THE MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT

Number One

December, 1935

New Conquests
The Lake Chelan Outing

PUBLISHED BY
THE MOUNTAINEERS
INCORPORATED
SEATTLE WASHINGTON.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Meany Photo by Mabel V. Nash

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Seattle, Washington

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Greetings...
to The Mountaineers:

It gives me very great pleasure, on behalf of The Alpine Club of Canada, to send greetings to our Comrades of the Great Hills.

These mighty outposts of the earth beckon to all true lovers of the mountains and, as we obey the call, we cry aloud: "I come, Oh ye Mountains, I come!"

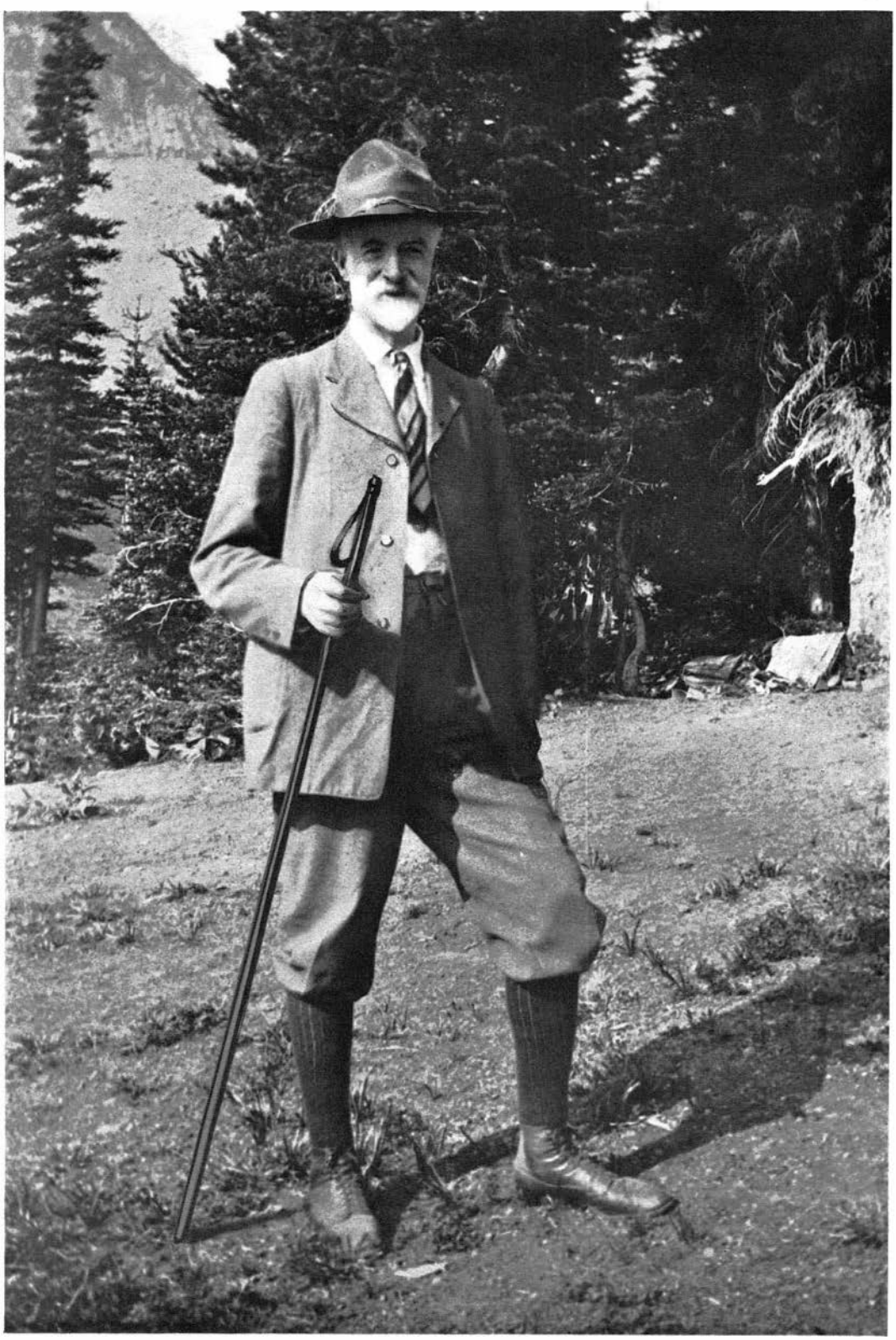
Our deepest sympathy is with you in the loss of your "Grand Old Man", Mr. Edmond S. Meany, your President and guiding spirit for the past twenty-eight years.

We have not forgotten the splendid enthusiasm with which The Mountaineers cheered us on our way, when our Mt. Logan Expedition sailed from Seattle for Alaska in The Spring of 1925.

Arthur. O. Wheeler

Nov.br 7th. 1935

HON. PRESIDENT
Alpine Club of Canada



EDMOND S. MEANY
1862—1935

No man of great soul, living unto his fellow-men is ever lost to the world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The MOUNTAINEER

VOL. XXVIII. No. 1 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON DECEMBER, 1935

THE FINAL CONQUEST

WOLF BAUER

TO BE able to write the last chapter of a series of three attacks made by the writer upon the front of the white giant, that is truly a privilege. And so this final epistle is written not without some pride and thankful appreciation. Pride in the clean safety technique that successfully opposed the often unfair counter-attack of the mountain, and grateful acknowledgment to St. Peter, the weather apostle, and to Jack Hossack, the loyal teammate who stood by his man when physical and moral support were needed most. The writer wishes to express additional acknowledgment to Harry Myers and to Major Tomlinson of the Rainier Park Department for their efforts and goodwill in sanctioning the climb during the late season; and, last but not least, the patient and trustworthy ground crew in the person of Harriet Woodward who stood by on Ptarmigan Ridge during the cold night and early morning hours with binoculars and flares, prepared to receive and transmit signals during the difficult and, at first, uncertain phases of the work on the lower glare ice chutes and verglass covered lava outcrops of the main face. The climb could not, therefore, and did not fail; although forty-eight hours were needed to complete the traverse of the mountain from Carbon River to Paradise Valley.

Many pages could be devoted to a climb of this type in describing in cold detail the various techniques employed in working out the many problems and immediate difficulties such a varied route with its ice pitches, rockfall chutes, lava cliffs, crevassed cornices, icefalls, schrunds, and ice chimneys has to offer. Suffice it to present the trip from a general interest standpoint.

Outfitted to face Rainier for at least four days, we were equipped with spare food concentrates such as cheese, figs, butter, dates; with a primus cooker and soup concentrate; with a small flask of alcohol, sleeping bag covers, headlights and flares, red cloth schrund markers, detailed waterproof aerial photographs of the whole route, and the usual tools and safety equipment. Half of a 120-foot rope was carried by the last man in his Bergen, the remainder serving to rope up the team with stirrup loops for the axe anchoring maneuvers.

It was the week-end following Labor Day. Meteorological conditions prevailed much as the year before. A high, steady barometer, small and scattered southward sailing cirro-strata clouds, and a low first quarter moon left the mountain to rely on his own resources to defend his unconquered side. Never had this writer felt so certain of success before a difficult climb.

Northwest faces of Mount Rainier showing routes of Ptarmigan Ridge and Liberty Ridge ascents. Dotted line indicates route in Ptarmigan Ridge attempt last year by Hans Grage and Wolf Bauer. (A) Carbon Glacier (B) Liberty Ridge (C) Russell Glacier (D) Bivouac of Liberty Ridge party (11,000) (E) Ptarmigan Ridge (F) North Mowich Glacier (G) Edmunds Glacier (H) Highest point reached in 1934 Ptarmigan Ridge attempt (I) Liberty Cap (J) Columbia Crest (K) Russell Peak (L) Willis Wall (M) Winthrop Glacier. Mount Adams in the distance.

It was agreed that if the climb of the face was done at all, it would be done with credit to the mountaineering art, and if it took three days to climb through the face to Liberty Cap. This meant reaching the face of the top rampart before the sun had thrown the rock and ice bombardment into high gear. A four-hour sleep on the arete of Ptarmigan ridge above the upper cirque of North Mowich Glacier found us rested and in eager anticipation for the night's and morning's assault. Descending down the crumbly west side of Ptarmigan Ridge by flashlight, and crossing the upper North Mowich Glacier and its ice bergschrund, it was decided to make a stab at the tremendous icefall of the snout of the hanging glacier that descends from Liberty Cap onto the divide between the Carbon and the North Mowich Glaciers. The chute fringing the west side of the icefall proved, however, too exposed to rock and ice fall for the prolonged operations necessary in that location. A contour traverse to the west back onto the face had to be made. Here a flare signal was given to the lone ground crew saying that conditions were okay, and the team would carry on over the top. This signal carried with it the further significance of a hot meal awaiting us at Camp Muir should we get there that evening. The "crew" came through, but we didn't.

The next two thousand feet consumed eight hours, most of which were spent in cutting steps into the steep glare ice slope of the face and its chutes. Because anchoring was almost wholly confined to body and ice axe belays, large footholds and frequent knee and handholds had to be chiseled. This work proved to be slow and tiring since the cutting was done under intermittent but often furious bombardment from whole swarms of hissing rock and ice fragments, necessitating constant cover and quite restricted working positions. At noon, the point along the uppermost rock rampart which terminated the previous climb was reached. The following five hundred feet consumed almost four hours. The key to the problem of reaching the top of this rampart proved finally to be a narrow inclined ice chimney and a detour over a verglass coated neve roof. Deep ice belays had to be cut here as neither pick nor shaft gave anchoring security on the exposed surface. From this point on, it was only a matter of chopping through a small fringe of seracs before we could step on the wind-crusted neve that overlaid the rampart top. The face was again conquered—this time completely.

Twenty-four hours had elapsed since the Carbon River was left behind, of which thirteen had been spent on the face from the Ptarmigan Ridge bivouac. At this elevation of 12,500 feet the slope angle to the top changes to one-half of that encountered throughout the face proper. A sense of freedom and happy satisfaction stole over us as we looked at the world below us through the rose-colored glasses the afternoon sun had slipped over our eyes. No more step cutting. No more bombardment. No more rotten rock and glare ice pitches. Securely our crampons bit into the crusted snow boards as we slowly pushed our way around a few more crevasses and cornices, up over the Sunset Amphitheater, and on to Liberty Cap, which was reached at about nine o'clock Sunday night. A temporary bivouac of seven hours' duration was quickly established on a small spot of lava gravel near the Cap. Crawling into our sleeping bag covers and cooking hot pea soup on the primus, we prepared to weather the icy blast. A warm little eruption from the old boy that night, we agreed, would have been a welcome disturbance. However, having been fairly beaten, there was nothing he could do about it now except make us as uncomfortable as possible. And here we give Rainier his due credit.

Blinking airplane beacons and a brilliantly lighted-up St. Helens from a nearby forest fire reflection presented a rare sight. The next morning a unique spectacle greeted our amazed eyes. The whole cone-like shadow of Rainier hovered projected in the air to the south. It seemed as through the black shadow represented the malicious soul of the old boy, the presence of which we had been kept aware of throughout the previous day. And now that this ominous soul and spirit had departed, there was nothing left but the glorious white head in the crisp morning air, and the rising sun greeting us in celebration of our victory. Though it was probably the most wretched, it was truly the most inspiring and scenic bivouac I had ever set up.

After two hours, we reached the north rim of the crater. Steering leisurely through the crevasses to Gibraltar and proceeding through the chutes to Camp Muir, we reached Paradise Valley at 3:30 Monday afternoon. The peak was in our rucksack, and the Mountain had for the first time been climbed and traversed from Ptarmigan Ridge.

With a cheery yodel we descended under a lazy afternoon sun down into the green valley which, after the cold deadness of the upper ice world, seemed truly a paradise valley to our hungry eyes.

The route through the face from the upper North Mowich Glacier to the top of the rampart was laid somewhat east of last year's route, but crossed the latter beneath the rampart face. The reason for this was not only the fact that the icefall of the Liberty Cap glacier to the east was tried first, but that the route was laid with greater care as to rock and icefall protection, a factor which had made the last trip such a hazard and poor mountaineering.

A number of alternative routes are yet present to the west of this face, their points of attack located on the ridges which make up the cirque heads of the Edmunds, South Mowich and Puyallup Glaciers. With the right type of ice gear, the icefall on the snout of the Liberty Cap glacier may be tackled, thereby avoiding the glare ice face. To the east, Liberty Ridge presents the route up the north side which was first climbed a week later by Ome Daiber and party. East from there, between Liberty Ridge and Russell Cliff and the Winthrop, lies Willis Wall. This cirque wall with its ice pitches and rotten ice spurs, constitutes probably the most dangerous rock and ice exposure on the mountain, and should, in my opinion, never be attempted without the most painstaking preliminary observations and scouting. The difference between ridge and wall climbing under rock and icefall exposure is obvious, for wind and sun-loosened material does not roll and collect along the aretes and ridges, but falls, should it hit a ridge, to both sides into the chutes. With sound rock, and the absence of an ice-cap rim, Willis Wall would certainly present excellent climbing opportunities.

The true mountaineering art is after all a safe and sane art and sport or recreation. It is no more "death defying" or "dangerously hazardous" than any other publicly accepted occupation or sport such as swimming, skiing, flying or automobile driving. If climbing and true mountaineering is to become an accepted art and sport in our Northwest, as it has become recognized on the Continent, then the public must be made aware of the fact. It cannot be done by misleading and unsound pictures and statements extolling the wrong sort of bravery or nerve. A risky climb, a dare-devil thrill picture, or a serious accident due to unpreparedness can be of more

harm directly and indirectly to our climbing fraternity and climbing future, than seems to be realized by many of our climbers along the West Coast Our Northwest will surely become one of the greatest skiing and climbing centers of the world, and it is up to us to set a standard and foundation to the spirit and ideals of mountaineering, both winter and summer, that will give our Northwest country and its climbing public the right type of recognition and publicity, and give us climbers the realization of our goal, namely, a mountaineering conscious public which will be helpful in developing our many climbing districts, and a Northwest climbing fraternity that knows better than to regard the mountain world as a place to defy death, and its peaks as an apparatus for gymnastics and new speed and endurance records.

ON THE ASCENTS OF MOUNT RAINIER

HARRY M. MYERS

IN THE 1920 MOUNTAINEER ANNUAL appeared an account of the early ascents of Mount Rainier with a tabulation of the first ascents by all the known routes. Since that time additional facts have come to light and some new routes have been conquered which make necessary a supplement.

Regarding the ascents by the Emmons Glacier we said then that "there was a legend that, in 1885, three men from Snohomish climbed this way," but a diligent search of the records and inquiries failed to corroborate the statement. We therefore concluded that the ascent of 1896 by Israel C. Russell, Geo. Otis Smith, and Bailey Willis was the first. No sooner had the annual appeared than Dr. H. B. Hinman of Everett wrote that he had asked a patient of his from Snohomish if he had ever heard of it and the gentleman replied, "Why yes. I was one of the climbers." Dr. Hinman sent us a copy of a report of the trip written in August, 1885, which starts out strangely to our ears, "In company with the Rev. J. W. Fobes and Richard O. Wells, I (George James) left Snohomish City on the eleventh of August taking passage on the steamer for Tacoma." This account was published in the "Snohomish Eye" in September, 1885, the climb having been made on August 20.

Since 1920 the only original ascents are the first winter climb, the first on skis, the Ptarmigan Ridge ascents of 1934 and 1935 and the Liberty Ridge route of 1935. The first mentioned was made by way of Gibraltar on February 13, 1922, by Jean and Jacques Landry, Jacques Bergues and Charles Perryman; the first ski climb by Walter C. Best, Hans Otto Giese and Dr. Otto P. Strizek by the Emmons Glacier Route April 7, 1928. September 2, 1934, Wolf Bauer and Hans Grage climbed from Spray Park by way of the Russell Glacier, Ptarmigan Ridge and the North Mowich. They reached the summit snowfield but did not go to the register on the exact top due to lack of time, and returned by the same route.

The first climb by the Success Cleaver since 1918 was made September 1 of this year by George MacGowan and Granville Jensen. Granville Jensen is the only person, so far as we know, to have climbed by five different routes: namely by Gibraltar, Emmons Glacier, Kautz, North Tahoma, and Success Cleaver.

It is gratifying indeed to see that members of the Mountaineers are leading the way in new work on Mount Rainier.

VIA LIBERTY RIDGE

WILL H. BORROW, JR.

ONE evening early in September after the adjournment of a meeting of the Mountaineers' Club in Seattle, Ome Daiber and I stood in the lobby admiring an unusual photograph of Mount Adams. It was soon after our conversation there in which we had commented upon the great similarity of the north faces of Mount Adams and Mount Rainier that my friend related to me his seemingly fantastic scheme of climbing to the summit of Rainier by the incredible and surely impractical route up Willis Wall (Liberty Ridge). At first I thought he was joking and so passed his suggestion by with a remark expressing my satisfaction with this earthly life and my good health which I earnestly expected to continue. But in a moment seeing that he was entirely serious I eagerly agreed to make the try with him, although I had never closely studied the mountain from the north.

Within the week we had completed our plans, made a preliminary inspection of the wall from Moraine Park, and had selected the third member of our party, a very capable climber of much experience, in the person of Arnold Campbell.

At 2:45 in the afternoon of September 28th, after leaving the car at the end of the Carbon River Road, we hoisted our packs of provisions and equipment to our backs, crossed the foot bridge at Cataract Creek, and in excellent spirits turned into the trail leading past Moraine Park and on up Curtis Ridge, which borders the wall to the east.

In the evening we made camp on Curtis Ridge at an elevation of 6000 feet. The sky was like indigo in which myriads of stars appeared and with the mountain clearly silhouetted against the dark curtain of sky, the ice and snow added a ghostlike appearance to the wall.

After the evening meal we retired to our sleeping bags inside the blizzard tent, a covering made of two tarpaulins sewn together with one edge left open much after the fashion of an envelope, a very effective arrangement. Ome, in order to eliminate unnecessary weight had left his bag in the car so he and I bunked together in mine. There was so little room that it seemed as if we must alternate our breathing so that one inhaled while the other exhaled. After a while, there being no generous gesture from my bedfellow offering to vacate in my favor, I removed myself from confinement into the more spacious quarters provided by the hard and rocky ground thinking at the time that a fellow might just as well martyr himself to the cause, but after a short time the martyr business suffered complications through rising winds and lowering temperatures and in a regretful state of mind over my too hasty action I dozed off with teeth chattering to the accompaniment of my companions' peaceful snoring.

Following an early morning breakfast we cached the bags and were on our way up the ridge by 7:30. The air was clear and crisp, the sky cloudless, and the breeze of the night before had disappeared. We had planned to go as high as possible on Curtis Ridge in order to avoid the many crevasses apparent on the lower glacier but after ascending some distance it became obvious that we must partly retrace our steps so that we might find a way onto the glacier. Once on the ice we lost no time in adjusting our crampons and then "tied in" on the rope, Ome leading.

Our route led us diagonally across the Carbon and upwards to the base of Liberty Ridge. This razor-like accumulation of crumbly volcanic rock and ice rises directly from the head of the glacier at the base of the wall and figuratively forces its way up the entire face and embeds itself into the icy cone of Liberty Cap. The uppermost tip of the ridge is a rock mass resembling somewhat the prow of a boat as it cleaves into the sea of ice and impels the falling avalanches over the eastern and western walls. Slightly removed from the base of the ridge on either side is a comparatively flat area. To the north, looking down the glacier from this section, is an enormous pile of broken and seracked ice pushed high by the pressure of the ice from above. Through this we hoped to thread our way to the snout of the ridge.

In attempting to gain the flat we found our route pierced by a jumble of towering seracs. We were at an elevation of 8000 feet at this time—high enough to determine a probable route to the west and closer to the ridge. To avoid losing elevation we retraced our steps to a small glacial lake which we had observed earlier. Here we ate a hasty lunch. It developed that the gasoline stove had saturated Ome's sandwiches, but we swallowed them even though the flavor was rather powerful, then hastened on so as to climb as high as the lateness of the afternoon would permit.

As we neared our objective, our route led up in many wide traverses. There Ome proved his ability by skillfully cutting steps up fifty feet of almost vertical ice. The way now led through seracs of extraordinary size and onto the rock ridge which we reached at 4:30. The elevation at this point was 8500 feet. After slowly climbing to 11,000 feet we bivouaced for the night on the rounded shoulder of the ridge just a few yards below a massive pinnacle of crumbly volcanic debris. Here we were relatively safe from rock avalanches falling from the pinnacle above due to the character of the ridge which lay at an angle of about 50 degrees. The western edge of the shoulder which was covered thinly with powdered snow slipped away steeply, while the eastern edge fell vertically 2500 feet to the Carbon Glacier. Three steps to the west of us the slope was of sufficient pitch to demand the use of crampons when filling our bucket with snow. Our packs exhibited a deliberate tendency to slide and roll away.

Hastily we worked at levelling off a place to sit to afford ourselves protection from the cold. The work was slow. When completed, our space was not more than three feet square, due to the steepness of the slope and the frozen pumice.

We enjoyed little sleep that night—our space was too limited and it was extremely cold. After eating we sat huddled about the primus stove inside the tent, frequently throwing back the opening to expel the fumes from the stove and to marvel at the beauty of the starry heavens. Far to the north the sky was illuminated by the white glow of the Aurora Borealis while in the dark foreground of the forest clad mountains several airplane beacons, stretching far across the Cascades, blinked throughout the night. Avalanches, too, did not cease their activities with the coming of night but periodically poured more ice onto the glacier below. In spite of our close and confined quarters we were not uncomfortable, although we had to exercise caution not to move too close to the edge. To help pass the time we kept a sharp watch on the progress of Orion for when that constellation reached a point nearly overhead, daylight was near.

After a late breakfast we once again donned our crampons, slipped into

packs and rope, and leaned into the ridge for the final push. Resuming our course to the right of the crest we made our way over hard-crusted snow, glare ice, and through deep drifts, the ridge varying from 50 to 70 degrees and in places almost vertical. Shortly after leaving our bivouac we lost nearly two hours in ascending 400 feet up an icy chute flanked on both sides by perpendicular walls of rotten rock. The ice was covered with a few inches of powdered snow rendering our crampons ineffective. The chute was exposed to small rock avalanches falling from the mealy mass overhead, but we managed to make our way up the edge of the ice bordering the rocks on the western and less difficult side. The formation of the rock bordering the eastern edge of the chute is more or less typical of the larger outcroppings found on the ridge. Generally, at the top of these agglomerations of volcanic spew is found a thick layer of igneous rock formation supported on a foundation of soft, crumbly pumice-like substance, held together with frozen moisture. The texture of the rock found on Gibraltar is quite durable by comparison.

Taking little time for rest, we finally reached the base of the prow itself. Here it was necessary to do a bit of rather difficult rock work by climbing up onto a ledge rather than to take the risk of traversing the steep glare ice which at this point was precariously close to the brink of the icefall near the top of the eastern wall. After a short rest, as we were preparing to resume the climb, hundreds of tons of ice broke from the western ice cap and thundered their way to the glacier below. The very ridge had seemed to shake as we watched, and as the echoes died away the silvery streamers of ice particles drifted slowly down.

We reached the last outcropping of rock and climbed rapidly upward traversing toward a col between Liberty Cap and a high point to the west. On approaching the col we found that a bergschrund had split it from side to side. A close examination revealed a slight overhang in the center of the break which was but a scant six or eight feet above the lower lip. We boosted Ome over the edge and with his assistance soon resumed our interrupted way toward Liberty Cap a bare 200 feet above. Our watches indicated 5:30 as we stopped for a bite to eat by way of celebration. The apples which we had carefully preserved for just such an occasion were a real treat but we were unable to gag down what remained of the "gasoline sandwiches."

As we descended into the snow-choked crater we entered a field of intense, still cold that penetrated through clothing to the bone and as we walked across its floor the crampons creaked as they bit into the hard packed surface.

Bivouacing at Register Rock was more of a wait for daylight than a place for rest, sleepy as we were. The night was spent in hovering over the stove, and watching the Aurora Borealis which had appeared again, while below the lights of Sunrise and Paradise Inns flickered invitingly.

As the eastern horizon grew light we scraped the ice from the inner sides of our boots and pried them on. The descent to Camp Misery was full of interest as we moved around the crevasses and occasionally looked down upon a very greatly broken up Ingraham Glacier. Down the Chutes, past Gibraltar and on to Camp Muir we found our way unobstructed. Pleased with the success of our adventure, but with our thoughts reliving the experiences of Willis Wall, we arrived at Paradise Inn sixty-eight hours after leaving Cataract Creek.

THE LAKE CHELAN OUTING

F. A. Osborn

An old Latin phrase might aptly characterize the 1935 Summer Outing, "multum in parvo." The parvo stands for the smallness of the crowd, the multum for the muchness of the outing. In sociability, in cementing friendships, in delightful hikes and camps, in scenery—wild, rugged and beautiful—in two weeks of unmarred pleasure, the 1935 outing was a huge success.

The outing left Seattle nineteen strong including the cook and mustered twenty when the packer was picked up at Bridge Creek. We left Seattle Saturday night on the train for Wenatchee and for some reason not at all understood when one knows a group of Moutaineers on an outing, we were given very definite instructions to be mighty quiet when we arose at six a. m. for breakfast at the Columbia Hotel. The joke was on our leader, John Lehmann, for there was only one other person in our sleeper and she was up and gone before we were. The breakfast was prophetic of all the meals on the outing in two ways—it was more than good, and there was ample evidence that the group was not going to starve itself. In fact, it was rumored that one individual ate seven pieces of toast.

A bus ride of 37 miles through loaded apple and peach orchards along the Columbia, with a five-minute stop on our way to view the Lincoln Rock (a rather striking likeness) brought us to Chelan.

At Chelan a fast gasoline power boat was waiting to take us the fifty miles to Stehekin. The day was perfect and for three and one-half hours the beauties of Lake Chelan kept unfolding themselves before us. To one who had visited the head of the lake years ago, the surroundings were not familiar, as the Field Hotel was gone and over its location swept the waters of the lake. The installation of the dam at the lower end had pushed the head of the lake about a mile further inland.

From Stehekin motor cars carried us—men in one car, women in others—the 16 miles to Bridge Creek Forest Camp, where we spent Sunday night. No Sunday service, and, because of the danger of fire, a small camp fire.

Monday we hiked nine miles to Sulphide Camp. The trail along Bridge Creek rises rather rapidly for a few miles and then winds along the top of the canyon, with every now and then vistas of the turbulent water below and the almost perpendicular rock walls on the opposite side opening before us. Sulphide is an old mining camp where two or three log cabins, now used by the Forest Service, still remain. The mine, about five hundred feet from camp, has a tunnel some fifty feet into the rock and the ore proved to be sulphide of copper. Here we had two meals of mountain trout, thanks to the skill of our packer.

From this camp almost the entire party, on Tuesday morning, made the ascent of Stiletto Peak (7700), a climb of about 4500 feet over a good but steep trail. At the lookout station we were royally welcomed by the lone fire outlook and his young dog. The panorama of mountain peaks and distant ranges was gorgeous. One would like to give details of how some of the party made this climb, but it is not permitted. Could the horses speak, they would a tale unfold not only of tired backs but of aching tails.

Wednesday we were on our way to Lake Ann. A few miles from Sulphide we passed the old Crocker camp, another abandoned mine where thousands of dollars had been spent in development. A story is told of how a 700 or 800-pound boiler was transported from the head of the lake to this camp. It was placed on the back of an extraordinarily strong mule owned by Mr. Field and taken up the trail. A heavy tripod was carried along and at frequent intervals this was placed over the mule and the boiler raised from his back, to give him a rest.

John must have gotten our date for arriving wrong for we reached Lake Ann to find the camp occupied by a world convention of mosquitoes. And the depression had absolutely no effect on the attendance—from Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand, not one was missing. Fortunately they held no night meetings, though some special committees did meet in the early evening. Lake Ann itself is a beautiful snow formed lake with several floating islands which daily changed their shape and size.

Thursday we made the clmb of Frisco Mountain under the guidance of John Lehmann, an easy, pleasant and worthwhile rock climb.

Friday we returned to Sulphide, where a now famous trial of one of the members for homicide was held. Conviction was easily secured and the prisoner condemned to eat only rye crisp. This camp also marked our second feed of mountain trout. Saturday we hiked to Park Creek crossing by way of Bridge Creek. Here we parted with three of our company who could only spend one week and welcomed two more who were spending the remainder of the outing with us.

Sunday we were on our way to Park Creek Pass, ten miles, by rumor, but actually not much more than eight miles, though it was nearly all up, the elevation of the Pass being about 6000 feet. Harriet Walker, perhaps being impressed with the ten-mile story, deliberately walked past the well-marked trail sign and followed the Stehekin for two miles. She thus had the pleasure of a twelve-mile hike for her abstraction.

We spent four days in this most delightful of camps. The Pass, just a little way from the camp, was reached by a gradual ascending snow-field; passing through it, but before descending, one looked straight ahead into the valley of Thunder Creek. To the left rose the peak of Mount Buckner (9080) with its snowfields and glaciers, while to the right rising out of the Thunder Creek Basin was a beautiful heather slope, looking north to the first peak of Mount Logan. It would require one with a gift of tongues or the artistic temperament to picture the beauties of Park Creek Pass Camp. Indeed, Crissie Cameron has transferred to canvas some of its wild beauty.

Monday a party started for Mount Logan (9080), over the pass, up the heather slope, with sights of deer and mountain goats adding to the pleasure. Then some snow work and an interesting bit of rock scrambling brought us to the top. The view was excellent. Looking down Thunder Creek, we saw Diablo Lake, twenty odd miles away, and all around us were rugged peaks, named and nameless. But alas, we were not on Logan, but on the Loganberry, so John Lehmann and Ralph Miller did some scouting and came to the conclusion that one of four other peaks must be the proper summit of Logan. The next day a party made the ascent of the real Logan, leaving a bronze tube with the records and bringing back the aluminum tube placed there the year before by Blair, Grigg and Winder. The climb of Logan furnished some good rock work in getting to its sharp summit.

When two of the party were asked about the character of the last climb, the answer was always "cuckoo" even though finger and footholds were not too easy to find.

Wednesday was scheduled for the climb of Buckner and John Lehmann, Ralph Miller and Charles Lawrence left camp about eight o'clock. They were making excellent progress up the glacier and were perhaps within an hour or so of the top when a snowstorm made it unwise to continue. Thursday we had to start on the back trail so Buckner and perhaps Mount Goode await another outing.

The weather on the entire trip was good, a slight rain Tuesday night, freezing Wednesday morning and about half an inch of snow Wednesday does not spoil that statement. Our more than excellent cook had provided ice cream for dinner Wednesday night and we did justice to it standing around a fire with the snow falling about us. At least two of the party were seen eating ice cream Thursday morning for breakfast, it was so good.

Campfires were held as usual but the Sunday sunrise service was omitted. At this first outing without our beloved President, we carried on at the campfires, but through all our songs and other parts of the program, was ever present the feeling of our loss and of sadness.

MEMBERS OF THE 1935 SUMMER OUTING

Outing Committee

John F. Lehmann, Chairman 1, 2, 3, 4.
Charles C. Lawrence 1, 2, 4.
Mabel C. Hudson.

Climbs

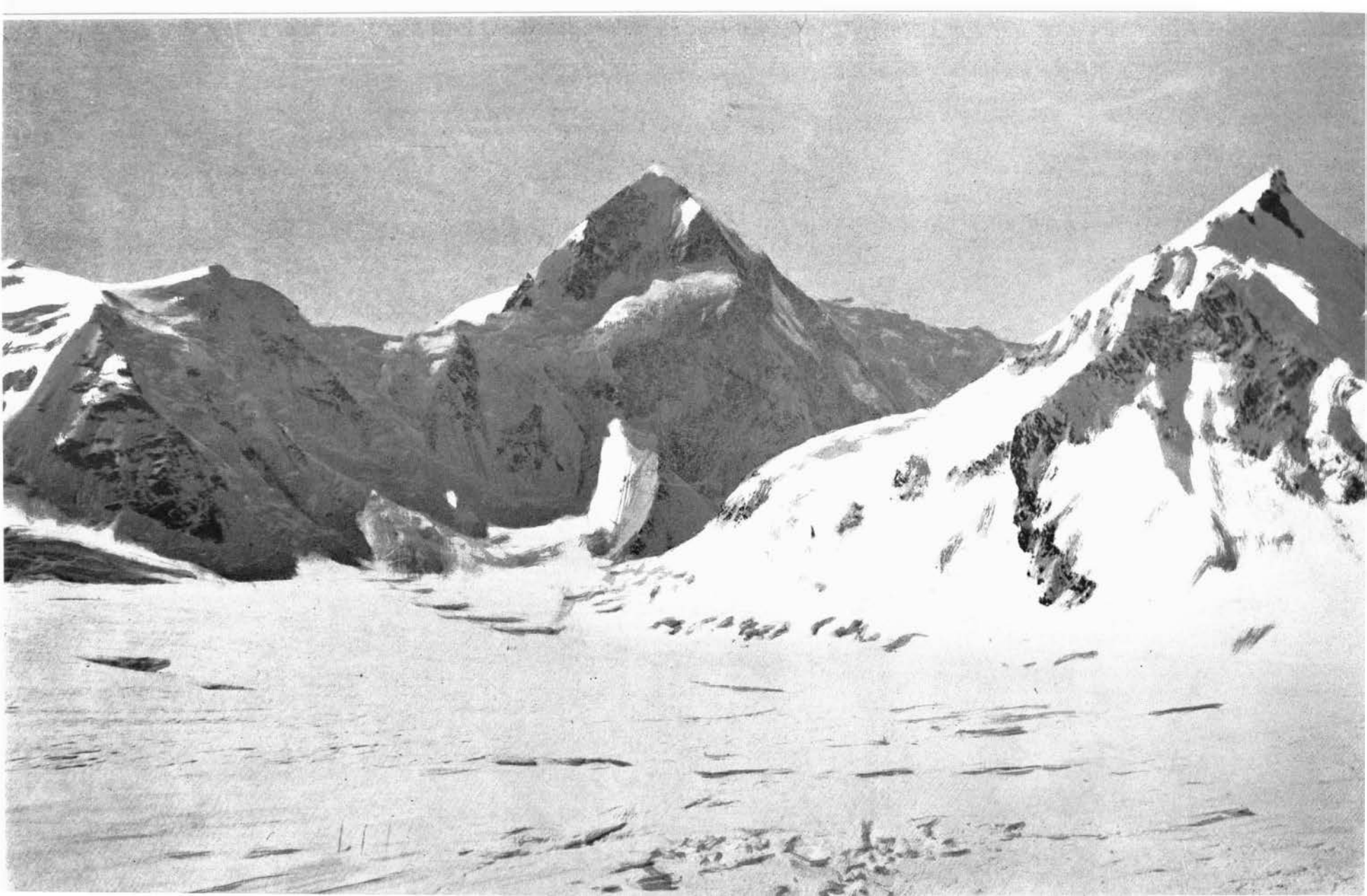
(1) Stiletto; (2) Frisco; (3) Logan; (First Peak); (4) Logan.

Crissie Cameron 1, Linda Coleman 1, Florence Dodge 1, 2, 3, Kathryn Hood 1, 2, 3, 4, Willard G. Little 1, 3, Emma R. Morganroth, F. A. Osborn 1, 2, 3, Irene Slade 1, 2, 3, 4, Clara H. Young 1, Ernestine Lehmann, Esther Midgaarden 1, 2, 4, Ralph B. Miller 1, 2, 3, 4, Harold Harper*, Will H. Mathews* 1, Raymond R. Rigg* 1, 2, Harriet Walker** 4, Lois Brown** 3, Bill Norton (cook) and Oscar Getty (packer) 1, 2, 4.

*First Week only.
**Last Week only.

Light crampons for slippery trails and spring skiing are again the center of discussion. The instep type, described in last year's annual, have the annoying habit of slipping up on the edge of the boot when making traverses, if they are not adjusted perfectly. The sole type fastened by a clip on the toe and a strap over the instep are now considered superior although the objection is advanced that they are awkward going down hill. The logical answer to this, is of course, that good skiers do not walk down, but even this is not always the practical suggestion.

Buckner Mountain (9,080), Sawtooth Ridge, Sahale Peak, Boston Peak (8,850), and Forgotten Mountain, with the Boston Glacier, looking across the head of Thunder Creek from the slopes of Mount Logan (9,080). Photograph by Don Blair.



EXPLORING THE ST. ELIAS RANGE

OME DAIBER

THE little town of Carcross, Yukon Territory, was the focal point of attention of alpinists and explorers all over the world last February. For here were gathered the members of the National Geographic Expedition, which was to explore and map the great Mount St. Elias Range, perhaps the last of the great mountain areas of the world to be traversed by man.

The expedition was under the leadership of Bradford Washburn, well known for his years of mountain experience in the Alps, and more recently for the conquest of Mount Crillon in the Fairweather Range in Alaska. Other members were Andrew Taylor, an old Alaskan sourdough and mountain climber of world repute; Adams Carter of Harvard, who had previously climbed in Europe and Alaska; Hartness Beardsley of Dartmouth, who has won fame as a cross-country runner; Robert Bates of Philadelphia, member of the two Crillon expeditions, and the writer.

From Carcross, in planes of the Northern Airways, Ltd., piloted by Everett Wason and Bob Randal, the party made two important flights over the area to be explored, taking pictures for the purposes of mapping, as well as selecting a suitable site for the base camp. With a third flight later in the season from base camp, a total of ten thousand square miles were explored by plane, not only viewing Mount Logan, Mount St. Elias, Mount Lucania, Mount Steele, Mount Vancouver, Mount Hubbard among the already known peaks, but in addition viewing scores of mountains hitherto unknown. Two of the new discoveries were named after King George and Queen Mary of England, while a third was christened for Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society. All photographs taken were oblique shots, usable in projecting onto maps by a system recently devised by Walter Wood of Boston.

Location of the base camp having been decided upon, the party, with its ton of equipment and provisions, was transported in seven plane loads one hundred and fifty miles northwest from Carcross to the vast expanse of the Lowell Glacier—a river of ice in an ice-bound and unexplored mountain wilderness. An eighth plane load brought a very essential addition to the expedition—Johnnie Haydon of Kluane and his six dogs.

Here for three months, men and dogs were to live in the most beautiful and rugged mountain range on the North American continent; amidst peaks that would inspire the ambitions of any true alpinist; peaks that might defy the efforts of the most intrepid climbers; towering summits flanked on all sides with sheer, and sometimes near vertical walls of rock and ice.

From the airplane base ten days of freighting brought the party and equipment twenty miles further west up the glacier to their projected base of operations at the foot of a gigantic ice fall, eight hundred feet high and four miles across. The camp consisted of three Logan tents as sleeping quarters, one eight-by-twelve wall tent for cooking, and a six-by-six frame

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Mount Grosvenor (14,300), looking down a branch of the Lowell Glacier. The peak is about four miles distant and the front precipice is six thousand feet from the floor of the glacier to the summit. It was here that the huge avalanche described in Ome Daiber's article occurred. Photograph by Daiber.

house of insulation board, for use as an office and projection room for the mapping operations. Here for ninety days the men worked on mapping, laying out and measuring the base line, locating triangulation stations, and taking theodolite readings and photographs from each station. On April 22 the last plane arrived from Carcross and Washburn and Bates took advantage of the opportunity to complete their aerial survey.

On April 18 the shortage of fresh meat in camp prompted an expedition to timber line, about twenty miles in a southeasterly direction down a branch of the Lowell Glacier. The party was successful. Upon their arrival back in base camp preparations were immediately under way for the cherished plan of all of the party—an attempt on Mount Hubbard (14,950). With a great deal of effort we crossed the icefall and proceeded west up the Lowell Glacier and for a number of days freighted up the glacier, the men working in harness pulling one sledge, while Haydon brought the other along with the dogs. A thrilling experience occurred while approaching Mount Grosvenor, when a great avalanche broke loose from the summit ice fields and came crashing six thousand vertical feet to the glacier below, exploding in a great cloud of snow that rose hundreds of feet into the air. The party was held spellbound by the suddenness and greatness of the roaring mass of snow and ice, and doubtlessly it was as large an avalanche as had ever been witnessed by man.

The day following the spectacle of the great avalanche, Washburn took a small party to scout the route up Hubbard. Time was valuable for only four days had been allotted for the ascent, or otherwise it would not be possible to complete the mapping project, the main purpose of the expedition. They established a high camp at ten thousand feet, but luck was against them, for the following morning a storm was blowing in from the ocean and they were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The next few days were used in returning to base camp at the foot of the icefall.

After arriving back at base camp the party made preparations to move on, this time south towards Yakutat, to complete the mapping. After being held by storms for nearly a week at one point the expedition finally arrived at Mount Jettie, fifteen miles from tidewater, thereby completing the first traverse of the St. Elias Range. Here the party separated, Washburn, Taylor, Carter and Beardsley continuing on to Noonatak Fjord, where Washburn and Taylor set forth in a portable rubber boat for Yakutat, arriving there after six days of the hardest kind of paddling and a ten-mile portage, covering fifty miles in all. A boat was sent to pick up Carter and Beardsley.

Meanwhile the remainder of the party headed back for their base camp on the glacier, and after being storm bound there for two days continued east down the Lowell Glacier to timber line. Crossing the Alsek River, we moved up over the low Alsek Range, through an almost impassable Alaskan "jungle," finally arriving at Bates Lake on June 3. The food had given out during the last few days and the party had to live off the country, not a great hardship as game was abundant.

At Bates Lake occurred another delay, as the plane scheduled for the 3rd was unable to land due to the ice breaking up on the lake, and it was four days before we were able to take off for Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Everyone was very happy—we were going home; but there was an undercurrent of sadness. The expedition was over—an experience rich in romance, in all the things that are dear to an alpinist—a chapter in our lives, despite the hardships and the labor involved, we shall never forget.

CASCADE CREST TRAIL

C. J. CONOVER
Assistant Supervisor, Snoqualmie National Forest

DURING the summer of 1935 five Forest Service field crews of three men each, completed a preliminary location of the Cascade Crest Trail from the Canadian border to the Columbia. The final report is now being prepared in the Regional Forester's Office. This is a continuation of the trail which is already passable most of the way from the Columbia River to the Mexican border.

The trail will follow close to or upon the actual divide when this is possible without prohibitive cost. Where steep grades, solid rock walls, glaciers, etc., make this impossible the route will thread through mountain passes on as even a grade as is practicable, loop trips often being provided around both sides of scenic mountain peaks. Spur trails will also be built to points of scenic interest.

In all cases adequate pack clearance and safety for man and packhorses will be standard.

The location provides for camp sites eight or ten miles apart, where water and fuel and possibly horse feed will be available. Shelters are being provided for camp sites, each being designed to fit the immediate surroundings and probable use.

The standards of trail and shelters will be raised wherever the route intersects areas of heavy recreational use such as Chinook, Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes and special signing and shelters will be provided where ski and snowshoe parties may make loop trips from these passes.

Low country detours have been selected for use where early summer travel may proceed before the high passes are free from snow. In a few cases, such as around Mount Daniel and Glacier Peak, the main trail will have to drop down to fairly low elevations to get around sheer rock walls, steep slides and glaciers. In these cases, however, new alpine wonderlands of glacial lakes and high mountain valleys are opened up.

The trail will run through the North Cascade and the newly enlarged Goat Rocks primitive areas. Any improvements within these areas will be strictly according to wilderness concepts and there need be no fear that overdevelopment will take place. Only such developments as are necessary for fire protection and human safety will be allowed and these only after careful study and design. Similar considerations will govern improvements along the rest of the route, only needed structures being allowed on government land and these only of native materials and a design in keeping with the scenic character of the locality.

The construction of the trail will depend upon allotments made available and it will be many years before the route can be completed as planned. A complete resume of the location report and a progress report on construction will be ready for next year's annual.

A new make of standard crampon, featuring a gas weld, has been given a thorough test by Ome Daiber and he is quite enthusiastic over them. He reports they showed no wear or strain after using them for a full half day on rock.

AVALANCHE WARNINGS

ACCIDENTS through the medium of avalanches have been on the increase in the Northwest during the past few years, as hundreds of people, practically all of whom are unacquainted with snow craft flock into the hills in search of skiing thrills. There has also been a very regrettable tendency to hush up the attendant publicity on such accidents, with the result that the general public is not fully aware of the tremendous danger from sliding snow.

The following chart, which has been condensed from Gerald Seligman's "An Examination of Snow Deposits" in the British Ski Year Books of 1932, 1933, and 1934, with a view to local conditions, scarcely begins to cover the subject, but if followed closely will greatly minimize the danger of the skier coming in contact with the destructive terror of the peaks.

For those who wish to undertake an intelligent and complete study of snowcraft we advise Arnold Lunn's "Alpine Skiing at all Heights and Seasons," as well as the articles mentioned above. These books are available in the club rooms.

1. Do not ski alone.
2. The deeper the snow, the steeper the slope, the greater the avalanche danger. Suspect all slopes having gradients of thirty degrees or over.
3. A convex slope is more subject to avalanches than a concave slope.
4. The fall of one avalanche does not necessarily reduce but may even increase danger by removing supporting snow.
5. Avoid, in adverse conditions, such as after a heavy snowfall, long, steep slopes, ravines, valley bottoms and flat terraces on long, steep hills. Gentler slopes are often dangerous if they are subject to being overwhelmed by avalanches falling from above.
6. A ridge is safer than a gully.
7. Temperature changes from cold to warm increase the avalanche danger.
8. Removing skis and crossing a slope on foot lessens danger of cutting off snow layer. A diagonal or vertical traverse is safer than a horizontal route.
9. If a possibly dangerous slope must be crossed, cross high up, except when slope is concave or overhung by a cornice. A party crossing such a slope should maintain intervals of at least 50 feet between its members.
10. Be particularly cautious about crossing a slope above a cliff.
11. Turns or falls on a dangerous slope may cause an avalanche.
12. Rope should be discarded on avalanche ground unless two men can be safely anchored.
13. Become acquainted with all slopes of known danger.
14. Avoid possibly dangerous ground. A detour takes less time and energy than an accident.

In summarizing, the following essential points must be remembered:

1. Suspect all steep slopes.
2. Deep, new snow is exceptionally dangerous.
3. On a suspected slope, if detour is impossible, remove skis and cross on foot.
4. You cannot outrun an avalanche. Remove skis at once.
5. If a member of a party is overwhelmed, before going for help be sure to mark the spot where the person was last seen.

THE PAST SKI YEAR

ANDREW W. ANDERSON

MOUNTAINEERS have skied for more than a score of years, and for the past decade skiing has been a major club activity. The 1934-1935 season was noteworthy for an abundance of snow and the wide range of skiing interests. Club races, outside competition, ski films, and the National Championships were a few of the items which marked a busy winter season.

Inasmuch as all club ski competition has been covered in detail in the ski tips column of the monthly Bulletin, only a resume will be given here. The regular club races were scheduled early and run off with keen competition in all events. Arthur Wilson easily held his title as cross-country champion, winning the 7-mile, Meany Ski Hut race, held January 13, by a ten-minute margin over Bob Higman. On the same day Elsa Pfisterer won the women's cross-country crown by a close margin from Eulalie Lasnier. The slalom and downhill events at Meany on January 27 resulted in a double win for Scott Osborne. Although he barely beat Ted Lewis to the finish line in the downhill race from the top of Meany Hill to "Hell's Half Acre," he had a good lead over Chet Higman in the slalom race which covered the full length of the lane. The women's slalom was very close with Eugenie Zabell winning from Elsa Pfisterer by two seconds.

The women's cross-country race, run at Snoqualmie Lodge on the Washington's birthday week-end, was won by Leah Hayward with Elizabeth Zooboff second. John Berrian captured the Harper Cup for novice skiers with Al Webber in second place. Herbert Strandberg successfully defended his jumping championship.

After a lapse of a year due to uncertain snow conditions in 1934, the patrol race was run from Snoqualmie Lodge to Meany Ski Hut on February 17. Despite a drizzly day the patrols followed a perfect trail, and the winners, Arthur Wilson, Scott Edson and Bill Degenhardt, finished in 5:35:22, near record time, six minutes ahead of Wolf Bauer, Chester J. and Bob Higman.

Early in the season the board of trustees decided to foster a Mountaineers' ski team and to support it in outside competition. Sweaters were purchased for the team and new emblem designed for their use. It consisted of a symbolic "M" formed by two snow-clad mountain peaks against an oval background of blue sky and green foothills.

In their first slalom competition (an invitational meet participated in by all local clubs) at Beaver Lake on February 3, Arthur Wilson, Fred Ball and Chester J. Higman placed 10th, 12th and 13th, respectively.

At Snoqualmie Lodge on March 3, the Mountaineers, represented by Arthur Wilson, Scott Osborne, Fred Ball, Chester J. and Bob Higman, Tom Hill, Don Blair, Wolf Bauer and Herbert Strandberg, clashed with the University of Washington ski team in a cross-country race and a slalom race. The meet ended in a tie, the University winning the slalom 32 to 23, and the Mountaineers taking the cross-country by the same figures. Arthur Wilson placed first in the cross-country and second in the slalom, a performance equalled by John Woodward of the University.

In the Spring Carnival and Pacific Northwest Championships at Paradise on March 23, in a meet distinguished by extraordinarily poor organiza-

tion and officiating, Wolf Bauer and Chester J. Higman tied for twelfth in a field of sixty-three downhill entrants. The slalom was run at Mt. Baker the following week. Tom Hill placed sixteenth in this event—ninth among local skiers—in a field of one hundred and three of the finest skiers in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. In an invitational downhill race preceding the slalom, Wolf Bauer took the fifth place medal and Bob Higman placed twelfth among sixty-nine entrants. On a team basis the Mountaineers ranked sixth in the downhill and seventh in the slalom and combined, in a field of eleven teams.

A limited local entry list prevented any Mountaineer skiers from entering the National Downhill and Slalom Championships and Olympic Trials held at Paradise on April 13 and 14. However, a number of club members acted as officials and did much to make the meet a success. Hannes Schroll, the famous Austrian skier and stellar attraction at the championships, was able to enter only through the efforts of the Mountaineer Ski Committee. The committee was in touch with his sponsor in this country and, after difficulties had arisen in regard to Schroll's participation, advised him that, to satisfy the regulations, Schroll's entry must be cabled in immediately from Austria before expiration of the time limit. This was done and Schroll repaid the effort with a marvelous exhibition of ski racing.

In the National Championships the phenomenal Austrian and the Dartmouth University contingent demonstrated ski techniques far above our level. It was quite a shock to many who fancied our best local skiers were equal to the finest in the country. Running in a thick fog in the upper portion of the race, Schroll fairly flew down the downhill course, taking only two minutes and thirty-five seconds for the more than two-mile course with a vertical drop of 2,750 feet, finishing over one minute ahead of Dick Durrance of Dartmouth. The tale of his downhill running already is becoming legendary. In the slalom he repeated his victory, but not so decisively, of course, due to the nature of the race. He used a powerful technique with a great deal of body swing and was off the snow virtually half the time. In contrast to the Dartmouth group who clipped the slalom flags closely, Schroll showed his European training—where thick, high flag poles are used—and cleared each marker with room to spare. An all around skier, Schroll made several demonstration jumps during the interval between the first and second runs of the slalom. For most Mountaineers the National Championships were a fitting climax to a busy season.

Two fine special ski outings were scheduled during the season by the Club. The beautiful Chinook Pass and Tipsoo Lake trip was made on March 10. A month earlier Crystal Lake and Crystal Mountain in the same region were visited. At various times during the winter, small parties of Mountaineers prospected the Cascades for new skiing territory. Favorable reports were received on Stevens Pass, the northwest side of Mount Rainier, and areas above Index.

Nathaniel Goodrich, Dartmouth librarian, widely traveled skier, and editor of the National Ski Association Annual, visited Meany Ski Hut and Snoqualmie Lodge during the ski season and was favorably impressed with our sites and the possibilities of our terrain.

Minor activities of the ski committee included the showing of a number of ski instruction as well as scenic films. Among the new books added to our ski library were "Wonder of the Ski" (in English), the British Ski Year Book for 1934 and "The Art of Skiing."

A new ski trail was made and marked from Olallee Meadows to Silver Peak Basin. Lettered signs to mark important trails and junctions have been provided for and are being prepared for erection this season. A wax chart and equipment list were issued and gained much favorable comment. Ski tests and ski instruction were sadly neglected during 1935, largely due to some inherent lack of enthusiasm in the Club for these important phases of skiing. Both instruction and tests will come to the fore this winter, however, for the Mountaineer Skiers' organization has already held a number of successful and interesting dry-course ski classes this fall.

Having done so much for skiing in the past, Mountaineers were inclined to rest on their laurels until events of the past few years made it apparent that our earlier efforts must be continued, if we were to hold our dominant position.

As a result, the future holds much in store for Mountaineer skiers. Ski tests and instruction are being brought back to improve our technique. Old trails are being marked and new trails, designed for skiing, are being sought. New terrain and prospective ski cabin sites have been investigated. Shelter cabins are planned to make possible longer and more pleasant cross-country trips. The useful wax chart will be continued and amplified, and a comprehensive equipment list, based on actual use and Consumer Research principles is contemplated. And finally, for the benefit of the lazy and not-too-proud-to-ride, investigations have been made concerning the possibility of installing a rope "ski tow" up the lane at Martin. Ski tows have been used in the East for several years and are being installed in numbers this winter. Such a device on the lane or, possibly, the rock-slide at Snoqualmie Lodge would take much of the effort out of our skiing and rapidly improve our technique because of the opportunity for abundant practice and downhill running.

These are but a few of the prospects for the future. Most of them will be enjoyed to some extent this winter. With the strong support of interested ski members there is no reason, once started, why such a program cannot be augmented with new ideas year by year as previous projects are brought to completion.

THE MOUNTAINEER SKIERS

Parallel shafts o'er billowed white
Conquering space in graceful flight

As WINTER draws near and the ski enthusiast gets his skis in readiness his mind turns toward a group to promote more interest in this thrilling sport as well as lend a helping hand to those who are just learning and in the past have been rather sadly neglected. To this end a group of forty men and women gathered at the club rooms on October 1 to formulate plans for the betterment of skiing in the club. After a round table discussion a committee was appointed to draw up a statement of purpose to be presented to those present. After a few minutes of debate this was approved and adopted, the new organization to be known as the Mountaineer Skiers. George MacGowan, who officiated at the first meeting, was chosen by the group to be the guide (chairman), Tom Hill, alternate (vice-chairman) and Adelaide Copp, timer (secretary-treasurer).

The purposes of this group are: To provide instruction in skiing for both the beginner and the advance student; to develop new ski country, promote silver ski trips and Mountaineer ski tests; to assist the ski chairman and his committee in any way possible.

Don Blair, our new ski chairman, gave his ideas as to how a group of this kind could be of benefit to his committee and to the Mountaineers, and Andy Anderson offered valuable suggestions toward promoting our plans. Tom Hill and Scott Osborne, members of the ski teams, volunteered their services for the instruction classes. Needless to say they were eagerly accepted.

The first of the series of ten classes was held on October 10 and was open to the public. The response was very gratifying, 110 being present at this first meeting. Classes were held every Thursday evening at the club rooms, covering ski equipment, lunging, crouching and jumping, including jump turns, jump stops, etc. At each of these meetings mimeographed sheets covering the evening's topic were distributed to those present. On occasion motion pictures concluded the classes.

After the ten lessons, the course will be carried to the Lodge or Meany Hut for actual snow experience. The first outdoor class was held at Paradise Valley on November 17, open to members only.

Dues are twenty-five cents a year. Meetings are held monthly, on the second Thursday after the second Monday. Suggestions will be welcomed by either the officers or the ski committee to make this organization more profitable and interesting to Mountaineer skiers. —A. C.

GEAR AND GADGETS

HALF length mohair climbing skins are the latest innovation in the local market. While they have the tendency to get water soaked and heavy, that disadvantage may be forgiven when the skier considers the comparatively low cost.

A new little gadget that seems to be a desirable part of the ski enthusiast's trail equipment is a ski scraper with a clip on the blade to hold burning meta. Inexpensive, light and handy.

A new binding this year that seems to have exceptional qualities is the Northland micro-matic. It is apparently designed after the popular Unitas model, and its sturdy construction and ease of adjustment should appeal to the sophisticated ski runner.

For those individuals possessing narrow feet, particularly the ladies, it will be a relief to know that ready made ski boots may now be secured locally in widths from "A" to "D." One deluxe model features an extra heavy sole with an outside heel counter of stiff, heavy leather. Nothing is more disconcerting than to find a new pair of boots with rigid soles becoming sloppy in the heels.

Local manufacturers might take a tip from the unique design of a new European ski boot, in which laces are supplanted by a very efficient strap arrangement, which gives unusually good support to the ankles and the instep. The soles are not quite as stiff as we are accustomed to in the Northwest, but their other points are well worth serious consideration.

—J. B. S.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

FAIRMAN B. LEE

THE fourth annual meeting of the federation was called to order by President F. W. ("Matt") Mathias (Olympians) on September first at the White Branch Shelter, McKenzie Recreational Area, Oregon. The Obsidians of Eugene acted as hosts and twelve delegates and one proxy answered roll call. The membership of the Federation now comprises twenty clubs, eight being in Washington, seven in Oregon, four in California and one in Montana.

The purposes and usefulness of the federation to the outing clubs on the coast was reiterated by President Mathias in his opening remarks and the fact that President Dawson of the Sierra Club came all the way from Los Angeles to attend shows that this oldest and largest club on the coast thinks it very worthwhile.

Reports were submitted on activities which were started at the meeting in 1934, the most important being one on transportation by a Mountaineer committee, which was asked to continue its work for another year. New matters brought up included the subject of mining claims in National Forests — the Goat Rocks Primitive Area boundaries — use of the "Hiker's Forum" in *Nature Magazine* for federation news (see November issue) — standard advertising rates,—skiing and its effect on membership and climbers' group activities. Mr. Dawson outlined what the Sierra Club was doing in the "Youth Movement" work, mentioning their "Rock Climbers' Group," the "Ski Group" and the "Junior Group." He also brought up the proposed King's Canyon National Park and the project was unanimously endorsed.

The Pacific Crest Trail was approved as the name to be used for the coast summit trail project, with "Oregon Skyline Trail" in Oregon and the "Cascade Crest Trail" in Washington. The proposed Mount Olympus National Park was also discussed and a special committee consisting of L. A. Nelson (Mazamas) as chairman, F. W. Loomis (Olympians) and Fairman B. Lee was appointed to present all the facts in the matter to the clubs of the federation.

The invitation of the Trails Club of Oregon was accepted to hold the 1936 meeting at their "Nesika Lodge" on the Columbia Highway near Larch Mountain. It is a little early to be planning next Labor Day's outing, but attendance at this meeting will be a fine outing!

The officers of 1934-35 were reelected: F. W. Mathias (Olympians), president; Aaron Glasgow (Spokane Mountaineers), secretary-treasurer; Ed Lentz (Trails Club), corresponding secretary; vice-president for Washington, Thelma Chambers (Klahane); vice-president for Oregon, Dr. Paul Spangler (Mazamas) and vice-president for California, Arthur Blake (California Alpine and Sierra Clubs).

In closing, the Obsidians should be complimented on the fine entertainment they provided. A number made the climb of North Sister on Sunday while the rest of the party were taken on a very interesting trip over the lava beds and to one of the craters.

GLACIER RECESSION ON MOUNT BAKER

H. V. STRANDBERG

LAST year the Mountaineers entered upon a study of the glacier recession on Mount Baker as a small part of a world-wide study being made under the direction of the Committee on Glaciers of the National Research Council. The results of last year's work appeared in the 1934 Annual. The results obtained this year follow.

On September 22, 1935, a party of six Mountaineers made the second annual measurement of the Easton Glacier on the south side of Mount Baker. Art Winder, Don Blair, H. V. Strandberg, members of last year's party, and Forrest Farr, Norval Grigg and Al Keast made the trip by way of Koma Kulshan Ranger Station and trail to Schreiber's Meadows where we spent the night. A dense fog hampered the making of the necessary measurements. We finally succeeded in making a stadia survey of the snout of the glacier. All markers set the previous year were found in excellent condition.

The form of the glacier snout has changed materially from the previous year. The recession determined from these measurements amounts to 190 feet. This is the distance between the extreme extent of the ice in 1934 and 1935 as near as could be observed. Where the margin is moraine covered it is not possible to tell exactly the edge of the ice. A long tongue has completely melted away and left a vertical wall of ice about twenty feet high in its place. The change in appearance was so great as to make it impossible to even estimate the recession without first locating the permanent markers.

Since this year's field trip much interesting information has come to light. A picture of the Easton Glacier published in the MOUNTAINEER ANNUAL of 1916 shows the glacier extending what we estimate to be 4000 feet beyond its present snout. This picture was taken by Mr. Henry Engberg, 1702 Belmont Avenue, Seattle, in 1910. This would indicate an approximate average recession of 160 feet per year. We have determined within a few hundred feet the location of the spot from which the picture was taken. Next year we plan to determine the exact point and from it locate the terminus of the glacier as it then existed and thus make it possible to check the 4000 feet recession estimated from photographs. Other pictures of the Easton Glacier in this vicinity indicate an immense reduction in its volume and extent.

The present elevation of the glacier snout as determined by aneroid observations is 5250 feet. The United States Geological Survey Topographical map gives the elevation of the snout as 4200 feet. The recession scaled from this map is 4750 feet in a period of 27 years, an average recession of 168 feet per year. We hope that measurements to be made next year will confirm these figures.

Mr. Engberg, who formerly lived in Bellingham, has spent much time in the Mount Baker region and has a very fine group of pictures showing the Mountain and its glaciers. He has pictures of the Roosevelt (Coleman) Glacier taken in 1910 or 1912 from which it should be possible to locate the then existing snout. It would be comparatively easy to measure its average recession over a period of 25 years. Mr. Engberg reports having seen markers near the end of the Roosevelt Glacier years ago and he be-

GLACIER RECESSION

Outline Map of Mount Baker and Easton Glacier, illustrating recessions of the glacier from 1910 to 1935, estimated at 4000 feet. Drawn by H. V. Strandberg from Forest Service aerial photos, and a photograph by Henry Engberg, of Seattle.

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lieves someone was making glacier recession studies at that time. At his suggestion we have written to Mr. Armstrong at Glacier in order to determine what work has been done.

By the use of photographs and field observations it is possible to extend our studies back to give a record of reasonable accuracy covering the past 25 years. To do this it will be necessary to secure pictures of the glaciers from which the then existing glacier contour can be located by identifying on the ground features shown in the picture. Those having pictures suitable for this purpose would aid materially in this work by sending a print to the Climbing Committee.

Attention is called to two publications, one the MOUNTAINEER ANNUAL for 1916, containing a very excellent article on the "Glaciers of Mt. Baker," by Charles Finley Easton, historian of the Mt. Baker Club; and the other "*Mt. Baker Cartogram,*" a pictorial brochure of the great Koma Kulshan of the Lummis, by Easton, and published by the Engberg Pharmacy in Bellingham.

Japanese ice axes have been patterned so closely on the European models that the only question between the two would be that of quality. But after looking the Japanese axes over and observing some of the tests they have been put through it would seem they would be well worth giving a thorough trial, especially as the price is much lower than that of European axes.

TOAD OF TOAD HALL

(A Review)

CLAIRE MCGUIRE

"WHAT a day! What a day!"—the famous opening words of The Mole in Toad of Toad Hall came to mean something else than a day to throw aside all cares and roam the woods. And what a day that second Sunday in June turned out to be!

The thirteenth season of play productions by The Mountaineers proved to be a jinx insofar as it brought rainy weather, but it also served to drive away a bugaboo hanging over the Mountaineer Players' shoulders each year—what to do if it rains! The audience as well as the players proved to be real troopers and—the show went on. The Toad's mask became softer and softer until the jaws finally stuck and refused to work; the other masks became wetter and wetter—but still the show went on and the audience, 700 strong, wet but undaunted, stayed on to the last song.

Toad of Toad Hall, Milne's adaptation of Grahame's "Wind in the Willows," provided the Mountaineer Players with a play after their own hearts. Whimsical, fantastic, and yet so human withal, it was a play delightful to work with and delightful to see.

Under the direction of Mrs. Robert F. Sandall and with the leads in the capable hands of Ronald Todd as Mr. Toad, Harriet Walker as The Mole, Henry Streams as Mr. Badger and Wilmer Froistad as The Water Rat, the play attained a charming perfection and upheld the high standard of The Forest Theatre and The Mountaineer Players.

We, as Mountaineers, should never lose sight of that fact that we are giving to our friends and the general public a rare pleasure, a treat that is not forgotten from year to year. The appreciative audiences which we get—audiences that will sit through two hours of gentle but persistent rain—have grown from year to year because of the personal pleasure they have experienced and passed along to their friends; because they have told others of the joy to be had from a June day spent with The Mountaineers at their Kitsap Cabin and Forest Theatre. It is an outstanding contribution to this Puget Sound country of which every Mountaineer can well be proud.

June, 1936, will bring another play—probably from the same pen that gave us Ali Baba and The Forty Thieves—and the Mountaineer Players can assure you another two Sundays of keen pleasure and enjoyment—without the rainy accompaniment, they hope.

A YEAR WITH THE CLIMBERS

JANE E. WING

ANGELO PATRI, a prominent American educator, once said to a group of men and women gathered together to discuss the development of youth, "Let them go to the mountains, and stretch their bodies and minds. Let them have a glimpse of what it means to get close to the earth and know the mother feel of it. Let them get the smell of the forest in their nostrils! There is nothing sweeter, nothing cleaner, nothing that will store up finer memories. . . ." We, as mountaineers and climbers, must certainly agree with him. There is no better sport, nor a cleaner one, than

climbing, and unquestionably no other sport is so deserving of the rapid progress it is making in America and the Northwest.

For the past year it has been the purpose of the Mountaineer Climbers to develop climbing in the club. Under the able leadership of Jack Hossack, leader; William Degenhardt, rear guard; and Jane Wing, register, meetings were held monthly. Lectures were given by members on food, its preparation and packing; ropes, the types and practical uses; photography, and other interests akin to mountaineering. Book reviews on well known and authentic alpine subjects were given. At these informal meetings common climbing problems were discussed, and at various times pictures or slides portraying correct and incorrect technique were shown.

An important summer activity was the Mountaineer booth at the Sportsmen's Show. A most attractive display was prepared by the Climbers, exhibiting proper equipment and technique, as well as motion pictures of Mountaineer activities. This project was an outstanding success and earned many plaudits for the club as a whole, as well as several new members.

Perhaps the main activity of the Mountaineer Climbers was the climbing course, sponsored by the group, and conducted by Wolf Bauer. The course included all phases of mountaineering, and included actual field work on Lundin Peak and Mount Si. Attendance was compulsory to its members, and the work was concluded with a stiff examination covering the entire work of the class. The course was such an outstanding success that the Climbers are planning to sponsor another class for both elementary and advanced students, to begin shortly after the first of the year.

Such were the fertile seeds of activity planted by the Mountaineer Climbers in their first year. May we each play the important part of gardener to this new crop of ideas and may the climbers of the club and the Northwest reap the fruits of our labors.

GLACIER PEAK IN THREE DAYS

O. Phillip Dickert

The north side of Glacier Peak had always intrigued the writer as being an accessible and interesting route of ascent, not to mention being much shorter than the usual five days' journey via the regularly climbed east and south sides. The time element has heretofore held us, as well as many others, from making the ascent of this beautiful ice-bound alpine creation.

After scanning maps, procuring our ice-axes, crampons, photographic equipment, and the ever essential caloric requirements, Bob Dwyer and the writer left Seattle July 3rd at six in the afternoon, arriving at the end of the Suiattle River road, via Darrington, at eleven, where we promptly crawled into our sleeping bags. Six o'clock the following morning found us with our packs up the trail which followed the Suiattle River for approximately a mile, then across the river to its junction with Milk Creek. From here the route followed Milk Creek Ridge four miles to end of the present trail, where we turned to the right and followed blazes and our instincts onto the crest of the ridge, which we followed to some large alpine meadows. We made our camp at the lower end of the meadows, where an abundant supply of wood and water was available.

July 5th found us awake early and eager for the ascent, but a heavy snow which began falling immediately after breakfast left us no alternative but to return to our sleeping bags. At eight o'clock we were awakened by bright sunlight in our faces and quickly we were off up the ridge.

We soon encountered another party—Perry Dodson, Jarvis Wallen and Byron Gault, who were also attempting the same route, Perry Dodson having made two previous unsuccessful trys. We joined parties and continued on up the north ridge to a glacial cirque on the other side of which the ridge continued. Dropping down and contouring to the head of the cirque we went onto the ridge again via its right side, following its crest over steep pumice and snow to where the ridge intercepted the glaciers of the lower summit snow fields. Here we crossed a crevassed area, possibly the only part of the route which would offer any future technical difficulties due to changes in the glacial formation. We kept to the crest of the lower summit snow field, which is really a continuation of the same ridge we had been following all the way. On our right were large glaciers and to the left a precipitous drop to more ice and snowfields, the names of which we are unfamiliar with. The going here was comparatively easy and with but a small loss of elevation we crossed onto the main summit snowfields, and walked to the top.

Bob Dwyer, Perry Dodson and I made the summit at about seven o'clock in the evening, the rest of the party having stopped at nine thousand feet to await our return. The view from the summit at this hour was indescribably beautiful—a bright blue sky overhead and fleecy white billowing clouds at our feet, reaching out as far as the eye could see and interrupted only here and there by the majestic heads of snow-capped peaks reaching up to the heavens.

The same route was followed in the descent. Base camp was made in approximately five hours. Glacier Peak is easily accessible by this route and offers no serious difficulties to organized climbing parties.

NOTES ON OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHY

ROBERT H. HAYES

SURELY there can be but few regions that afford the enthusiastic photographer greater opportunity for the indulgence of his pursuit than our Pacific Northwest with its infinite resource of sea and mountain vistas and the endless variety of charming woodlands and flower flecked prairies. Particularly to those of us, who, through our association with the Mountaineers, are permitted greater intimacy with our magnificent out-of-doors, the possibilities with one's camera are rich indeed. While an exhaustive article on the subject of photography is beyond the province of this annual it is hoped that these comments may be of some value to those who are in the habit of including some sort of a camera in their outdoor kit.

The selection of the camera to be used will depend largely upon the degree of enthusiasm and the purse of the individual. To the serious worker nothing less than the finest in the way of equipment and lens will be satisfactory. And such an instrument will repay him fully in its versatility, precision and in the sheer pleasure of possession. But it is by no means necessary to expend a large sum of money on one's camera to obtain good

pictures. A Seattle man has won international renown amongst pictorial photographers for his mountain pictures, employing the simplest kind of a roll film camera. A member of the Mountaineers whose work is consistently excellent uses only a cheap box camera. It is the manner in which the equipment is used that is important. Common sense will dictate the fact that the suitable camera for a mountaineer is one that will be light and compact, yet sturdy enough to withstand the trials and tribulations of life within a rucksack.

Whether you have paid two dollars for your camera or two hundred dollars it must be given certain care if it is to serve you faithfully. The lens must be kept clear of finger prints and dust. Cloth of any kind should never be used in cleaning the surfaces of a lens for the coarse fibers of cloth are fatal to the highly polished surfaces of the comparatively soft optical glass employed in lens manufacture. A supply of soft, fibreless tissue made expressly for this purpose may be cheaply obtained from your dealer. The interior of the camera must be kept free of dust and lint. It should be thoroughly cleaned each time a fresh roll of film is put in place. Such dust is violently agitated by the action of opening or closing the bellows and particles will unavoidably settle on the sensitive surface of the unexposed film and are the source of those vexatious little black specks one sometimes finds in prints. It is a good plan to open and close the bellows slowly. Rapid extension and particularly contraction of the bellows set up powerful currents of air which can cause much harm. If your camera is supplied with a bellows of real leather an occasional application of neat's foot oil, very sparingly applied, is beneficial. Have your camera checked once or twice a year for light leaks and to make sure that it is in proper alignment. Such a precaution will save many disappointments.

In the matter of film the amateur fortunately is confined to but a very small choice. The extremely fast super-sensitive panchromatic film recently made available to amateurs is desirable for indoor work, particularly under artificial light, for action pictures involving rapidly moving objects, and also, when used with a filter, for obtaining proper tonal values in portraying highly colored objects. For general outdoor work the chrome type of film which was placed on the market about three years ago will usually prove more satisfactory despite the fact that it is somewhat slower. This film has great latitude and will turn in good pictures even when not quite properly exposed. It is amply fast for all normal pictures and with an emulsion that is highly sensitive to blues and greens it is well adapted to general landscape work. The faster panchromatic, because of its greater sensitivity is somewhat soft and fails to produce fine detail and contrast in distant objects. The result is a lack of definition which is often disappointing. This is not true of the slightly slower chrome type of emulsion. For those whose cameras are equipped with plate backs and are desirous of using the professional cut film it is wise before making a selection from the many different kinds available on the market, to discuss the matter fully with some one well versed in their various uses.

The question of the proper exposure is a constant problem confronting the inexperienced photographer. Here the use of a reliable exposure meter is strongly recommended. The human eye at best is but a poor instrument for measuring light. Meters of many types are obtainable, ranging from the inexpensive slide rule affairs to the accurate and expensive devices employing the photo-electric cell. The use of a reliable meter leaves the

mind free to tackle other necessary considerations and results, not only in correctly exposed negatives but in improved pictures from other aspects. However, a chart may be obtained from any dealer in camera supplies which will indicate average exposures for the varying types of exposures. The intelligent use of such a guide coupled with the extreme latitude permissable with the modern emulsions will result in a high average of correctly exposed negatives. The chief source of all amateur failures is caused by under-exposure. Bear this in mind. When in doubt be generous in your exposure calculations. It is much better to err upon the long side than to expose too briefly.

In the actual taking of the picture one should endeavor to establish a certain mental routine which will in time become almost automatic. Once this is done many causes of failure will be removed. Train yourself scrupulously to wind the camera to the next film immediately upon completing the exposure. This will remove the possibility of the double exposure. If you are using a film pack camera, make certain that the slide has been withdrawn before releasing the shutter. Make sure that the important object in the picture is in the sharpest focus. If a smaller lens aperture is to be used check the position of the diaphragm and be certain that the exposure time has been lengthened accordingly.

In releasing the shutter hold the camera securely against the body, squeeze the release in much the same way that a rifle is fired, pressing the trigger slowly and steadily so that when the shutter actually clicks there is no jerk. There are few people who are sufficiently steady to make an exposure of longer than one twenty-fifth of a second while holding the camera in their hands, especially after strenuous exertion. Failure to accept this fact is one of the greatest causes of poor pictures. For an exposure of longer than one twenty-fifth of a second, some sort of a rest must be provided for the camera. Occasionally kindly nature may offer assistance in the shape of a convenient tree or rock, but more often, the tripod, a nuisance to carry, it is agreed, is the only solution to the problem.

A yellow filter, one that approximately doubles the necessary exposure, is a valuable adjunct to one's kit. Such a filter which fits over the lens may be obtained at nominal cost. Its function is to hold back the excessively brilliant light rays and permit the darker objects to which the film is less sensitive to register in their proper value. It will assist in penetrating haze, will produce better cloud effects and greater contrast in distant objects, and results in truer tone values and improved gradation in the foreground.

The subject of composition in photography is too large for one to more than touch upon in this article. The problem of the photographer is in a way greater than that of any other who seeks pictorial expression. The painter can compose his pictures as his mind's eye dictates, cheerfully ignoring any manifestations in nature that he may feel detracts from his chosen subject. The all inclusive eye of the camera lens, unfortunately, is not so flexible. It is the photographer's problem to make the most of nature as he finds it. It is wise to visualize the subject, not as it actually appears to the eye but as it will be rendered in the resultant print. One must be ever alert to avoid not only that which is irrelevant to the subject but also that which may strike a discordant note in the picture. A good picture seeks to tell a story or express a mood of nature and the more simply this can be done the better the picture will be. All unnecessary detail that cannot be eliminated should be subdued or made to accent the chief interest

in the picture. A few minutes, therefore, spent in studying the situation to determine the proper angle and the most attractive foreground will indeed prove profitable. Keep the camera level at all times to avoid distortion and improper perspective unless such a condition is actually desired.

Much can be done with the finished print by trimming. Nine pictures out of ten can be improved by the elimination of unnecessary portions. Balance can often be obtained, better perspective secured, and greater emphasis placed on the main feature of the picture by this method. Before having an enlargement made of a prized picture study it with this in mind. Be unmerciful in your scrutiny, often the picture will be found in but a small portion of the negative.

And now that the various technical details of making photographs have been more or less dispensed with, let us concern ourselves with the most important factor of all—LIGHT. An artist painting a picture works with light and shade and color. To the photographer, who is denied color, light and shade become increasingly important. The majority of outdoor pictures are taken with the sun somewhere behind the operator's back. But if the sun is in this position then the shadow is naturally, on the opposite side of the subject from the photographer, where it cannot be seen. The result: the picture is made with light alone and we have a flat and uninteresting photograph. It is in this respect that the cinema may be utilized as an important source of study if one is really determined to produce good pictures. In the outdoor scenes of the next moving picture you see, observe the position of the shadows and the manner in which they are emphasized. You will discover that they visibly run across the scene at angles indicating that the sun was low at one side or the other of the camera or in some instances almost directly in front of the lens.

The formerly prevalent idea that the best time for taking pictures was between ten and two o'clock is now entirely disregarded. If we desire worthwhile scenic pictures the best are obtained from sunrise until about ten in the morning and again when the sun is low in the late afternoon. Morning light is best. At midday with the sun almost directly overhead there is very little shadow and pictures taken during this period will be dull and lifeless. This does not apply in the winter months when the sun swings low in the sky throughout the entire day.

Successful picture-taking is by no means a matter of haphazard luck but is rather the reflection of sound knowledge and the application of the fundamental principles of photography. The individual who desires results of which he may be proud must give thought and attention to the details touched upon so briefly here. He must work constantly to increase his skill and broaden his scope by constant critical analysis of his own efforts and as he proceeds in this work he may confidently expect his photographs to be faithful and lovely reminders of the natural beauty he encounters everywhere, whether afield in the mountains or close upon his own doorstep.

Rucksacks are as the sands of the desert. It has been the writer's preference to use the Bergen for skiing, for while comparatively heavy it has the advantage of not leaving the back cold and damp, which adds much to one's comfort in a below freezing wind. For those who prefer rucksacks without frames, it is suggested that they confer with N. W. Grigg or Wolf Bauer, whose rucksacks are of a design of more than average merit.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED, SEATTLE, WASH.

Balance Sheet, as of October 31, 1935

ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand	$ 346.80	
National Bank of Commerce	341.04	$ 687.84
Washington Mutual Savings Bank		6,136.84
Puget Sound Savings & Loan Assn.	337.74	
Less Reserve	313.03	24.71
Bonds, Permanent Fund. Inv.		3,849.60
Inventories		514.84
Library		353.92
Motion Picture Equipment		426.78
Furniture & Fixtures		591.94
Trophies		209.00
Accrued Interest		120.43
Prepaid Insurance		148.77
Permanent Construction:		
Kitsap Cabin	$ 2,845.69	
Snoqualmie Lodge	4,040.18	
Meany Ski Hut	2,242.01	
	$ 9,127.88	
Less Reserve for Depreciation	2,269.05	6,858.83
		$19,923.50
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable		$ 218.00
Permanent Fund	$ 6,394.12	
Permanent Fund—Outing	1,000.00	7,394.12
Surplus, October 31, 1934	$12,850.81	
Players Tax, etc.	85.51	
	$12,765.30	
Trophies, etc.	221.17	
	$12,986.47	
Less P. & L.	675.09	12,311.38
		$19,923.50

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ending October 31, 1935

DEBITS		
Arm Bands	$ 4.19	
Bulletin	292.07	
Climbing Committee	33.00	
Club Room	16.45	
Depreciation on Lodges	756.35	
Expense, General	399.94	
Insurance	310.86	
Kitsap Cabin Operations	100.12	
Membership Committee	5.00	
Motion Picture Expense	.51	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	122.90	
Public Affairs Committee	10.45	
Rentals	616.40	
Salaries	270.00	
Ski Committee	104.04	
Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	240.96	
Telephone Expense	38.19	
		$ 3,321.43
CREDITS		
Annual Banquet	$ 18.60	
Annual Magazine	356.17	
Club Room Committee	8.81	
Dues, Seattle	981.00	
Dues, Outside	134.00	
Dues, Everett	163.00	
Dues, Tacoma	221.00	
Initiation Fees	90.00	
Interest Earned	325.81	
Local Walks Committee	20.47	
Meany Ski Hut Operations	11.22	
Players Committee	246.82	
Special Outings Committee	18.22	
Summer Outing Committee	2.74	
Washburn Lecture	48.48	
Loss for Year	675.09	
		$ 3,321.43

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Cash in Bank, October 31st, 1934	$ 1,142.34	
Dues:		
Seattle	1,635.00	
Outside	268.00	
Everett	224.00	
Tacoma	369.00	
BULLETIN:		
Subscriptions	16.00	
Annual:		
Sale	4.50	
Advertising	431.86	
Initiation Fees	152.50	
Annual Banquet	192.80	
Arm Bands—Sale	5.20	
Bond Interest	270.00	
Club Room Secretary—Return Advance	1.80	
Club Room Secretary—Keys—Deposits	2.00	
Club Room Secretary—Ski Books—Sale	1.50	
Club Room Secretary—Maps—Sale	.90	
Everett Branch—Bond Premium Paid	5.00	
Kitsap Cabin Committee	1.54	
Local Walks Committee	101.47	
Meany Ski Hut Committee	201.52	
Postage—Sale	.25	
Players Committee	287.37	
Snoqualmie Lodge Committee	545.79	
Surplus Account—Miscellaneous	12.17	
Special Outings Committee	79.54	
Ski Committee	3.38	
Summer Outing Committee	84.25	
Seattle City Light—Bond Called	500.00	
Tacoma Branch—Bond Premium Paid	17.50	
Washburn Lecture	183.00	
Washington Alpine Club—Advertising Account Publication Mt. Olympus National Park Pamphlet	15.00	
		$ 6,855.18
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Bulletin	$ 624.67	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	126.40	
Rent	616.40	
Annual	552.24	
Salaries	750.00	
Telephone	73.19	
General Expense—Miscellaneous	36.38	
Accounts Payable	211.25	
Auditor	45.00	
Annual Dinner	174.20	
Club Room Maintenance and Expense	28.57	
Climbing Committee	3.00	
Engraving Trophies	10.00	
Envelopes—Special—and Ballots	11.48	
Furniture and Fixtures—Club Room	22.50	
Federation Western Outdoor Clubs—Dues	15.00	
Flowers	32.72	
Insurance	460.53	
Kitsap Cabin Permanent Construction	168.82	
Kitsap Cabin Operations	105.00	
Library	23.13	
Meany Ski Hut Permanent Construction	42.05	
Motion Picture Equipment	375.47	
Motion Picture Expense	.51	
Membership Committee	5.00	
Membership Lists	25.00	
Membership Booklets	30.50	
Public Affairs Committee	10.45	
Players Committee	317.67	
Refund Dues and Initiation Fee—Culmback	6.50	
Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	565.82	
Surplus—Miscellaneous	15.81	
Sportsmen's Show	17.50	
Ski Committee	107.42	
Ski Books—To Dr. Mosaur	1.60	
Sale Seattle City Light Bond—To Permanent Fund	500.00	
Summer Outing Prospectus	81.00	
Summer Outing Committee—Bond Interest	60.00	
Six Peak Pins—Sale	17.14	
Ski Association—Dues Advanced	25.00	
Travel Expense—Delegate to Federation Meeting	15.00	

(Continued next page)

U. S. Internal Revenue—Tax for Players Committee	$ 69.70	
Washburn Lecture	134.52	
Total Disbursements, 1935		$ 6,514.14
Balance National Bank of Commerce		341.04
Grand Total		$ 6,855.18

MARJORIE V. GREGG, Treasurer.

THE EVERETT BRANCH OF THE MOUNTAINEERS
TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Period September 21, 1934 to September 27, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Refund Members' Dues	$ 57.00	
Local Walks	20.10	
Glacier Peak Outing Committee	23.20	
Miscellaneous	5.85	
		$ 106.15
Balance on Hand September 21, 1934		154.38
TOTAL		$ 260.53
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Social Committee	$ 16.53	
Beach Fires and Picnic Expense	5.70	
Club Rooms—Furnishing	$81.93	
Club Rooms—Rent	66.00	
	147.93	
Check Taxes and Service Charges	1.24	
Postage	2.00	
Song Books	4.50	
Bond Covering Club's Funds	5.00	
Binding of Mountaineer Annuals	10.00	
Flowers	5.00	
Stationery	9.18	
Trustees' Transportation	10.00	
		217.08
Balance in Checking Account, September 27, 1935		43.45
TOTAL		$ 260.53
SAVINGS ACCOUNT		
Balance on Hand September 21, 1934		$ 744.59
Interest on Account	$ 16.57	
Interest on Liberty Bond	2.14	
Proceeds from Sale of Liberty Bond Called and Interest	101.82	
		120.53
Balance on Hand September 27, 1935		$ 865.12
RESOURCES		
Cash in Checking Account		43.45
Cash in Savings Account		865.12
TOTAL		$ 908.57

MABEL C. HUDSON, Treasurer.

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE

November 1, 1934 to October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Local Walk Fees	$ 53.60	
Transportation	106.00	
Commissary	3.20	
		$ 162.80
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Scouting Fee	$ 1.00	
Transportation	92.60	
Commissary	9.53	
General Fund	59.67	
		$ 162.80
Total Number of Walks	15	
Total Attendance	454	

W. R. RUSTON, Chairman
MURIEL A. RUSTON, Secretary.

MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS

Financial Statement, August 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Ticket Sales	$ 844.95	
Membership	33.00	
Miscellaneous	16.45	
Transportation	369.11	
		$ 1,263.51
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rental and Royalties	$ 93.00	
Script, Posters and Advertising	82.65	
Properties, Settings and Costumes	129.14	
Tickets and Programs	7.50	
Director	62.40	
Kitsap Cabin Committee	165.48	
Taxes	110.67	
Transportation	326.23	
Films	17.80	
Miscellaneous	20.97	
Cash on Hand	247.67	
		$ 1,263.51

MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTEE,
RONALD TODD, Chairman
HELEN M. RUDY, Secty.-Treas.

KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Commissary	$ 163.70	
Cabin Fees	67.00	
Sale of Tree	5.00	
Income from Players (Banquet Incl.)	165.15	
Advance from Treasurer	75.00	
		$ 475.85
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 89.14	
Caretaker	220.00	
Repairs and Replacements	5.75	
Laundry and Miscellaneous	6.67	
Light	14.92	
Taxes	18.11	
Returned to Treasurer	121.26	
		$ 475.85

Total in Attendance	169
Number of Meals Served	467
Inventory on Hand	$7.75

LOIS BOEING, Chairman
L. C. HEATH, Secretary

SPECIAL OUTINGS COMMITTEE

Year Ending October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Outing Fees	$ 242.10	
Commissary Sold	.25	
		$ 242.35
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 58.26	
Transportation	97.97	
Equipment Purchased	7.10	
Cook	6.00	
Cabins Rented	15.50	
		$ 184.83
Check to Treasurer to Close Account		57.52
		$ 242.35

Total Attendance	118
Number of Outings	5

L. D. BYINGTON, Chairman
GERTRUDE MONTGOMERY SHORROCK, Secretary.

THE MOUNTAINEERS
TACOMA BRANCH

Treasurer's Annual Report as of October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Bank Balance, November 1, 1934	$ 498.02	
Membership Refund from Seattle	148.00	
Interest on Bonds	61.50	
Interest on Savings Account	6.38	
Profit from Irish Cabin	20.60	
Profit from Local and Special Outings	17.53	
Profit from Entertainments	13.07	
Miscellaneous	1.25	
		$ 766.35
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent of Club Rooms	$ 216.00	
Tax on Bank Checks	.30	
Flowers	20.75	
Transportation—Seattle Trustee	10.00	
Bank Charge for Safekeeping Bonds	4.00	
Bonding Expense (Irish Cabin Chairman, Local Walks Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer)	17.50	
Expense of Delegate to Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Convention	16.50	
Envelopes, Cards, Paper and Printing	29.47	
Miscellaneous Expense	7.91	
		322.43
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK OF CALIFORNIA		$ 443.92

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank			$ 443.92
Investment Bonds:	Par Value	Mkt. Value	
Mt. States Power Co.	$1,000	$840	
United Pub. Service Co.	1,000	nil	
United Pub. Utilities Co.	50	40	
			$ 880.00
RECEIVABLE:			
Bond Interest Accrued (Est. on Mt. States Power)			20.00
Membership Refund (Est.)			148.00
Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies—Irish Cabin	$ 102.68		
Club Rooms	109.08		
			$ 211.76
LIABILITIES:—NONE			
NET WORTH			$ 1,703.68

STELLA C. KELLOGG, Secretary-Treasurer.

MEANY SKI HUT

Year Ending April 30, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Meals	$ 405.75	
Hut Fees	205.75	
Donation	2.50	
Miscellaneous	5.94	
		$ 619.94
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 229.36	
Hut Maintenance	79.58	
Cook's Salary and R. R. Fare	100.01	
Committee Expense	50.13	
Miscellaneous	9.34	
Balance to General Fund	151.52	
		$ 619.94
Number of Meals Served	1,346	
Total Attendance	362	
Guests	133	

MEANY SKI HUT COMMITTEE
W. R. NICKERSON, Chairman
GLADYS L. CARR, Secretary

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

Year Ending October 31, 1935

RECEIPTS:		
Meals	$ 1,036.55	
Lodge Fees	404.75	
Canteen	37.50	
Rental Equipment	14.75	
Miscellaneous	45.44	
General Fund Advances	537.32	
		$ 2,076.31
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 899.77	
Hauling	56.00	
Lodge Maintenance	40.12	
Caretaker	450.00	
Committee Transportation	7.50	
Canteen	35.60	
Rental Equipment	1.50	
Miscellaneous Expense	40.22	
Miscellaneous General	48.53	
Returned to General Fund	497.07	
		$ 2,076.31

Total Attendance	1,032
No. of Meals Served (paid)	2,632
No. of Meals Served (Caretakers and Woodcutter)	1,946
Commissary on Hand	$99.42
Miscellaneous Inventory	$178.41

H. W. ALBRECHT, Chairman
GLADYS NEWCOM, Acting Secretary.

1935 SUMMER OUTING COMMITTEE

RECEIPTS:		
Receipts from Members	$ 992.60	
Prospectus Advertising	84.58	
Interest on Seymour Bond	60.00	
Sales, Surplus Commissary	5.69	
Sales, Stamps and Postcards	3.25	
Net Profit from Reunion Dinner	.66	
TOTAL		$ 1,146.78
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 163.93	
Cook	60.00	
Transportation	658.00	
Equipment	8.74	
Trucking	20.06	
Cancellations	49.70	
Prospectus, Printing and Mailing	84.25	
Stationery and Postage	13.12	
Scouting Expense	62.75	
Cash, Estimated Album Expense	12.50	
Miscellaneous	10.64	
Check to Treasurer for Balance	3.09	
TOTAL		$ 1,146.78

JOHN LEHMANN, Chairman
MABEL C. HUDSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25th, 1935.

Mountaineers, Inc.
Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

At the request of your Treasurer, I have examined her records of Receipts and Disbursements, for the year ending October 31st, 1935, and find that an accurate record of both have been kept, and that the balance of Cash on Hand and in the various depositories coincides with the records. Reports of the various Committees have been consolidated with the Treasurer's Records. Bonds were examined and were found to aggregate $4,000.

It is my opinion that the attached Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account reflect an accurate picture of your organization's present condition, and the result of the past year's operations.

CHARLES E. WICKS, Auditor

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, SEATTLE

President, Elvin P. Carney
Vice-President, Herbert V. Strandberg
Treasurer, Marjorie Gregg
Secretary, Hollis R. Farwell, P.O. Box 122
Financial Secretary, Madalene Ryder
Recording Secretary, Elsie Van Nuys
Club Room Secretary, Mrs. Jos. T. Hazard
Historian, Elizabeth Schmidt

TRUSTEES

Terms Expiring 1936
Ben C. Mooers
Mrs. Jos. T. Hazard
Dr. Otto P. Strizek
Harry M. Myers
Madalene Ryder

Terms Expiring 1937
Herbert V. Strandberg
H. Wilford Playter
Elvin P. Carney
Andrew W. Anderson
Arthur R. Winder

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND CUSTODIANS

Appointments—
Herbert V. Strandberg
Specia! Outings—
Harry Jensen
Climbing—
Phillip Dickert
Outing, 1936—
H. Wilford Playter
Kitsap Cabin—
Chairman to be appointed
Local Walks—
Vernon Stoneman
Snoqualmie Lodge—
Fairman B. Lee
Acheson Cup—
A. H. Hudson
Finance and Budget—
Marjorie V. Gregg
Moving Pictures—
H. W. Playter
Local Walks Cup—
Laurence Byington
Librarian—
Elizabeth Schmidt
Public Affairs—
Irving Clark
Future Summer Outings—
Ben C. Mooers
Photographic—
Robert H. Hayes
Players—
Charles S. Gilleland
Equipment and Commissary—
H. W. Playter
Editor of Annual—
Arthur R. Winder
Editor of Bulletin—
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
Meany Ski Hut—
John E. Hossack
Ski—
Donald Blair
Membership—
H. L. Dixon
Dance—
Jane Wing
Club Rooms and Entertainment—
Marjorie Mayer
Publicity—
Chairman to be appointed

TACOMA BRANCH

OFFICERS

President, Willard G. Little
Vice-President, Mont Downing
Secretary-Treasurer, Stella Kellogg
Seattle Trustee, Crissie Cameron

Trustees at Large—
A. H. Denman
Amos W. Hand
Margaret S. Young

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks—
R. Bruce Kizer
Irish Cabin—
Eva Simmonds
Membership—
W. W. Kilmer
Entertainment—
Clara Young

EVERETT BRANCH

OFFICERS

President, C. G. Sheldon
Secretary, Beulah Braitzka
Treasurer, C. G. Cockburn
Trustee, C. G. Sheldon

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks—
Charles Lawrence
Membership—
Herman Felder
Ski—
Stuart Hertz
Social—
Stephana Lunzer

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

Seattle	435
Tacoma	71
Everett	60
TOTAL	566

THE MOUNTAINEERS

List of Members, October 31, 1935

HONORARY MEMBERS

JOHN B. FLETT — WM. B. GREELEY — S. EDWARD PASCHALL

LIFE MEMBERS

MRS. NAOMI ACHENBACH BENSON
A. S. KERRY
MRS. EDMOND S. MEANY
EDMOND S. MEANY, JR.
ROBERT MORAN
REGINALD H. PARSONS

BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Ralph Eskenazi
Kenneth Comfort
Harris Johnson
Joe McClelland
William Miller
John Snyder

CAMP FIRE GIRL MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Patricia McClure
Mrs. G. E. Dickinson
Grace Ann Higman
Janet Murray

GIRL SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Catherine Cunliffe
Mary S. Drew

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

(Names of members who have climbed the six major peaks of Washington are printed in bold face. Members who have climbed the first ten Lodge Peaks are indicated by *; the first and second ten Lodge Peaks by **; the twelve Irish Cabin Peaks †. There are three groups of peaks in the Everett region of six peaks each. The Darrington, the Monte Cristo, and the Index. A bronze pin is awarded for any one of the three groups, a silver pin for any two and a gold pin for all three. One ‡ indicates a bronze pin for the first six peaks; ‡‡ indicates a silver pin, or 12 peaks; ‡‡‡ indicates a gold pin, or 18 peaks.)

ABEL, H. V., 1462 38th Ave., PR 1255.
**ALBRECHT, H. W., 105 Mercer, 2724 1st Ave. S., AL 0354-EL 1084.
ALT, Richard M., c/o Allied Stores Co., 1440 Broadway, New York City.
ALLEN, Edw. W., Northern Life Tower, EL 3429.
ANDERSON, A. W., 5702 26th N. E., KE 5855. EA 5040.
ANDERSON, Ida M., 124 Warren Ave.
**ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4326 W. Southern, MA 6000-Loc. 275.
ANDERSON, Mary G., 4326 W. Southern
ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
ARKILLS, Robert W., 2727 44th Ave. S. W., WE 4386-EL 7180.
ARMSTRONG, S. C., West Waterway, Harbor Island, MA 4430.
BAILEY, Harold C., 1803 36th Ave., PR 4046.
BAILEY, Jas. M., 1503 Northern Life Tower, SE 0377.
BAILEY, Winona, 1426 Warren Ave, GA 2722.
BALL, Fred W., c/o Forest Service, Ketchikan, Alaska.
BALSER, Mary A., P. O. Box 1035. Roseburg, Ore.
BARNABY, J. T., 4903 31st S., EA 5040.
BARNES, Chas. A., c/o Littler's, 417 Union, EL 0417.
BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry, EA 8985-MA 8755.
BARRY, Mrs. Cornelius, 9th St. and 9th Ave., Puyallup, Wash.
BAUER, Ruth A., 721 W. 125th St.
BAUER, Wolf G., 5235 22d N. E., KE 3779.
BEARSE, Margaret, 1422 28th Ave.
BEATTY, Vera J., 623 N. 64th St., SU 6200.
BELL, Dr. Will Otto, 1511 Medical Dental Bldg., EL 3024.
BELT, H. C., 4733 19th N. E., KE 3440.
BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's University Club, 6th and Spring, EL 3748.
BERANEK, John G., 605 Spring St., MA 0624-GL 3121-Loc. 205.
BENTLEY, Dr. Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587.
BERRIAN, John, Rt. 2, Box 433, Lakeside 216-J.
BIGELOW, Alida E., Apt. 306, 615 Bellevue Ave. N., OA 4535.
BISHOP, Doris L., Camp Fire Girls, MA 7055.
BISHOP, Lottie G., 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.
‡**BLAIR, Donald, 523 First Ave. W., GA 6663.
BLAKE, J. Fred, 2918 Magnolia Blvd., GA 6936.
*BOEING, E. Lois, 7329 Vashon Pl., WE 6197.

BOGDAN, Al, 731 N. 87th St.
BONELL, Aura M., 1314 Marion St., EA 2129.
BONELL, Hannah, East Falls Church, Virginia.
*BORDSEN, Lenna M., 906 Summit.
BORDSEN, Dr. T. L., Hudson Arms Apts., SE 0062.
BRADY, Edward F., 611 16th N.
BRASK, Gudrun, 1022 Medical Dental Bldg.
*BREMERMAN, Glen F., 5834 Woodlawn.
BRICE, Carol A., 5034 17th N. E.
BRINGLOE, Marguerite, 621 34th Ave.
BROWN, Mrs. E. B., 5744 26th N. E.
BROWN, Lois E., 5744 26th N. E.
BROWNELL, F. H., Jr., The Highlands.
BULL, Mary Jessica, 1120 Boylston Ave., PR 4400.
BURCKETT, Douglas M., University Club, Boston, Mass.
*BURROWS, Robt. B., Puyallup High School, Puyallup, Wash.
BURSELL, Frances I., 4548 Eighth Ave. N. E. ME 2790.
BURTON, Clara B., The Patterson Apts., 4045 Brooklyn, ME 9678.
BUZZETTI, Beatrice, Box 516, Ellensburg, Wash. Black 2791.
**BYINGTON, Laurence D., 260 Dorffel Drive, EA 4193-MA 7305.

CANDEE, Marion, 1205 E. 42d St., ME 8839.
CARLSON, Albert, Box 11, Route A, Issaquah, Wash.
CARLSON, Mildred, 138 E. 63rd St., VE 3723.
CARMICHAEL, H. E., 1200 3rd Ave., Washington Athletic Club.
CARNEY, Elvin P., 3511 E. Columbia, 1026 Henry Bldg., EA 6994-EL 2822.
*CARR, Willard G.. 1817 Madrona Drive, EA 0231.
**CASTOR, T. Davis, 4411 Phinney Ave., ME 4583.
CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Insurance Bldg., MA 0091.
CHAPMAN, Effie L., Public Library, MA 3995.
CHILD, Elsie T., 1603-04 Medical Dental Bldg., EL 5359-CA 4700.
**CHAPMAN, Mrs. Kenneth, Anacortes, Wash.
CLARK, Irving M., RFD 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 387.
CLARK, Leland J., RFD 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 173.
CLARK, Leland J., Jr., RFD 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 173.
CLEVERLEY, Alice, 1130 37th Ave., PR 1071.
CLYMER, Athene, Route 4, Yakima, Wash.
CLYNCH, Louise, Lowell Apts.
COATS, Robert, 423 34th Ave.
COLEMAN, Linda M., 1203 James St., Apt. 305., EL 0693.
COLLINS, Dan M., 4323 Thackeray Place, ME 0944.
COMFORT, Kenneth, 6835 27th Ave. N. E.
CONDON, Rowland B., 3007 Perkins Lane.
CONWAY, Mrs. T. R., 3212 S. E. Crystal Springs Blvd., Portland, Ore.
COPELAND, May, Box 15, Burien, Wash.
COPESTICK, Edith L., 208 Walker Bldg., Lowell Apts., MA 4755.

COPP, Adelaide M., 5425 33rd Ave. S., RA 1608.
COSTELLO, W. J., 316 West 3rd St., Cle Elum, Wash., Main 911.
COSTELLO, Mrs. W. J., 316 W. 3rd St., Cle Elum, Wash.
COX, A. H., 1757 First Ave. S., MA 1121.
CRAVEN, Inez, 4719 15th Ave. N. E., KE 2423.
CREELMAN, John A., Star Route No. 1, Bremerton, Wash.
CROOK, C. G., 1927 Calhoun St., EA 9831.
CROPLEY, Malcolm L., 4102 2nd N. W.
CROSS, Edna J., 1011 6th St., Apt. 3, Bremerton, Wash., 1898-J.
CUNLIFFE, Catherine, 2907 9th Ave. W.
CURTIS, Leslie F., 162 Springfield St., Springfield, Mass.
CURTISS, Charlotte E., c/o Sudden & Christenson, 310 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

DAIBER, Ome, c/o Eddie Bauer's Sport Shop.
DARLING, Wm. C., 502 New World Life Bldg., EL 6055.
DART, Agnes, Rt. 2, Box 172-A, Kirkland, Wash.
DAVIS, Fidelia G., City Engineer's Office, MA 6000-Loc. 15.
DAVIS, Lois E., 414 N. 47th, ME 1953.
DeFOREST, Elliott, 2838 44th West.
****DEGENHARDT, Wm. A., 415 Melrose Ave. N., EL 9715.**
***DERRY, Faye G., 1226 Bigelow Ave., GA 8387.**
DICKERSON, Elizabeth, Woodinville, Wash.
****DICKERT, O. Phillip, 2022½ 8th Ave. N., GA 1114.**

DICKINSON, Mrs. Geo. Edw., 2836 10th No., CA 2683.
DIXON, Gerald B., 931 N. 83rd St.
****DIXON, Harold L., Apt. 104, 1609 N. 46th, ME 2494.**
DIXON, Helen B., Apt. 104, 1609 N. 46th ME 2494.
DODGE, Mildred L., Yakima County Charity Dept., 32½ N. 2d St., Yakima, Wash.
DOLLING, Curt A., 4054 N. Longview Ave., Portland, Ore.
DORRANCE, Lillian, 418 Loretta Place, Biltmore Apts., CA 7200.
DREW, Mary S., 2411 3rd Ave. W.
DUNHAM, Kathleen, Fremont Library.

EBRIGHT, Jane, 1919 Broadway No. CA 3715.
***EDSON, Scott E., 2310½ Yale No., CA 0092.**
EHRENCLOU, O. A., Northern Life Ins. Co.
ELSEA, Hazel M., 408 N. Ruby, Ellensburg, Wash., Black 3701.
EMERSON, Helen, 511 E. 8th St., Ellensburg, Wash., Black 3431.
ENGLE, Norman W., 6266 19th Ave. N. E., KE 5335.
ENTZ, Ruby, 5631 15th Ave. N. E., KE 5761.
***ERICKSON, Gilbert, Apt. 304, 516 Summit N.**
ESKENAZI, Ralph, 116 26th Ave. S.
EVERTS, T. D., 210 Title Trust Bldg., MA 9406.
EYERDAM, Walter J., 9253 Corliss Ave., KE 6364.

FALING, L. Ruth, 617 W. Walnut St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**FARR, Forest W., 1905 N 35th St., ME 4115.
FARRER, Chas. M., 3632 24th S., RA 1624.
FARRER, Peyton M., Concord, Cal.
FARWELL, Hollis, 1118½ 37th Ave., PR 4019—MA 3677.
FERMSTAD, Arne, 316 E. 53rd.
FINCH, Ramona, 1416 E. 41st.
FIRMIN, Kate M., c/o Seattle Public Library, MA 3995.
FISHER, Clarence A., 2309 Eldridge Ave., Bellingham, Wash., 3189-W.
FITZSIMONS, Ruth, 1804 Bigelow Ave., GA 5289.
FLANDERS, Evelyn M., 2619 5th Ave., No. 506, MA 3703.
FLETT, Prof. J. B., Route 2, Bremerton, Wash.
FLOCK, Mabel, 4115 University Way, ME 4372.

FLYNN, Mildred, Winlock, Wash.
FORSYTH, Lydia E., Edmond Meany Hotel, EV 0222.
FRANK, Mildred Elizabeth, 7543 18th Ave. N. E., KE 5339.
FRANKLIN, Floyd E., 4667 Lake Washington Blvd. S., RA 3458.
FREM, Agnes, 5517 17th Ave. N. E., KE 3162.
FRENCK, Clarence J., c/o U. S. Engr. Dept., Pittock Block, Portland, Ore.
FROISTAD, Wilmer, 5041½ 22d N. E., VE 1885.
FULLER, Howard A., 920 Electric St., Scranton, Pa.
FURRY, Mabel, 1217 Second Ave. N., GA 1772.

GARDELIN, Anne, 124 Warren Ave.
GARDINER, W. A., 1833 13th Ave., EA 4592.
GARMEN, Hazel V., 1939 14th Ave. N., CA 3950.
GAWNE, Eleanor, 911 21st Ave., PR 1306.
GEHRES, L. F., 1101 Telephone Bldg., EL 9000.
GEITHMANN, Harriet, 4235 Brooklyn Ave., Apt. 303, ME 8354.
GIBSON, Frank W., 623 W. McGraw.
*GILLELAND, Charles S., 8006 17th N. E., VE 2328.
GILLELAND, Viola, 8006 17th N. E., VE 2328.
GOODRICH, Dorothy, 100 Crocket St., GA 7950.
GORHAM, Elizabeth H., 5717 16th N. E., KE 2424.
GORHAM, Sarah A., 5717 16th N. E., KE 2424.

GORTON, F. Q., 5012 California Ave., WE 3901.
*GRANGER, Mildred, Clark Hotel, 1014 Minor Ave., EL 3922.
GRAVES, Katherine, 2539 8th W., GA 0492.
GRAY, Paula, 509 N. Rock St., Centralia, Wash.
GREELEY, Col. W. B., c/o West Coast Lumbermen's Assn., Stuart Bldg., EL 0110-EA 6379.
GREGG, Marjorie V., Piedmont Hotel, 322 Skinner Bldg., EL 0188-EL 0758.
GRELLE, Elsa, 529½ Clifton Place, Portland, Ore.
‡**GRIGG, N. W., 6223 Greenwood Ave., SU 1830.
GUENTHER, Stuart H., 105 Ward St., GA 9470.

HALEY, Lucia, 146 N. 12th, Corvallis, Ore.
HANCOCK, Doris, Box 823, Kirkland, Wash., Red 511.
HANSON, Mildred M., 4747 18th Ave. N. E., KE 2489.
HARBY, Horace, 1508 E. 62d St., KE 4215.
HARDEMAN, Joe T., 1106 W. Howe St., GA 2283.
*HARDEMAN, Russella, 1106 W. Howe St., GA 2283.
HARNDEN, E. W., 1118 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
HARPER, Harold, P. O. Box 3003.
HARRIS, Ernest N., 1810 Bigelow N., GA 8166.
*HAYES, Robert H., 535 Connecticut St., MA 2300.
HAYES, Rutherford B., 323 County-City Bldg.
HAYWARD, Leah, 921 Allison, CA 5595.
HAZARD, Jos. T., Box 234.
HAZARD, Mrs. J. T., Box 234.
HAZLEHURST, Charles, 122 Webster Ave., Wyncote, Pa.
HEATH, L. C., 6232 4th Ave. N. W., HE 0401.
HELSELL, Frank P., RFD No. 1, Bellevue, Wash., 1001 Exchange Bldg.
HIGMAN, Bob, 4229 Eastern Ave., ME 5830.
HIGMAN, Chester J., 1320 E. 63rd St., KE 4815.
HIGMAN, Grace Ann, 4229 Eastern Ave., ME 5830.
HIGMAN, H. W., 1320 E. 63rd St., KE 4815.
HILL, Mary C., 3918 39th Ave. S. W., WE 5760.
HILL, Tom, 1820 24th N.
HINCKLEY, Carol, 403 Terry Ave., EL 2864.
HODGKINS, Ethel, 720 Broadway, CA 9684-MA 4567.
HOFFMAN, Dr. W. F., 817 Summit Ave., EL 2454.
HOPPOCK, Gertrude, 703 Bellevue N.
HORNER, Walter K., 306 16th N.
**HOSSACK, John E., 2123 16th Ave. S., PR 3689.

HOUCK, M. M., 317 36th Ave. N., EA 2588.
HOWARD, Grace E., Norumbega, Wellesley, Mass.
HOWELL, Hallie, 612 Boren, EL 6532.
*HUDSON, Augustus H., Box 393, Bremerton, Wash., 1039-J-397.
HULTIN, Chas. A., 1327 Terry Ave.
*HUNTINGTON, Mrs. Gloria, 140 40th Ave. N., EA 2768.
HURD, Conifred F., 1210 Marion St.

INABNIT, Louise, 1118 4th Ave., Piedmont Hotel, EL 0188.
INABNIT, Margaret, Piedmont Hotel, EL 0188.
ISAACS, Ruth Fulton, Hotel Sorrento.
ISRAEL, Bergina, 1633 10th Ave. W.

JENSEN, Harry L., 120 W. Garfield, GA 4091.
JENSEN, Mary Ann, 120 W. Garfield, GA 4091.
JENSEN, Maude, 419 Queen Anne Ave., GA 9693.

JOHNSON, Harris, 3814 Sunnyside Ave., ME 4482.
JOHNSTON, Willard P., 3029 W. 62d St.

KASSEBAUM, Emma, 1726 Summit Ave.
KAYE, Abram L., 3040 45th S. W., WE 5314.
KEAST, Albert, Cedarburg Hotel, 616 Seneca St.
KELLETT, Gwendolyn, Y.M.C.A., Fourth and Madison, MA 5208-GA 8151.
KERRY, A. S., 422 Medical Arts Bldg., MA 8803.
KING, Cora Smith, 1322 N. Vermont Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
KIRKWOOD, Elizabeth I., 5030 17th Ave. N. E., KE 1667.
KLEINLEIN, Esther, Sultan, Wash.
KLENZE, E. A., 6733 Holly Place S. W., 205 Colman Bldg., WE 7885-MA 8745.
KRATSCH, Ida Rose, Children's Orthopedic Hospital, 1804 Bigelow, GA 7950-GA 5289.
KRAUS, Ethel M., 6041 Beach Drive, WE 4031.

LAMSON, Elizabeth, 646 Washington Ave., Bremerton, Wash., 1661-R.
LASNIER, Lucile, 1817 Ravenna Blvd., KE 5999.
LAVAN, Patricia, 2700 4th Ave.
LEBER, Ralph E., 426 Polson Bldg., MA 3277.
*LEE, Fairman B., 117 Garfield, EL 3582.
*LEE, Janice B., 117 Garfield, GA 7659.
LERCHENMUELLER, Hans, 4520 47th Ave. S., RA 6907.
LEWIS, J. Dudley, 914 Garden St., Bellingham, Wash.
*LEWIS, T. C., 5118 Arcade Bldg., 608 Randolph.
**LINDGREN, Carl E., 233 14th N., EA 0338.
LONG, Joe, 6002 Fremont Ave.
LOVESETH, Lars, King Street Station Ticket Office.
LOWE, Roy, 1811 10th Ave. W.
LOVAS, Chester B., 7311 26th Ave. N. E., SU 0704.
*LUNDIN, Mrs. Emelia, 8741 Dayton Ave.
LYLE, Dorothy, 6014 12th Ave. N. E., KE 4798.
LYLE, Roy C., 16 Valley St.

MacGOWAN, George, 712 N. 49th St., ME 6369.
MacMULLAN, Rita, 4119 Wentworth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
**MARBLE, Clarke F., 8316 Dayton Ave., SU 4538.
MARLOW, Lucy E., Piedmont Hotel.
MARSHALL, A. H., St. Elmo Hotel, Vancouver, Wash.
***MARTIN, James C.,** 6029 Beach Drive, WE 4009.
MARZOLF, W. A., 1214 E. 75th, KE 1222-MA 4350.
***MATTHEWS, Will H.,** 3111 E. Denny Way, PR 2689.
MATTSON, Mildred, 1717 6th St., Rex Drug Store, Bremerton, Wash., 54.
****MAXWELL, Wm. J.,** 6016 24th Ave. N. W., SU 7887.
*MAYER, Marjorie D., 1630 Boylston Ave., 1427 Belmont Ave., EA 7523-PR 0840.
McBAIN, Lois, 507 1st N., Apt. 352.
McCLELLAND, Joe, 149 29th Ave., EA 5865.

McCLURE, Patricia, 1414 30th Ave., PR 1330.
McCRILLIS, John W., Box 454, Newport, N. H.
McDONALD, Robert T., 5712 E. Green Lake Way, 1164 Empire Bldg., ME 1661-EL 5327.
McDOWELL, Ella, 1005 Spring St.
McGREGOR, P. M., 302 Cobb Bldg., MA 5704.
McGUIRE, Claire, 1027 Bellevue Court, CA 4143.
McKEE, Redick H., 1302 Seneca St.
MEAD, Laura L., 4337 15th N. E., ME 0240.
MEANY, Mrs. Edmond S., c/o Edmond S. Meany, Jr., 2032 Belmont Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
MEANY, Edmond S., Jr., Valley View Apts., 2032 Belmont Rd. N. W., Washington, D. C.
MIDGAARDEN, Esther, 1729 12th, EA 9532.
**MILLER, Ralph B., 7536 Seward Park Ave., RA 1759.
MILLER, William, 2418 W. 59th St., SU 0181.
MILLS, Mrs. Blake D., 938 22d Ave. N., EA 7707.
MILLS, Harry E., 3241 E. 95th, KE 2541.
MILLSPAUGH, Vincent, 729 Harvard N., CA 5379.
MINNICK, Velma P., 411 Title & Trust Bldg., SE 4288.
MINOR, Julia, 1111 Boren Ave., MA 0286.
**MOOERS, Ben C., 523 Bennett St., GL 0459-EL 7600-Loc. 68.
MOORE, Ruth, Bothell, Wash.
MORAN, Robert, Rosario, Wash.
MORGAN, Grace W., 1217 Eighth St., Bremerton, Wash., 131-W.
**MORGAN, Harry R., 617 White Bldg.
*MORGAN, Mrs. Harry R., 617 White Bldg.
MORGANROTH, Mrs. E. R., 606 Smith Tower.
*MORRISON, C. G., 8801 Fauntleroy Ave., 1208 American Bank Bldg., MA 6481.
MUELLER, Irma H., 501 Federal Office Bldg., SE 3100-Loc. 422.
MULLANE, Winifred, 1705 Belmont Ave., EA 4716.
MURRAY, Janet, RFD 7, Box 331, Seahurst, Wash.
*MYERS, Harry M., 2009 Broadway N., CA 5020.
*MYERS, Percy L., 1915 N. E. Clackamas, Portland, Ore.

NASH, Louis, 320 Summit Ave. N., PR 6436.
NASH, Mabel V., 320 Summit Ave. N., PR 6436.
NATION, Isabel, Sovereign Apts., 1317 Boren, MA 2574.
NEIKIRK, L. T., 4723 21st Ave. N. E., KE 0928.
NELSON, Ethel B., 25 W. Highland Dr.
NELSON, L. A., 806 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore., BE 5175-Taber 5815.
NELSON, Valdemar, 3740 W. Webster St., WE 4912.
NETTLETON, Lulie, Apt. 302, 2815 Boylston N., CA 2474.
NEU, Dr. Carl, 109 West Highland Drive, GA 1787.
NEWCOM, Gladys, 845 Bellevue N., PR 6067.

NICHOLS, Mrs. Cicely, 4123 W. Orchard St., 1416 Alaska Bldg., WE 7064 - MA 4655.
NICHOLSON, Walter A., 6020 20th Ave. N. W., SU 7336.
NICKELL, Anne, 528 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
NICKERSON, Russell, 7205 Wright Ave., WE 8988.
NORDEN, Kenneth F., 4214 11th Ave. N. E., ME 6899.

OAKLEY, Mary, 5261 16th Ave. N. E., KE 4223.
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