

Itinerary of the Fifth Annual Outing of the Mountaineers.  
1911.

- July 14. Seattle to Ashford by train. Auto to Longmire Springs.  
Walk to Camp of the Clouds, seven miles.
- July 15. Paradise Valley. Walk to Kautz Fork of the Nisqually, nine miles.
- July 16. Kautz Fork to Bear Prairie, eight miles. Sunday.
- July 17. Bear Prairie down Skate Creek to Cowlitz Ferry, fourteen miles.
- July 18. Up the Cowlitz Valley to the Clear Fork, eight miles.
- July 19. Up Summit Creek to Cowlitz Pass, thirteen miles.
- July 20. Cowlitz Pass to Milridge Creek, eight miles.
- July 21. Milridge Creek.
- July 22. Milridge Creek to Shoe Lake, via Hogback Mt, seven miles.
- July 23. Shoe Lake. Sunday.
- July 24. Shoe Lake.
- July 25. Shoe Lake to McCall Basin at the foot of Goat Rocks, seven miles.
- July 26. Across Goat Rocks to Surprise Lake, South Fork of Hinton, ten miles.
- July 27. Across Cispus Pass to Short Trail Ranger's Station, ten miles.

July 28. To the Indian Tepee Camp, twelve miles.

July 29. Mt. Adams Camp, north slope of Mt. Adams, eight miles.

July 30. Mt. Adams Camp. Sunday.

July 31. Climb of Mt. Adams. Fifty-two members climb north west cleaver between Adams and Lava Glaciers, and descend on south side to Morrison Creek Ranger Station, meeting rest of party, who had walked around base of mountain, twenty miles.

August 1. Morrison Creek Ranger Station.

August 2. Through Trout Lake to Lava Caves, thirteen miles.

August 3. To Oklahoma Ranger Station, twelve miles.

August 4. To Cook's Landing on the Columbia River, fifteen miles.

By train to Underwood, by boat to Hood River, 18 members in party.

August 5. By train to Parkdale. Walk to Cloud Cap Inn, eleven miles.

August 6. Camp just below Cloud Inn. Sunday.

August 7. Climb up Mt. Hood, sixteen members making summit.

August 8. Cloud Cap Inn to Parkdale, eleven miles. By train to Hood River.

On "Bailey Gatzert" down Columbia River to Vancouver, Wash.

August 9. Arrive in Seattle.



Entrance to  
Mt Rainier  
National Park.



Mt. Rainier from  
Paradise Valley.

Elevation of Rainier  
14526 ft

Mt. Rainier  
from  
Alta Vista  
Nisqually Glacier  
in foreground.





Tatoosh Range  
from  
Paradise Valley

Nisqually River  
issuing from  
Nisqually Glacier.





Sluiskin Falls.  
Mt. Rainier.





Mt. Rainier as seen  
from the  
crossing of the  
Nisqually River.

Carrying dunnage  
across the  
Nisqually River







Dog-tooth Violets coming up  
through the snow.



The pines,

A lookout.



On the  
hillside





Crossing the Cowlitz River  
by ferry.

Pack horses on  
the ferry





Clear Fork  
of the Cowlitz

A happy home



Carrying  
dunnage



Mt. Rainier from  
main divide  
south of Cowlitz Pass





Shoe Lake,  
just below  
Hogback Mt.  
Camp for two days.

Whitebark Pine  
on Hogback Mt.  
6000 ft elevation







Sunday at Shoe Lake

Committee  
of the  
Whole.  
Shoe Lake.





Goat Rocks  
from Hogback Mt.

Mt. Rainier from south  
of Cispus Pass.





Professor Meany  
A poem for the  
campfire.





At Shoe Lake.  
Waiting for  
the packers  
to finish

The start from  
Shoe Lake.





The commissary  
department.



17



Dance of the Dishrags.  
At Shoe Lake.



At McCall's Basin.









Getting ready  
to leave  
McCall's Basin

The store horse.









Scenes at  
McCall's Basin.





Looking south at Goat Rocks.  
Altitude 6000ft.



Ford below Conrad Glacier,  
Goat Rocks.



It.





Goat Rocks from  
Hogback Mt.  
Mt. Adams beyond.

Tieton Glacier  
on Goat Rocks.

Elevation of  
Goat Rocks  
7900 ft









Crossing a snowfield  
on Goat Rocks.

In line on Goat Rocks.





A Halt on Goat Rocks.



Co. C. on Goat Rocks



Greasepaint  
and goggles.



Removing grease paint

The Botany Bunch.





The Goat Rocks  
from the south.



The  
Forest Ranger

On the  
Goat Rocks.





Lunch on  
Goat Rocks.

Norman-Bennett  
Boots.  
"N.G."



Packing the stove.



"Brud."



Stella Scholes.



Sheep near Cispus Pass.







The Ghost Trees.  
His happy home!



Firs at an elevation  
of 6000 ft.





Looking south at Mt. Adams  
from Coleman's Weedpatch.



Mt. Adams.

Elevation 12470 ft.

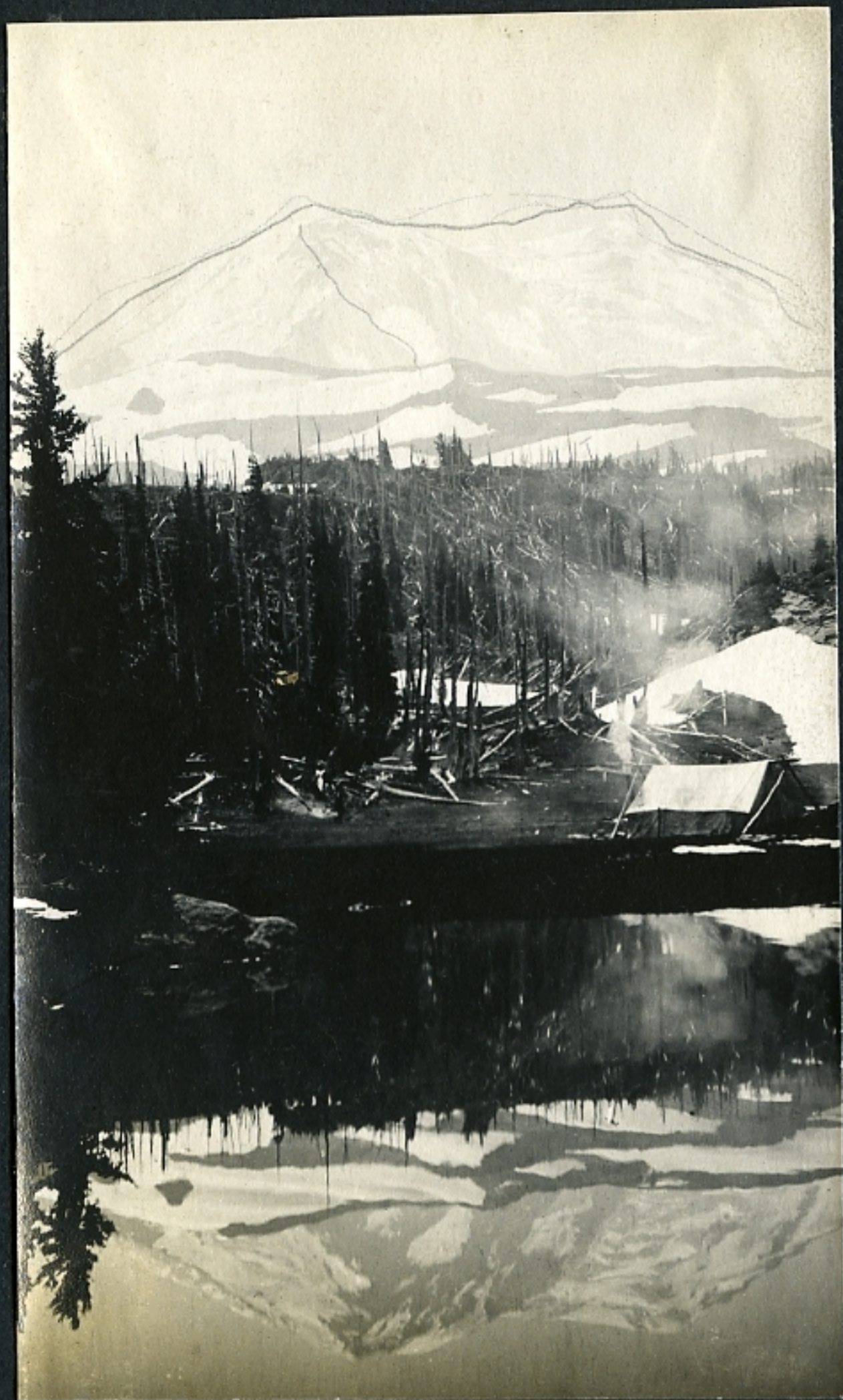




Mt. Adams from  
Tepee Camp.



Indian Vapor-bath.



Mt. Adams  
from Mt Adams Camp.



Snow Bridge.



The laundry at  
Mt. Adams Camp.



The Bread Line.







Mt. Adams  
from Tepee Camp.



From Mt. Adams Camp.





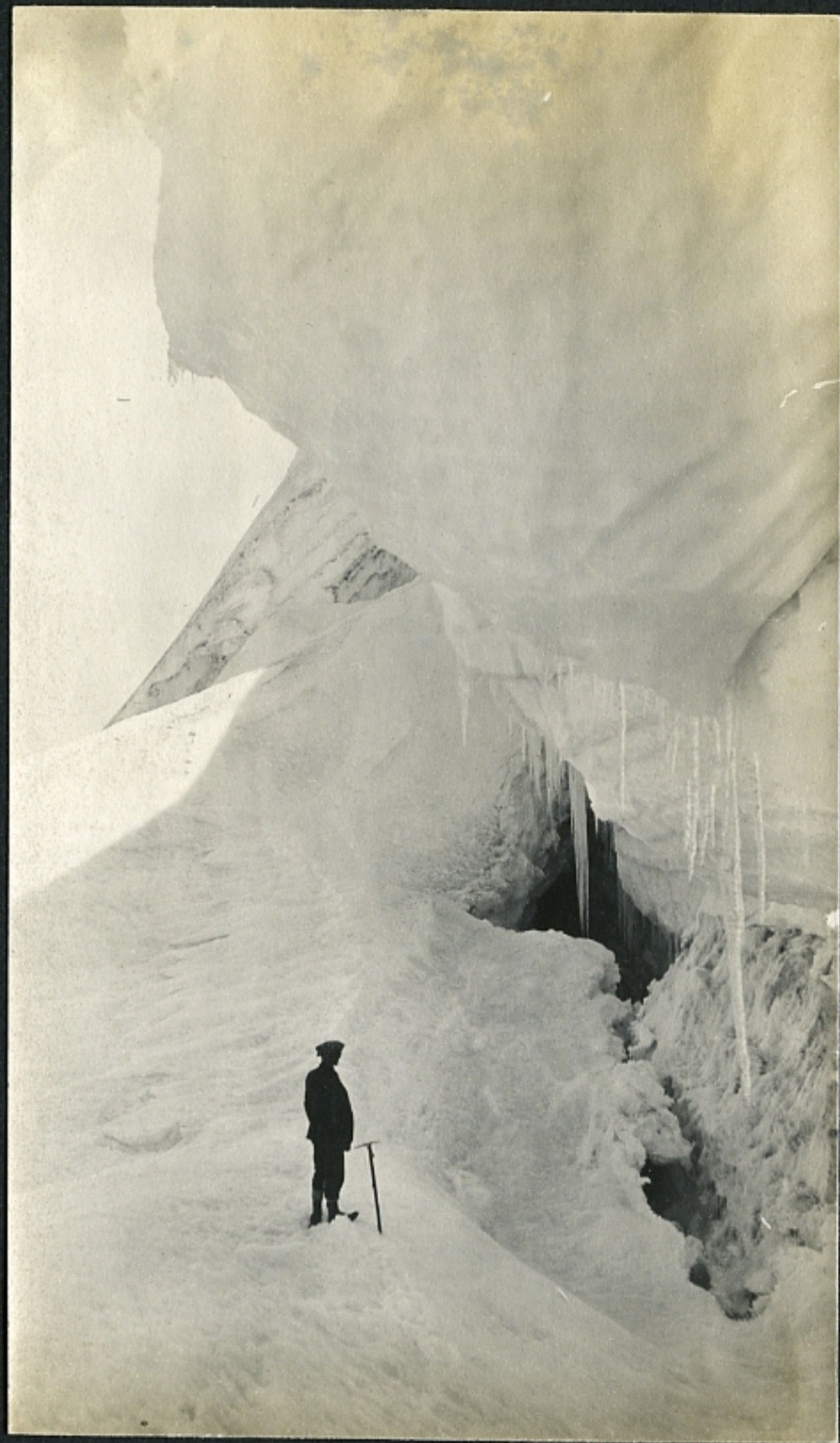
Lava Glacier  
on Mt. Adams.



Lunch on Mt. Adams.



On Goat Rocks.



A Crevasse just below  
the summit of Adams.



On Adams.  
Fifty feet  
from summit.

Summit  
of  
Mt. Adams.





Women on Mt. Adams.



Co. E. on Mt. Adams.



On summit of Adams.



Crater of Mt. Adams.  
St. Helens in the distance.

Mt. Rainier  
from the  
summit of  
Mt Adams.







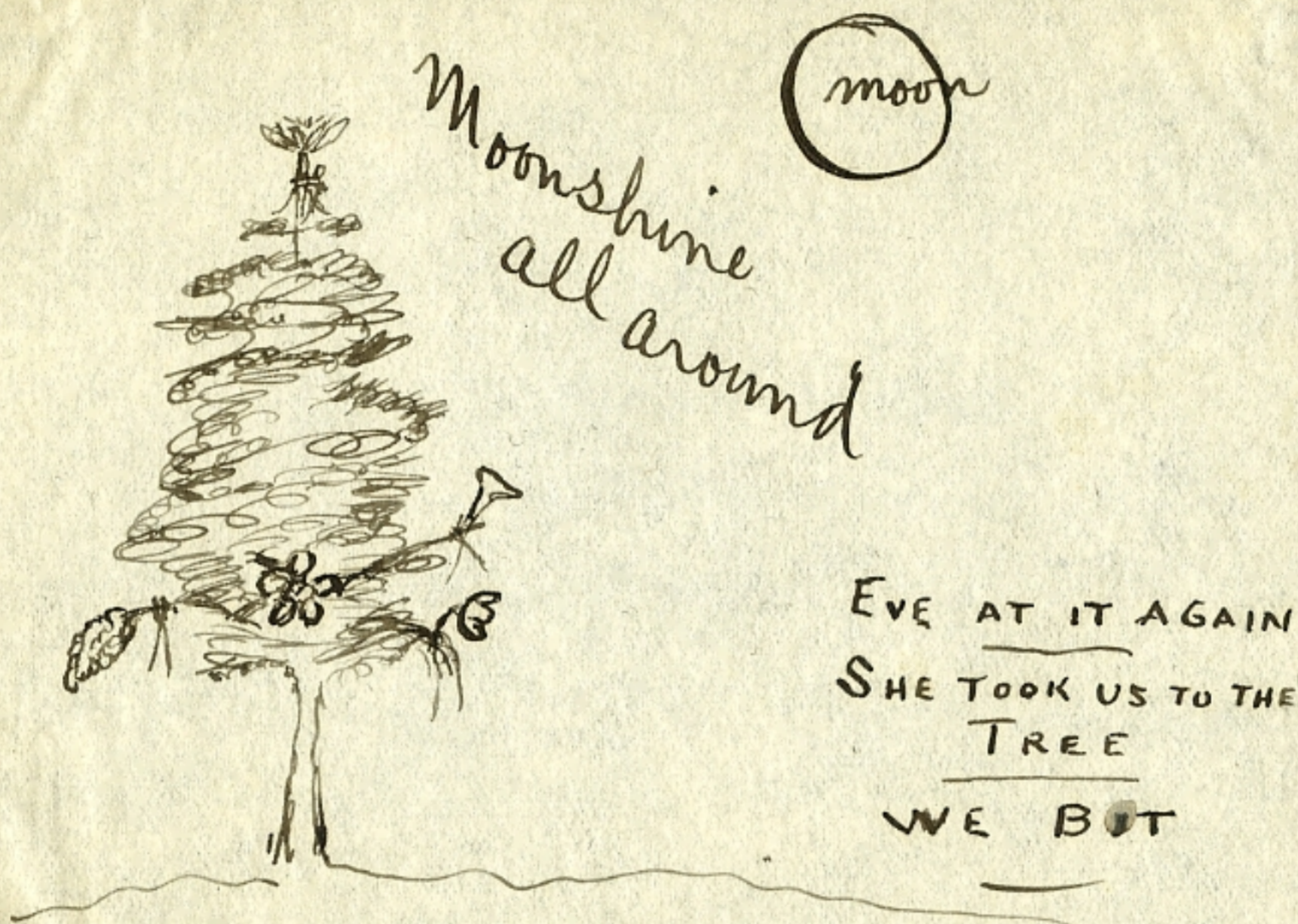
Mt. Hood from the  
summit of Mt Adams.

Mt. Hood from  
the ridge  
between Cook's  
and Trout Lake.

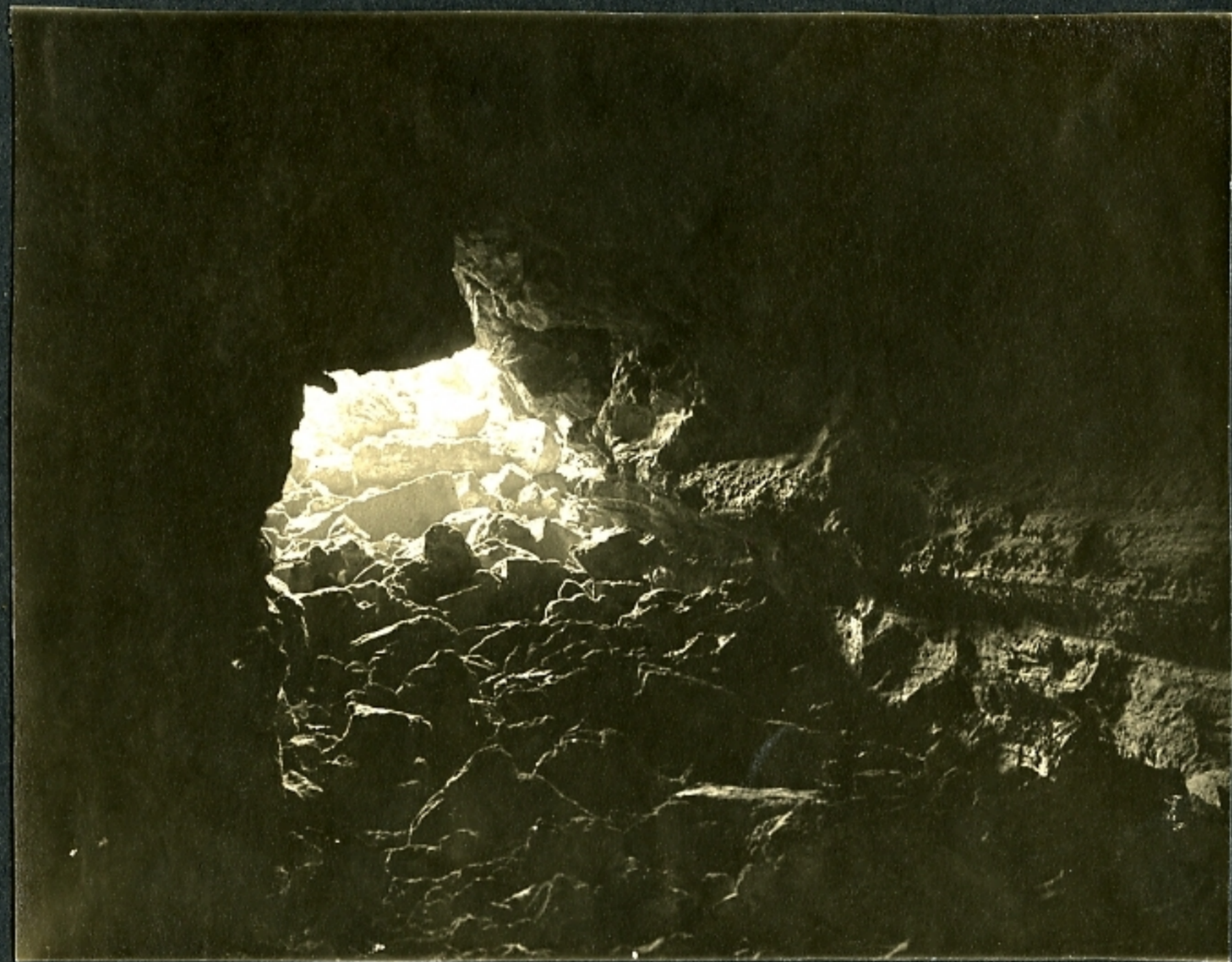




Mt. Adams from tower  
in Glenwood.



The "Firea" Tree  
Trout Lake Camp.



In the Lava Cave.  
Near Trout Lake.

Two of the  
"Undesirables."

Ditto.





Station at Parkdale, Or.  
The start for  
Mt. Hood Camp.

The Mt Hood  
party.





A cottage at  
Cloud Cap Inn.

One of our party.

The Cloud Cap  
Inn.  
Nearly 6000ft  
elevation





Mt. Hood from Cloud Cap Inn.

Elevation 11,226 ft.







Mt. Hood.







Ridge on Mt Hood up which  
we climbed.



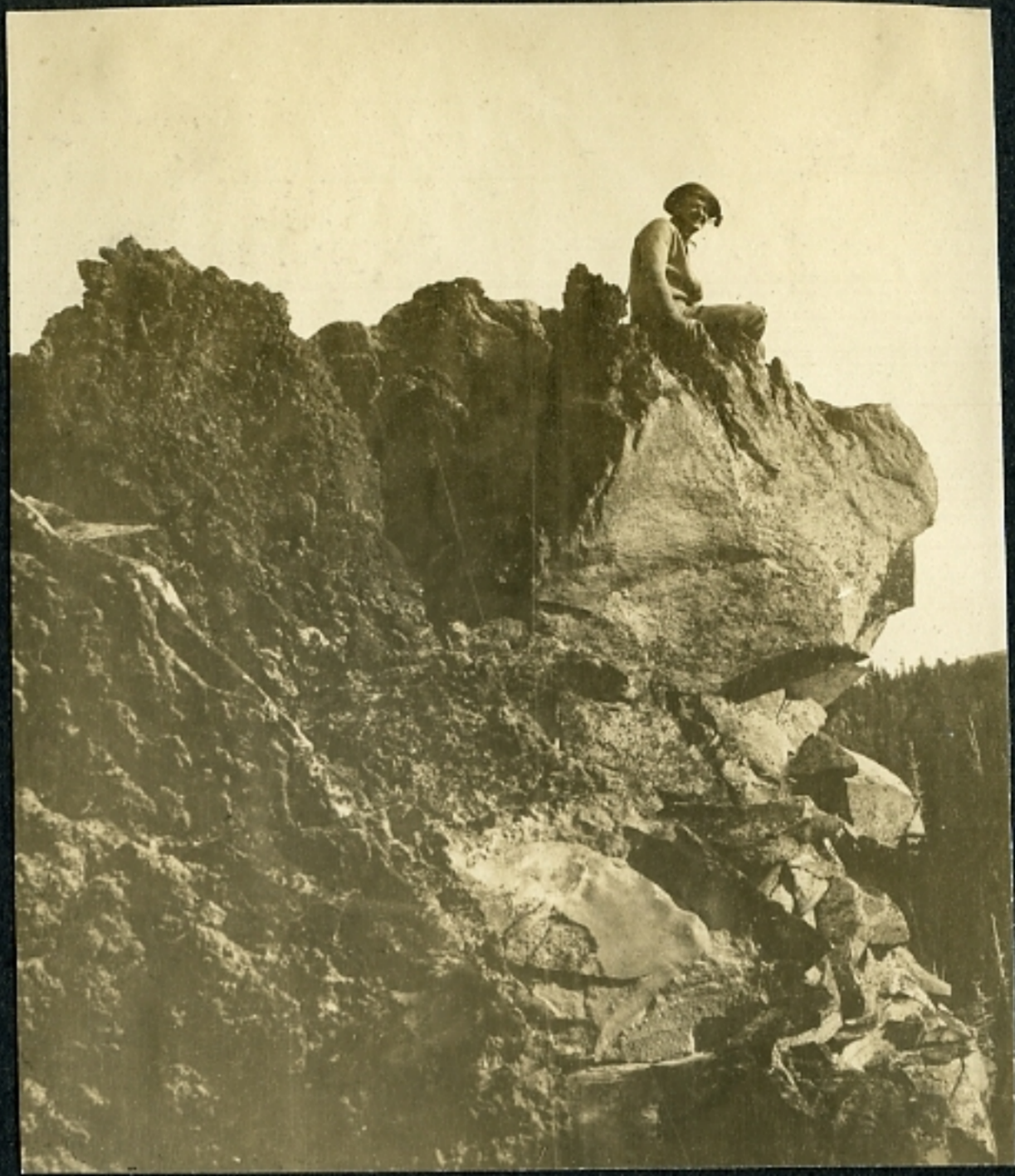
Newton-Clarke Glacier  
on Mt. Hood.



Lunch just below  
summit of Hood.

On the  
summit  
of Mt. Hood







Clouds at 8000 ft elevation, as seen  
from summit of Mt. Hood.

Mt. Adams visible







On the summit  
of Hood

In camp  
at Mt Hood.





Nearing the summit  
of Mt Hood.



Descending Mt. Hood.



Beginning the  
descent of  
Mt. Hood.



Mt. Hood from the northeast, seven miles distant,  
Cooper's Spur at left.





In line on Mt Hood

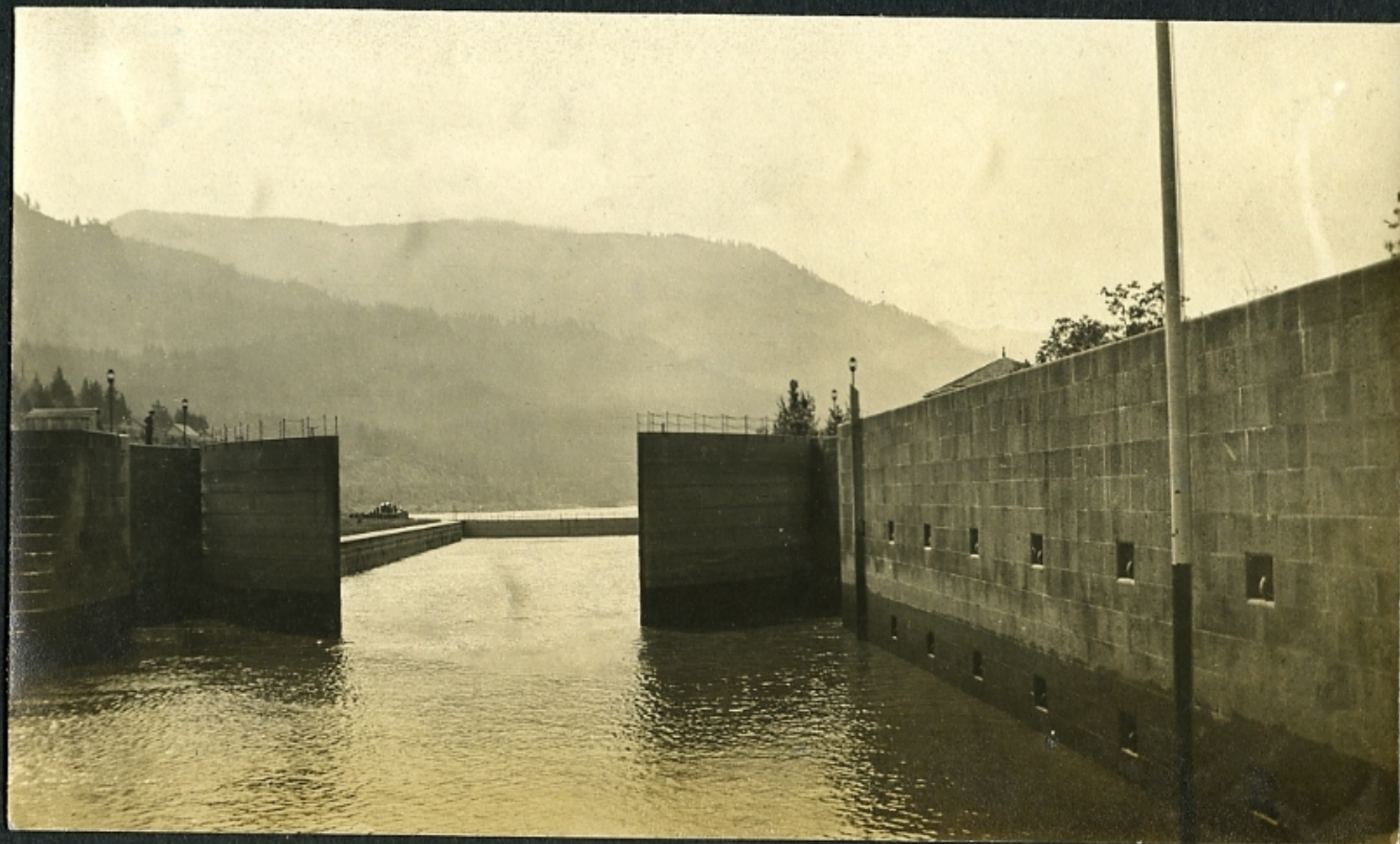
On the  
"Bailey Gatzert"  
Columbia River





An "Undesirable".

Cascade Locks.  
On the Columbia.





A glimpse of Mt. Hood from the "Loop" Highway which circles the mountain



# A GLIMPSE OF PORTLAND AND OREGON

## IDEALLY LOCATED

Portland, the capital of a vacation wonderland in the Pacific Northwest, is a thriving industrial and seaport city of 301,815 population (census 1930) with another 100,000 living close and its borders. It is a transportation hub of rails, highways, steamship lines and airplane routes, and the gateway to a rich and wealthy hinterland.

Though Portland was only a wilderness when other communities were well established in the Oregon country, geographic location determined that it should shortly pass them in growth importance, for the site on which Portland stands marks the headwaters of deep water navigation from the sea. It was there that trails and later roads converged to meet ships in from the ocean 100 miles distant.

Geography not only pre-determined Portland's importance as a seaport—60 steamship lines now send some 1900 ships to and from every year—but ordained that the city should be the gateway from the Pacific Northwest to the Interior. In 1811 the Columbia River offered steamboat transportation to settlers coming into the Oregon country and a path of travel inland. The mighty gorge cut through the Cascade Mountains by the river gave a water grade to railroads that crossed a continent; later a safe and favored low altitude route to airplanes.

## PERFECT CLIMATE

Portland and all of Western Oregon enjoys the most delightful of climates; cool summers and mild kindly winters with rainfall sufficient to keep the country green and flowering throughout the summer and fall. Roses bloom the year around. Annual mean temperature for Portland in 1931 was 55.2; January of the same year, 44.4; in August, 69.2. Precipitation in 1931 was 42.68 inches.

Eastern Oregon, that section of the state east of the Cascade Mountains, is drier and colder in winter. Here are the vast rangelands, sheep and cattle ranges of the state. Irrigation creates great areas of this part of the state highly productive.

Portland's gift in climate is a primary factor in making it a beautiful home city. Half of its people own their own homes, and with gorgeous flower beds and roomy lawns for children's play. The city operates a system of 55 parks and 24 playgrounds.

Portland has no slums; illiteracy is less than 1 in 2000. The city has an excellent school system, its patronage of the arts, its symphony orchestra and junior symphony organization are features of the city's character. Portland is the medical center of the Pacific Northwest, being the home of the University of Oregon Medical School and the U. S. Veterans' Hospital.

## PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT PORTLAND

### Cost of Living

It is safe to say that few cities in the nation have a lower cost of living under more ideal conditions than prevails in Portland.

**HOME VALUES:** It has been many years since building costs were as low as at present. Excellent houses can be built for \$500 to \$1,000 per major room. Five-room houses can be bought in good districts at \$3,500 to \$5,500; six rooms and up, \$5,500 and up. House rents are correspondingly low.

**RENTALS:** For modern, first class, three-room furnished apartments, \$55 to \$65 a month; second-class buildings, \$35 to \$45 a month; third-class, \$25.

**ELECTRICITY:** The average annual residential electric bill in 1931 ranged between \$24.50 and \$31.00, depending on whether electric ranges and hot water heaters were used. Residential electric power in Portland is approximately half the average cost of the nation, which in 1931 was 5.83 cents per watt hour. More than 22,000 Portland homes cook "by wire."

**FUEL:** First grade fir wood, \$6.50 a cord; coal, \$8 to \$13 a ton; sawdust, \$4.50 a unit; oil, \$1.25 a barrel; gas net average, 60 cents a thousand cubic feet.

### TAXES (1931)

	Millage Ratio	Ratio of Assessed Value to Real Value
Portland	49.80	54%
Seattle	77.27	47%
Tacoma	79.65	43%

## A BUSINESS CENTER

Frequently it happens that a favored residential city is not one of commercial advantage. Not so with Portland. The city has 1042 manufacturing plants. It is served by four great trans-continental railroads. Steamship lines in the world trade move more than a third of a billion dollars' worth of goods in and out of Portland every year. A total of 118 auto truck lines radiate out from Portland through the 250,000 square miles of territory of the Columbia Basin, an area larger than the combined areas of all New England, plus New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. In this empire, for which Portland is the door, live nearly 2,500,000 people.

Major air transport systems make Portland their Pacific Northwest center.

Portland is the lumber capital of the world. It is the second wool market of the United States. Pulp, paper and furniture manufacturing, canning, and flour milling, are basic industries. It is the livestock market of the Pacific Northwest, total of 615,762 head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep moving through the Portland Union Stockyards in 1931. Livestock on Oregon farms in 1930 was valued at \$82,483,011.

Oregonians have a per capita wealth of \$3,658, which is \$98; more than the nation's average.

## SURROUNDINGS AND OPPORTUNITIES

All Oregon is Portland's playground. Scientific conservation and propagation have kept Oregon's woods and open country full of game—her streams teeming with fish. The mountains, snow capped peaks, lakes, rivers and beaches offer a choice of recreation and are easily reached. Since 1917 Oregon has spent approximately \$140,000,000 on a highway system embracing over 4000 miles of hard surfaced roads.

Opportunities in development of potential resources lie on every hand. The state is rich in minerals. It has 396 billion feet of standing timber, a fifth of the nation's total. Oregon produced in 1931 nearly 23,000,000 pounds of wool from 2,900,000 sheep upon her ranges. Its livestock industry amounts to more than \$75,000,000 a year. The wheat yield averages about 20,000,000 bushels a year. The state produces virtually every crop grown north of the tropics and excels in many, such as apples, prunes, pears, filberts, walnuts and berries. Its dairy industry amounts to more than \$40,000,000 a year. The value of its salmon take is around \$15,000,000 a year. The lumber cut in 1930 was 3,108,291,124 feet, valued at \$68,382,000. Lumber, pulp, paper, furniture and other wood products mean an annual return of about \$150,000,000. The annual value of manufactured products in Oregon exceeds \$412,000,000. There are 2,466 manufacturing plants in Oregon; 1,042 in Portland alone. The number of wage earners in productive enterprises normally is about 65,000.

### Churches

Even before their homes and clearings were completed pioneers in the Oregon country turned their thoughts to churches and schools. Today Oregon is high on the list of membership per capita in churches. Portland has 250 churches with a membership of about 150,000. There are denominational schools and colleges in many cities of the state.

### A Center of Commerce

Due to its geographic location, Portland is the wholesale center of the Pacific Northwest. Within the territory it can reach at lower rates or rates equal to those of its nearest competitor distributing center live 2,424,867 people. The retail business of Portland in 1929 (last year for which census figures are available) was \$211,750,272; wholesale business, \$107,871,975.

### A World Port

With the only great fresh water harbor on the Pacific Coast, Portland, the gateway to the Orient, has a deep sea commerce of about a third of a billion dollars annually. The following tonnage figures indicate its growth in recent years:

YEAR	INBOUND	OUTBOUND	RIVER	TOTAL
1915	991,360	1,037,075	4,664,934	6,693,369
1920	1,375,174	1,029,337	2,250,000	4,654,511
1925	2,241,305	1,869,592	3,748,805	7,859,702
1930	2,890,522	2,176,386	3,711,166	8,778,074

### A Growing City

Building construction, though down in 1930 and 1931 as over the rest of the nation, has over the years been rapid. The following table of building permits is an index:

Year	NUMBER	VALUE
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