nov. 26</td>
<td>Bus trip to east side Lake Sammamish</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>L. W. O.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Dec. 3</td>
<td>Enatai to Tracyton</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>P. M. McGregor</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Dec. 10</td>
<td>Vashon Heights to Cove</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Howard S. Kirk</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Dec. 17</td>
<td>Erland to Kitsap Cabin to Chico</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edith Knudsen</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>Jan. 7</td>
<td>Mercer Island trip</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Norman Huber</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>Jan. 21</td>
<td>Hall Lake to Martha Lake</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mrs. G. Irving Gavett</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>Jan. 28</td>
<td>Fletcher Bay to Manzimita</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Inez H. Craven</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Feb. 4</td>
<td>Joint Walk with Bremerton</td>
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<td>Henry Hitt</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>Changed to the same route as 428</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>H. Wilford Player</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>Mar. 25</td>
<td>Joint Walk with Tacoma, Quartermaster Harbor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Edith Hand</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Apr. 8</td>
<td>Around five lakes west of Auburn</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>L. I. Neikirk</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Apr. 15</td>
<td>Lake Ballinger to Ronald, Joint Walk with Everett</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lloyd Small</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>Apr. 29</td>
<td>Agate Point to Crystal Springs</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Celia Shelton</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>Rhododendron Walk, Chico to Kitsap Cabin</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Dorothy Shryock</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>May 27</td>
<td>Renton to Renton</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hortense Beuschlein</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Decoration Day Beefsteak Walk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>L. W. C.</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>445</td>
<td>June 3</td>
<td>Charleston to the Blue Hills and return</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lloyd Small</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>Kent to Kent</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mrs. George E. Morris</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447</td>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>Chico to Kitsap Cabin, Robin Hood</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Inez H. Craven</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>448</td>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>Eaglon to Boston and return</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Matha Irick</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Sept. 9</td>
<td>Westwood to Venice</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>L. F. Gehres</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>Sept. 16</td>
<td>Manchester to Waterman</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Florence McComb</td>
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<td>.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>Oct. 7</td>
<td>Camp Sealth to Lisabuela</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mabel Furry</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>F. F. H. Mystery Walk (446)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mrs. George E. Morris</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453</td>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>Beauch Arts Village to Lake Sammamish and return</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Norman Huber</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mar. 17-18</td>
<td>Overnight party at Illahee</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>L. W. C.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2.20</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>May 12-13</td>
<td>Mount Si</td>
<td></td>
<td>L. W. C.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>May 25-26</td>
<td>Goldmeyer Hot Springs</td>
<td></td>
<td>L. I. NEIKIRK, Chairman Local Walks</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SPECIAL OUTINGS** May 12, 1923, to October 21, 1923

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walk No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>May 12-13</td>
<td>Mount Si</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. Irving Gavett</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>May 25-26</td>
<td>Goldmeyer Hot Springs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special O. C.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.85</td>
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</table>
McClellan Butte to Spanaway Lake ........................................ 9
Wapato Lake to Spanaway Lake ............................................... 9
Dieringer to Sumner ............................................................ 9
Pt. Fosdick to Arletta .......................................................... 8
Billy's Cabin to Lake Sawyer and return ................................ 8
Tea House to Spanaway ......................................................... 10
Stellacoom to 70th and Yakima Ave ...................................... 8
American Lake to Regents Park .............................................. 9
Gig Harbor to Gig Harbor ..................................................... 8
Buckley to Buckley ............................................................. 8
East Tacoma to Sumner ......................................................... 11
Gig Harbor to Arletta .......................................................... 9
Portage to Clam Cove .......................................................... 8
South Prairie to McMillan ..................................................... 8
Dupont to American Lake ..................................................... 10
Wild Flower Walk on Spanaway Prairies ................................. 8
Crocker to Carbonado .......................................................... 11
Fox Island Strawberry Walk .................................................. 5
Regents Park to Stellacoom .................................................... 7
Murray to Ray ................................................................. 9
Winter Outing, Mount Rainier National Park (Paradise Valley) 11
Little Mashel Falls .............................................................. 5
Fox Island Strawberry Walk .................................................. 5
Regents Park to Stellacoom .................................................... 7
Murray to Ray ................................................................. 9
American Lake ................................................................. 10
Labor Day Outing to Lake Cushman and Mount Elinor .............. 8
Women in attendance ......................................................... 599
Men in attendance ............................................................ 396
Total ................................................................. 995

Women in attendance ......................................................... 599
Men in attendance ............................................................ 396
Total ................................................................. 995
SUMMARY OF BREMERTON LOCAL WALKS

Mrs. W. E. Van Tine, Chairman Local Walks Committee

Number of local walks, fourteen. This number includes a special outing to Kitsap Cabin and one to Illahee; also a joint walk with Mountaineers from Seattle. Attendance for the year satisfactory.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Year Ending October 31, 1923

SNOQUALMIE LODGE COMMITTEE

For Year Ending October 31, 1923

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation from Treasury</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Loan—Winter Commissary</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trail and Construction Appropriation</td>
<td>600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lodge Dues</td>
<td>269.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profits on Outings, Donations—Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Money Advanced for Winter Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies and Commissary</td>
<td>$ 285.61</td>
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<td>New Equipment</td>
<td>59.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee Expense</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horse Feed and Miscellaneous Expense</td>
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<td>Commissary on Hand</td>
<td>55.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment—Woodshed and Cabin</td>
<td>96.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wages—Builders and Caretakers</td>
<td>892.75</td>
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</table>

$1,454.56 $1,454.56

Attendance at Lodge: 758.
Summary of work accomplished during past year:
Planted 1,500 new fir trees on the Wright Trail.
Constructed new woodshed and caretaker's cabin.
Constructed shower bath and kitchen drain.

R. E. LEBER,
Chairman of Snoqualmie Lodge.
**The Mountaineer**

**KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE**
For Year Ending October 31, 1923

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance from Treasury</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
<td>$322.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Commissary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and Charges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissary and Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hauling</td>
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<td>59.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Labor</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Return of Advance from Treasury</td>
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<td>7.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid to Treasury</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$761.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>$761.07</strong></td>
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**Surplus for year**.......................... $69.45

**Attendance for year**—1,404

H. E. D. BROWN, Chairman Kitsap Cabin

**SEATTLE LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE**
For Year Ending October 31, 1923

There were thirty local walks during the year of 1922-23, with an average attendance of 50 persons; average cost, 81 cents; average distance, 8.3 miles. The percentage of guests was 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance from Treasurer</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts for year ending Oct. 31, 1923</td>
<td>726.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td></td>
<td>$188.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>420.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$826.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>$725.10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surplus for year**.......................... $188.97

**Attendance for year**—1,506

L. I. NEIKIRK, Chairman of Local Walks

**SEATTLE SPECIAL OUTINGS COMMITTEE**
For Year Ending October 31, 1923

Advance from Treasurer.......................... $100.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td></td>
<td>$188.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>420.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$826.50</strong></td>
<td><strong>$725.10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surplus for year**.......................... $188.97

Cash on hand ................................. 101.40

**Attendance for year**—198

H. WILFORD PLAYTER
Chairman of Special Outings
### RECEIPTS—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts from members</td>
<td>$5,226.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan advanced by The Mountaineers</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospectus advertising</td>
<td>167.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee expense emergency cash returned</td>
<td>35.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unused check No. 6 to Dr. Hinman returned</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Customs deposit returned</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of shoe repairs</td>
<td>13.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash returned (boat construction)</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unused C. P. R. ticket</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check “N. S. F.” re-deposited</td>
<td>9.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of alpenstock</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of lamp</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of cup</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currier’s ad in Annual</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary sold to Canadian Government trail crew</td>
<td>34.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>$5,976.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISBURSEMENTS—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pack train</td>
<td>$874.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check to Dr. Hinman for bond for B. C. M. C. lantern slides</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid The Mountaineers for Currier’s ad in Annual</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash loaned members in camp</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership dues paid to Club</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank returned check “N. S. F.”</td>
<td>9.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td>1,275.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>1,348.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td>323.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfit</td>
<td>272.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid The Mountaineers for scouting expense in 1922</td>
<td>43.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Expense:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospectus</td>
<td>$138.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes for Prospectus</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form letters and announcements</td>
<td>18.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and postage</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank exchange Canadian checks</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond for secretary-treasurer</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantern slides and box</td>
<td>42.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prints for 1923 album</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion expense</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expense</td>
<td>193.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refunds to members and repayment of Club loan</strong></td>
<td>583.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canadian Customs duty deposit</strong></td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td>$5,602.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET GAIN</strong></td>
<td>373.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NET GAIN** $5,976.36

MARGARET W. HAZARD, Secretary 1923 Outing Committee
### TREASURER'S REPORT

**For the Year Ending October 31, 1923**

#### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand November 1, 1922</td>
<td>$ 945.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on General Fund Investments</td>
<td>38.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Permanent Fund Investments</td>
<td>213.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Bonds for Permanent Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation Fees</td>
<td>220.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues—Seattle</td>
<td>2,590.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>451.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>161.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremerton</td>
<td>76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunds to Tacoma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett</td>
<td>113.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremerton</td>
<td>39.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus from Local Walks Committee</td>
<td>92.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus from Special Outings Committee</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus from Kitsap Cabin Committee</td>
<td>51.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Outing Surplus, 1923</td>
<td>373.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Receipts from 1923 Outing Committee</td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan to Outing Committee, 1923</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scouting Expense advanced by Treasurer, refunded</td>
<td>43.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outing Committee, 1921, Expense</td>
<td>7.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scouting Expense, Alaskan Reconnaissance</td>
<td>211.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Parks report, etc.</td>
<td>152.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising in Bulletin</td>
<td>49.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising in Annual</td>
<td>142.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Annual</td>
<td>53.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Bulletin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Annual, 1922</td>
<td>627.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge Woodshead and Shelter</td>
<td>982.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge Wages</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap Cabin Wood Supply</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, Stationery and Postage</td>
<td>278.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Club Rooms and Meeting Quarters</td>
<td>314.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received on Club Room</td>
<td>554.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures, Slides and Albums</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment Committee</td>
<td>72.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expense</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit in Bank for Savings</td>
<td>228.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand October 31, 1923</td>
<td>81.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts:** $5,655.16

#### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance to Local Walks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance for Alaskan Reconnaissance</td>
<td>211.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit in Bank for Savings</td>
<td>211.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to 1923 Outing Committee outstanding</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to Local Walks</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Disbursements:** $5,655.16

#### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in National Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>$ 466.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>$ 309.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank for Savings</td>
<td>691.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund Investments</td>
<td>966.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund Investments</td>
<td>3,725.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snoqualmie Lodge</td>
<td>3,339.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitsap Cabin</td>
<td>1,558.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilchuck Cabin</td>
<td>131.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club Room</td>
<td>267.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance for Alaskan Reconnaissance</td>
<td>211.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to 1923 Outing Committee outstanding</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance to Local Walks</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets:** $11,817.36
The Mountaineer

LIABILITIES

Permanent Fund ........................................... $ 3,981.12
Deposit on Lantern Slides .................................. 15.00
Surplus—Summer Outings ................................ 792.18
Surplus .................................................. 7,029.08

$11,817.36

PERMANENT FUND

November 1, 1922 ........................................... $3,547.15
Initiation Fees ............................................. 220.50
Interest on Investments and Bank Account ..................... 213.47

$3,981.12

BEN C. MOOERS,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE BRANCHES

THE MOUNTAINEERS—BREMERTON BRANCH
For the Year Ending October 31, 1923

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank .................................................. $15.50
Refund on dues (Morrison) .................................... 9.00
Receipts from Special Committee buying and selling navy clothing .... 36.16
Received from retiring chairman, Local Walks Committee ............. 6.10
Sale of emblems ............................................... 6.00
Refund on dues (Morrison) .................................... 7.00

$74.36

Local Walks .................................................. 9.44

$83.80

DISBURSEMENTS

To Local Walks Chairman ..................................... $ 6.10
To Peninsular Savings & Loan Association ..................... 36.00
Post Cards for notices of meetings .................................. 2.00
Mrs. W. B. Jessup (party expenses) ................................ 5.00
Flowers for Mr. Kneen ........................................ 2.00
Stamps .................................................. 60
Frame for picture (Hornbogen & Buckner) ...................... 3.75
Picture (Fred Schenck) ...................................... 2.00

$74.36

Receipts ................................................ 58.45

$58.45

On checking account ........................................ $15.91
Special fund in savings ..................................... 35.00
($1.00 for membership fee)

Total ...................................................... $50.91

On hand: 40 post cards (printed).
25 post cards (plain).
4 song books.
8 emblems.

MRS. L. F. MORAND,
Secretary

Audited and certified correct, October 23, 1923.

W. C. DUCKERT,
Auditor
The Mountaineer

THE MOUNTAINEERS—EVERETT BRANCH
For the Year Ending October 31, 1923

RECEIPTS
Cash on hand October 17, 1923.......................................................... $ 82.31
Net proceeds from Local Walks......................................................... 9.60
Refund Membership Dues ................................................................... 39.00
Net proceeds from Special Trips......................................................... 16.25

$147.16

DISBURSEMENTS
Miscellaneous .................................................................................... $ 17.25
Entertainment ..................................................................................... 23.65

$ 40.90

Balance, cash on hand......................................................................... $106.26—$147.16

RESOURCES
Cash in checking account .................................................................... $106.26
Cash in savings account ...................................................................... 60.52
Liberty Bonds ..................................................................................... 200.00

$366.78

GEO. D. THOMPSON,
Treasurer

THE MOUNTAINEERS—TACOMA BRANCH
For Year Ending October 12, 1923

RECEIPTS
Cash on hand Oct. 13, 1922................................................................ $ 258.12
Refund membership dues................................................................... 136.00
Refund Winter Outing Committee.................................................... 400.00
Profit Winter Outing Committee ..................................................... 323.57
Local Walks ....................................................................................... 32.28
Sale of song books ............................................................................ 60.00
Interest on Liberty Bonds .................................................................. 19.10
Interest on Wheeler-Osgood Bonds ................................................. 16.25

$1,252.32

DISBURSEMENTS
Purchase of Wheeler-Osgood Bonds ................................................ $ 508.49
Loan Winter Outing Committee ........................................................ 275.00
Printing and stationery ..................................................................... 9.38
Miscellaneous (toboggans) ............................................................... 68.65
Cash on hand Oct. 12, 1923............................................................... 390.80

$1,252.32

TOTAL ASSETS
Wheeler Osgood Bonds ...................................................................... $ 500.00
Liberty Bonds ................................................................................... 400.00
General Fund .................................................................................... 390.80
Cabin Fund ....................................................................................... 236.59
Loan Winter Outing Committee ....................................................... 275.00

$1,792.39

ELSIE HOLGATE,
Secretary-Treasurer
The Mountaineer

TACOMA LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE
For the Year Ending October 31, 1923

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Walks</td>
<td>$107.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Outings</td>
<td>188.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Outing</td>
<td>3,463.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3,759.93</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>$201.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>48.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>177.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks and helpers</td>
<td>201.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking, stage and railway</td>
<td>577.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td>550.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund to Treasurer account Winter Outing advance</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion (Winter Outing)</td>
<td>124.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainier National Park Co. (Account Winter Outing):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissary</td>
<td>46.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>65.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>50.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucking and stages</td>
<td>379.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>618.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,185.29</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less credits</td>
<td>49.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remittance to Treasurer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Walks</td>
<td>39.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Outing</td>
<td>323.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3,759.93</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEO GALLAGHER, Chairman,
Local Walks Committee

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The past year has been very successful. There has been the usual slight fluctuation in membership but the total remains fairly constant. This is as would be expected of a club of this character after seventeen years of such active existence.

The first regular meeting of the Club was held January 18, 1907, and in the summer of that year the first regular Outing was that very eventful exploration of the then practically unknown Olympic Mountains.

This past year the Club has again taken a new step, for the first time going out, not only of our own state, but also out of the United States. The Mount Garibaldi Outing will long be remembered for its success as well as its innovation.

The local walks, special outings, Lodge and Cabin trips, retain their popularity and the long-dreamed-of permanent caretaker at Snoqualmie Lodge is now an actuality. This winter's sports should draw three times the attendance at the Lodge, with its splendid toboggan course, ski runs, and interesting peaks to climb.

RALPH L. DYER, Secretary.
REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS

JANUARY, 1923—DECEMBER, 1923

Gertrude Inez Streator, Historian

January 12, Y. W. C. A. Statement of the history of the report which the Club published in November on the Administration of the National Parks. President, E. S. Meany.

Lectures:
  Skiing and Winter Sports in Switzerland. F. G. Strasser, Swiss Consul.
  New Year's Outing at Snoqualmie Lodge. Ralph E. Leber.

February 2, Y. W. C. A. President, E. S. Meany presided. The purpose of this meeting was for the consideration of the action of the Board of Trustees in adopting and publishing the report on The Administration of the National Parks. The following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that the action of the Trustees in adopting and publishing the report on The Administration of the National Parks be approved, and that any further action in connection therewith be left to the discretion of the Board of Trustees."

March 9, Y. W. C. A. Illustrated lecture: Arctic Duty, or Three Years With the Eskimos. Lieutenant-Commander Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N.

SPECIAL MEETING

April 3, Y. W. C. A. Illustrated lecture: Swiss Alps in General, and the Crescent of the Matterhorn. O. P Schwartz, of Basel, Switzerland, member of the Swiss Alpine Club.

Music: Songs by Mrs. Violet Ball, accompanied by Miss Grace Wilson.


The meeting was preceded by an informal dinner in honor of Mr. Goodwin.

May 4, Y. W. C. A. Illustrated lectures: Mount Garibaldi Region, the Scene of the 1923 Summer Outing. Speakers: Dr. H. B. Hinman, Harry McI. Myers, and Joseph T. Hazard, chairman of the Outing Committee.

No meetings: June, July, August.


October 5. Illustrated lecture: Our Feathered Friends at Kitsap Cabin. Dr. C. E. Ehinger.


December 7, Y. W. C. A. Address: The Climb of Mount St. Elias. Major E. S. Ingraham.
OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Edward W. Allen, vice-president
Edmond S. Meany, president
Ralph L. Dyer, secretary
Ralph E. Leber, treasurer

Gertrude Inez Streator, historian

Edward W. Allen, vice-president
Edmond S. Meany, president
Ralph L. Dyer, secretary
Ralph E. Leber, treasurer

Gertrude Inez Streator, historian

Winona Bailey
Irving M. Clark
Boyd E. French
Leo Gallagher
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard

Henry C. Hitt
Norman Huber
W. W. Kilmer
P. M. McGregor

L. I. Neikirk
Celia D. Shelton
Charles L. Simmons
J. A. Varley

STANDING COMMITTEES

OUTING—
Norman Huber, chairman
Mrs. Norman Huber, secretary
B. C. Mooers

SNOQUALMIE LODGE—
Boyd French, chairman
Ralph E. Leber

KITSAP CABIN—

ENTERTAINMENT—
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Katherine Schumaker

Custodian of Slides, H. V. Abel
Reporter, Lulie Nettleton
MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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<tr>
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<td>417</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MRS. NORMAN HUBER, Financial Secretary.
October 31, 1923

HONORARY MEMBERS

Major E. S. Ingraham

J. H. Flett

S. E. Paschal

LIFE MEMBERS

Naomi Achenbach Benson

Robert Moran

Edmond S. Meany

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

ABEL, H. V., 2006 Boyer St., Cap. 1432.

ACHESON, T. J., 4100 W. McGraw.

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ALBERTSON, Charles, Aberdeen National Bank, Aberdeen, Wash.

ALDERICH, Hotel Assembly.

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ALLEN, Agnes M., 528 Diversey Blvd.


ALLEN, Edward W., 402 Burke Bldg.

ALLEN, Georgia V., 4325 15th Ave. N., Ken. 3452.

ANDERSON, Anna M., 1812 N. 57th St., Ken. 2842.


ANDERSON, Helen D., 309 Colman Bldg.

ANDERSON, Helen Dorothy, Mamana, Wash.

ANDERSON, Helen E., Castle Rock, Wash.

ANDERSON, Maurice P., 111 Cherry St.

ANDERSON, Pearl A., Mamana, Wash.

ANDERSON, Wm., 2006 Boyer St.


ANGLIN, E. A., 6054 29th N. E.

ARNDT, Ella E., 1013 Plymouth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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BAILEY, Harriette R., 610 33rd Ave.


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BLOOM, Herman, 4115 Sunnyside.

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BOWMAN, Mrs. J. N., 2103 E. 52nd St., Ken. 2152.

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BROOKS, H. B., 3406 Lane St.

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BROWN, Ruth A., care Camp Fire Girls, Arcade Bldg.
BROWN, Ruth L., 411 14th St., Portland, Oregon.


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BUGGE, Janice, Apt. 414, 555 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

BUNKER, Edna, 911 N. 47th St., Main 5820.

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BURR, Mrs. J. V., 217 Broad St.

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CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Leary Bldg.

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CLARK, Mrs. Irving M., Route No. 1, Bellevue, Wash.

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COLEY, Robert A., 1405 15th Ave.

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HINCKLEY, Walter R., 5030 19th N. E.,
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HOWARD, Jr., Henry E., Graduate Col-
lege, Princeton, N. J.
HOWARD, Jr., Henry E., Graduate Col-
lege, Princeton, N. J.
HOWARD, Jr., Henry E., Graduate Col-
lege, Princeton, N. J.
HOWARD, Jr., Henry E., Graduate Col-
lege, Princeton, N. J.
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Wash, Beacon 415R-12.
HUBER, Norman, Box 72, East Seattle,
Wash. Beacon 415R-12.
HUE, Mrs. Norman, Box 72, East Seattle,
Wash. Beacon 415R-12.
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Gar. 3384.
HUBERT, Elise, 718 Queen Anne Ave.,
Gar. 3384.
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HUGHES, Adelene M., 2107 Warren Ave.,
HULCTN, C. A., Virginu Hotel, 804
Virginia St.
IMPECOVEN, Helen, Hotel Wintonia,
Main 6640.
INGRAHAM, Major, E. S., 1552 16th
St.
INGRAHAM, Major, E. S., 1552 16th
St.
JACKSON, Cosby, 531 Forest St., Bel-
JACKSON, Americ, 206 Jackson St.,
Beacon 2147-R.
JACKSON, Herbert L., 1605 E. 47th, Ken.
JACKSON, Herbert L., 1605 E. 47th, Ken.
JACKSON, J. M., 1720 Yale Ave.
JONES, John Paul, 5254 14th Ave. N. E.
JONES, Nancy Smith, 1407 Minor, Main
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JONES, Stephen Barr, 1402 E. 63rd St.,
Kan. 3272.
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JOSEPHNS, T., 4524 W. Othello St.
JOSEPHNS, Sarah C., 4524 Lowman
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JOS, Caroline A., 1423 21st Ave., East
3275.
KAPPHAHN, Lavina, 4521 Latona
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KAYE, Abram L., 411 West Othello
Street.
KAYE, Alexander B., 1105 6th Ave.
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KELLETT, Gwendolyn B., 1609 East
Columbia St.
KELLEY, May E., 1914 No. 48th St.
KENNEY, B. Dale, 124 W. 3rd, Main
6600, Local 50.
KESSLER, M., 348 24th Ave., East
5240.
RICK, Matha, 907 Summit Ave., Main
3160.
JACKSON, Cosby, 531 Forest St., Bel-
JACKSON, Americ, 206 Jackson St.,
Beacon 2147-R.
JACKSON, Herbert L., 1605 E. 47th, Ken.
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3275.
KAPPHAHN, Lavina, 4521 Latona
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KELLEY, May E., 1914 No. 48th St.
KENNEY, B. Dale, 124 W. 3rd, Main
6600, Local 50.
KESSLER, M., 348 24th Ave., East
5240.
MATHews, Elizabeth, 1712 3rd North.
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East 0150.
McADAM, Wm., 541 19th Ave.
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V. West 0159.
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N. E. Ken. 3811.
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ford Ave. North 3277.
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McManes, L. C. Smith Bldg., Ell.
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McDowell, Ella R., 1604 E. 47th St.
McFee, Sue, 524 West Highland Drive.
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5704.
McGuire, Claire M., Rosemary Club.
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McGuire, Frank C., Tillamook, Oregon.
McGuire, Mary, care American Consul,
Tokyo, Japan.
McKenry, Winnifred Anne, Veterans
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McIntosh, Roy M., 1941 26th Ave. N.
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McEwen, Helen, 920 H. St., Sacramento,
Calif.
McEwen, Helen, 920 H. St., Sacramento,
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Lakeside 162-W.
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Mills, Reed C., 5134 Arcade Bldg., Main
6670.
Minnshall, Robert J., 43134 Universi-
ty Way.
Moffett, L. B., 411 27th Ave.
MONTAGNER, Henry F., Chalet Beau
Reviel, Champaign Valais, Switzerland.
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Moores, Ben C., 523 Bennett St.,
Glendale 0459.
Moore, Eugenia B., 440 Sheridan
Road, Glencoe, III.
Moore, Everett, 1355 Perger Ave.,
Penasco, Calif.
Moran, Robert, Rosario, Wash.
Moran, Helen, 150 37th Ave. N.
More, Charles C., 4546 5th Ave. N. E.
Morgan, Jean, 4109 12th Ave. N. E.,
Mel. 38g.
Morgan-Roth, Mrs. E. R., 6100 West
Spokane, West 0752.
Moritz, Robert E., 4705 21st Ave. N.
E. Ken. 1400.
Morris, Mrs. Geo. E., 4711 2nd Ave.
N. E.
Morris, Wyndham G., 2230 42nd N.
Morrison, C. G., 1521 Second W.
Mullikin, Hugh, 3409 Mt. Baker
Pike, East 0043.
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Munroe, Vera, 1109 Hoge Bldg.
Murdoch, L. F., 4521 Eastern Ave.
Munro, Harry Mcl., 2009 Broadway N.
Munro, Harry Mcl., 2009 Broadway N.
Munro, Mrs. Henry Mcl., 2009 Broad-
way N., Capital 0620.
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York, N. Y.
Nash, Louis, 1737 Belmont Ave., East
325.
Nation, Arthur C., 1065 E. Howe, Cap.
5003.
5037.
Neikirk, L. T., 4722 21st Ave. N. E.,
Ken. 0928.
Neil, Gladys, 3409 Lane St.
Nelson, Ethel, Clark Hotel.
Nelson, L. A., 410 Yeon Bldg., Port-
land, Oregon.
Nepleston, Lulu, 1806 8th Ave. W.,
Gar. 1067.
Nicholas, Winifred Macfarlane, Chico,
Wash.
Nichols, Dr. Herbert S., 802 Cortebt
Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
Nicholson, Carl H., 1707 Boylston Ave.
Nickell, Anna, 1415 Boren Ave.
Nickerson, Rhea D., 5240 18th N.
E.
Noble, Elizabeth, Calhoun Hotel,
Main 7252.
Noel, Blanchie, 205 Summit N., Cap.
6120.
Norcross, James E., 260 Massachusetts
Ave., Arlington, Mass.
North, Fred, 2318 Federal Ave.
Nudd, Mrs. H. A. care Mrs. Cunningham,
65th and 36th N. W.
Nutting, J. C., 4868 Rainier Ave.
Oakley, Enola, 5261 16th Ave. N. E.,
Ken. 4223.
Oakley, June, 5261 16th Ave. N. E.,
Ken. 4223.
Oakley, Myra, 5261 16th Ave. N. E.,
Ken. 4223.
Oberg, John E., Y. M. C. A.
Olesen, Ella L., 223 E. 7th St. Mos-
cow, Idaho.
Olson, Karem M., 6603 White Bldg.
Oneilllette, C. Raymond, 1163 19th
Ave. N., East 6149.
Otis, R. J., Stewart Hotel, 517 Madison
St., Main 1298.
Parsons, Theodore Hart, 4315 Sunny
side Ave.
Parsons, Marion, 29 Moswood Road,
Berkeley, Calif.
Pascall, S. E., Chico, Wash.
Pfase, ira J., 4743 21st N. E.
Pfafflee, G. M., 4508 9th Ave. N. E.
Peck, Gladys L., 907 Summit Ave.,
East 9063.
Pfeifer, Leah H., 1407 38th Ave.
Peterson, Gertrude Ida, 4529 17th
Ave. N. E.
Peterson, Jos. A., care E. N. Brooks,
& Co. E11. 0717.
Peterson, LLljan, 516 E. Thomas,
Pfauf, Otto L., 4721 16th N. E., Ken.
2761.
Phillips, Jr., Calvin, 800 Leary Bldg.,
Main 7314.
Pickel, H. E., 1220 E. Newton St.
Plaun, Henrietta, Room 1004, Ameri-
can Bk. Bldg. Main 838.
Platier, H. Wilford, 4838 Le Driot
Place, West 2726.
PORE, John, 2366 Yale Ave, N.
POPE, Herbert, Olympic Park Ave, N.
PORTER, Robert, 2302 Stevens St.
PRESTEGIANI, Mary J., 622 West 52nd
St., Ballard 3282.
PRICE, M. Mary, Clark Hotel, 1014 Minor
Ave.
PRICE, W. M., 530 1st Ave. S.
PROTHERO, Kate, 4109. Chili,bage Ave.
PUGH, Anne C., Porter Apts., 1839
Boynton Ave.
PUGH, Louise K., Porter Apts., 1839
Boynton Ave.
PUGSLEY, Frank G., East Seattle,
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QUIGLEY, Agnes E., 3433 Clarence
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N. E., Ken. 3549.
RAND, Grace, Bickerton's Hotel, Bubbling
Well Rd., Shanghai, China.
RAND, Olave, Casa Cubana de Electricidad,
Santa Clara, Cuba.
RAPER, Lulu, 5245 18th Ave., N. E., Ken.
4438.
RAYMOND, Julia, care Susan Campbell
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REDDING, Bernice, 1318 15th Ave.
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REID, Frank M., 601 Porter Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon.
REED, Bertha, 231 County-City Bldg.
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REMPE, Mrs. Mary Paschall, Chico,
Kitsap Co., Wash.
RHODES, A. Elizabeth, 421 30th S.,
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RICE, George A., T. M. C. A., Main
5898.
RICHARDSON, Elizabeth, Windsor,
Wash.
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Place, Beacon 2689.
RICKARDS, Mrs. Ernest A., 401 Nor-
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RIEDEL, Wm., 1605 L. C. Smith Bldg.,
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ROE, F. R., care The Evangeline, Ell.
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SANFORD, Rollin, 927 1st Ave. W.
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SCHELLIN, Robt., 410 20th Ave. N.,
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S., Beacon 2744.
SCHUMACHER, Winifred, 300 Lakeside
S., Beacon 2744.
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SCOTT, Mrs. Frances, 2108 East 54th
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Ave., Portland, Oregon.
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Cap. 1475.
SHELDON, Mary E., 2904 Franklin Ave.,
Cap. 1475.
SHELDON, Sallie L., 2904 Franklin
Ave., Cap. 1475.
SHEPPARDSON, Bertha, Northern Life
Bldg.
SHERIFF, Ethel R., 911 Summit.
SHIVELY, Grotenhoef, L. 124 W.
83rd Street.
SHORROCK, Paul, 654 W. Highland
Drive, Gar. 0136.
SHOREY, J. A., 843 Central Bldg.
SHROYER, Antoinette, 2210 N. 41st St.,
Mel. 3911.
SHROYER, Dorothy, 2210 N. 41st St.,
Mel. 3911.
SHUFORD, K. Camille, Univ. Branch,
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SHULTZ, Celia B., Benton, Wash.
SIFTON, Edith, 611 West 47th St., Sun-
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1017 E. Harrison, Capitol 4639.
SIMMONS, Mrs. Cha, L. Swansonian
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SMALLEY, Millicent, 903 Summit Ave.
SMITH, Anne M., 800 S. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Ill.
SMITH, Ellen Garfield, Public Library,
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SMITH, John H., 4269 Linden Ave.
SMITH, Ilo M., 208 Northern Life Bldg.,
Main 1934.
SMITH, Oscar J., Arctic Club.
SNOW, Maud, 663 Stuart Bldg.
SPARKS, Harold, 510 Minor Ave. N.
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ling Bay, Wash.
The Mountaineer

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STACKPOLE, Mrs. E. B., 97 Sherwood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
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STEPHENS, Mildred, 804 Hamlin.
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STOCKELEY, Charles H., Kirkland, Wash.
STONEMAN, Argus Vernon, care Y. M. C. A.
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STUART, Hattie, 1609 Warrent Ave., Gar. 3436.
TENNEY, Florence, Normandie Apts., No. 506, Main 7600.
TENANT, A. J., 205-7 Burke Bldg.
TERRILL, Lewis, 606 Hoge Bldg., Main 2626.
TETEPE, Theodore, 716 15th N., East 2047.
TENNEY, Florence, Normandie Apts., No. 506, Main 7600.
TERRELL, Lewis, 606 Hoge Bldg., Main 2626.
TENNEY, Florence, Normandie Apts., No. 506, Main 7600.
THOMSON, William O., College Club.
TODD, C. F., 2605 10th Ave. W.
TODD, Luella, 810 50th Ave. N.
TOLL, Rober W., Estes Park, Colo.
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<td>YOUNG, William D.</td>
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<td>The Ridgeway Apts.</td>
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<td>DAY, Low V.</td>
<td>3231 Grand Ave.</td>
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<td>City Treasurer, Black</td>
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<td>Box 161, Skykomish</td>
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<td>HANKS, Josephine</td>
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<td>GEORGE, C. B.</td>
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<td>600 Concord St., 160X</td>
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<td>HITT, Henry C.</td>
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<td>PATTISON Margaret E.</td>
<td>Port Orchard, Wash.</td>
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Kodaks and Supplies
Extra Good Finishing
No Extra Cost

QUALITY AND SERVICE

J. F. CURRIER
Manufacturer
CURRIER’S PERFECT FITTING WOMEN’S MOUNTAIN BOOTS — HIKING SHOES — HUNTING BOOTS
Repairing
103 YESLER WAY Downstairs SEATTLE
Announcing the removal of HARDY & CO.—Jewelers to 5th Ave. and Pine St.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Novelties, Sterling Silverware and Fine Silver Plate

Exclusive Agents—Mountaineer Emblems

WINTER SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON ROUTE SCHEDULE

Pier 3

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1923

Elliott 3812

Lv. Chico 6:00 a.m. 2:15 p.m.
Lv. Silverdale 6:15 a.m. 2:00 p.m.
Lv. Fairview 6:20 a.m. 6:45 a.m.
Lv. Tracyton 6:25 a.m. 7:00 a.m.
Lv. Sheridan 6:30 a.m. 7:15 a.m.
Lv. Bremerton 6:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m.
Lv. Waterman 7:00 a.m. 7:50 a.m.
Lv. Pleasant Beach 7:15 a.m. 8:10 a.m.
Lv. Fort Ward 7:20 a.m. 8:15 a.m.
Lv. South Beach 7:30 a.m. 8:20 a.m.
Ar. Seattle 8:15 a.m. 9:20 a.m.
Lv. Seattle 10:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m.

SATURDAY ONLY

Lv. Chico 6:00 a.m. 4:30 p.m.
Lv. Seattle 10:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY

Lv. Chico 6:00 a.m. 3:30 p.m.
Lv. Seattle 9:30 a.m. 6:00 p.m.
Leave Bremerton for Seattle daily except Saturday and Sunday 6:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m.
Saturday 6:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 7:15 a.m. 6:00 p.m.
Leave Bremerton for Washington Bay points, daily except Saturday and Sunday 11:30 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
Saturday 12:15 p.m. 3:20 p.m.
Sunday 3:45 p.m. 8:15 p.m.
FILSON CRUISING COAT

Under severest weather conditions you'll find this coat will protect you. Make it your "pal" for every outdoor need—for work or play. It will not fail you.

Made of best quality Shedpel Khaki; has nine roomy pockets, the back pocket (30x21) forming a complete pack. Mighty convenient for carrying a heavy load. Double over shoulders and top of sleeves to insure greatest weather resistance.

Insist on the name "Filson"—it means quality. Price delivered $6.00.

Catalog of Filson Better Outdoor Clothes free on request.

C. C. FILSON CO.
1011 FIRST AVENUE SEATTLE, WASH.
"FILSON CLOTHES FOR THE MAN WHO KNOWS"

Open a Savings Account
WITH THIS BANK AND ALWAYS HAVE MONEY ON HAND FOR YOUR OUTING TRIP. $1.00 WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT

WASHINGTON MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Established 34 Years Resources $26,000,000
SECOND and SPRING

LET US SUPPLY YOUR HOME GROCERIES, TOO—

You are using many staple and fancy groceries from our stores at the Mountaineer Lodges. Let us supply your home groceries, too, and you will agree that our goods are right and our prices are decidedly reasonable.

American Grocery Stores Company
SEATTLE TACOMA BREMERTON
# Why not make this an

## CHRISTMAS

PRACTICAL, MUCH USED XMAS PRESENTS LIKE THESE, CREATE KIND MEMORIES OF THE GIVER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFLECTOR OVENS</th>
<th>WOOL SOCKS</th>
<th>SLEEPING BAGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Just Came In</td>
<td>Fancv, high top, colored Boot Socks, per pair,</td>
<td>These lightweight bags at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-in. Tin</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>... $5.75 and $9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-in. Aluminum</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Sateen Cover...$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-in. Tin</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Down...$25.50 to $32.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-in. Aluminum</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIRTS</th>
<th>CRUISER SHIRTS</th>
<th>SKIS AND SNOWSHOES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plaids, Army and Sport Shirts, Etc.</td>
<td>$6.50 to $16.50</td>
<td>3 ft. to 8 ft., Hickory, Ash and Pine, polished and natural; ski wax, bindings, poles, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIKE COATS</th>
<th>BREECHES</th>
<th>PACKBOARDS and PACKSACKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made of featherweight Rubberized Balloon Silk. A compact, durable coat for hiking, hunting, golf and motoring. Goes in small bag; weight 18 oz, each $7.50</td>
<td>Wool, Whip cords, Khaki, Forestry Cloth, Corduroy, etc.</td>
<td>DEHYDRATED FOODS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEATHER VESTS and SHEEPSKIN COATS</th>
<th>SNOWSHOE MOCS</th>
<th>DEHYDRATED FOODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-in. and 10-in. in this style: for men and ladies; full moccasin with pliable sole.</td>
<td>$8.50 and $7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKI BOOTS</th>
<th>PACKBOARDS and PACKSACKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have a few pair.</td>
<td>DEHYDRATED FOODS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**The "DYER" PARKA**

This Parka is made of the same material as the Hike Coat; has hood, drawstrings around neck, wrists, and waist, double over shoulder.

$6.50

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**THE OUTDOOR STORE**

717 FIRST AVE.