

Twenty-Fifth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1930.

No. 112.

FOREST BLAZES CUT DOWN AUTO TOURIST TRADE

Smoke Deters Many Visitors From State, Forestry Service Records Show—Residents Urged to Join Prevention Moves.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12.—(AP)—Officials of the United States forest service here said forest fires in Oregon and Washington directly effect the volume of tourist travel both currently and in the future.

The prevalence of large fires in the Pacific northwest, they said with their accompanying smoke clouds hiding the scenery and tainting the atmosphere unquestionably keeps many people away and causes others already in the region to leave hurriedly.

"The most serious detriment to the tourist business in the long run," the statement said, "comes from damage which fires do to scenic beauty, fishing streams, game haunts and other recreational qualities that are inherent in parks, forest and wilderness areas for these are the things that cannot be replaced in a life time if at all.

There is another immediate injury. Forest fire news is eagerly sought by the press everywhere and large fires are prominently played up on front pages of daily papers throughout the country.

There is nothing unusual or strange about this, for a forest fire is news. Moreover, information travels with surprising rapidity by word of mouth one tourist to another as they meet along the way.

News of this kind cannot and should not be suppressed. Forest officers hold strongly to the position that the press is entitled at all times to the facts about any and all forest fires. The only sure way to prevent forest fires is to prevent the forest fire news from being published. The forest fire news is a detriment to the tourist travel which may exaggerate and scarehead tendencies sometimes occur in it to prevent the big fires. Fire prevention then is to the advantage of everyone who benefits from the tourist business, including all organizations engaged in stimulating travel.

Smokers and campers are the two most prolific sources of many caused fires and finding means of holding down the number of such fires is as much of the job of the tourist business as it is the job of foresters. There are many means that can be employed. Filling stations and hotel men, information bureaus and local business people generally can give verbal warning when the fire danger is extreme against throwing out matches and tobacco or leaving camp fires unextinguished. They can use callings in advertising matter calling attention to forest fire prevention. Fire posters can be displayed in conspicuous places. Stickers and leaflets especially designed to help prevent fires can be distributed to patrons. In short they can take forest fire prevention seriously and help in it.

It is highly desirable to have more people come to the Pacific northwest which they are certain to do with advertising and the improving of roads. It is also especially important that they be induced to spend a longer time here by keeping unimpaired our scenic, wild life, water and forest resources—all of which may be injured or entirely destroyed by forest fires.

The slogan "Prevent Forest Fires—It Pays" is quite as applicable to those engaged in the tourist business as it is to those engaged in lumbering or irrigation or the livestock business. The prevention of forest fires is your business, my business, and mighty good business for the states of Oregon and Washington.

ROME, July 12.—(AP)—A national edition of the published writings of Giuseppe Garibaldi, father of Italian national unity, was proposed in a bill introduced in the chamber of deputies. Under it the government would bear the publishing expense.

SYDNEY, July 12.—(AP)—Australian reformers started a movement for a censorship of movie posters and newspaper advertisements. The reformers assert the posters are many times worse than the films they advertise.

CLATSOP SOIL TEST IS AID FOR COAST FARMING

Experiments Made Over 14 Years On Tidelands Helpful—Lumbering Decline Opens Agriculture Fields.

ASTORIA, July 12.—(AP)—How 50 acres of land devoted to experimental work has discovered facts that have already gone far toward toward immeasurable improving Oregon coast agriculture has just been shown to hundreds of farmers who attended the annual series of field days at the John Jacob Astor experiment station, two miles south of here.

Seventeen years ago the state acquired 50 acres of land, about half hill soil and half silted and drained tidal land, all of which was unenclosed and of course never farmed.

Today 30 acres are cleared and in crops and for 14 years systematic experiments with crop and soil improvements have been carried on under the continuous direction of one superintendent, A. E. Engebretson, native of this country and graduate of Oregon State college.

Visitors this year have viewed the results of a crop rotation experiment on a range of 24 small plots which was started 13 years ago to determine what soil treatment, if any, would permit the growth on old land of clover, vetch or other legumes.

It has been proven to be the limiting factor in raising legumes as shown by the fact that every plot limed has a heavy crop of vetch in this thirteenth season, while every unlimed plot is practically devoid of legumes though seeded at the same rate. Manure with lime increases the yield.

As the coast agriculture is founded on dairying the legumes are held necessary for success with cows. Experiments with eleven kinds of legumes are conducted. A comparatively new one, Austrian field peas, has been found well adapted to the coast.

More work has been done on root crops such as turnips and beets at the Astoria station than any other place in the United States. These roots are grown as succulent feed for the dairy herds in winter. This work recently in the introduction of new variety of turnips, the Bortfield, which yields as high as 40 tons to the acre and is more resistant to pests. To introduce this variety the station has imported as much as 500 pounds of turnip seed a year from Europe.

The station has also found a way to avoid injury to root crops by planting them late, after start of warm weather prevents hatching of eggs of the adult flies.

With the passing of much virgin timber of the coast area and the uncertainty of the lumber market, these counties are turning more and more to agriculture as the basis for future prosperity. The work of this little experiment station is making possible for farmers to realize on many of the natural advantages possessed by this region.

TSINAN, China, July 12.—(AP)—Shantung, northern coastal province, leads the whole of China in motor road building, approximately 1,000 miles of new highway were opened in 1929 from which tolls of \$600,000 were collected.

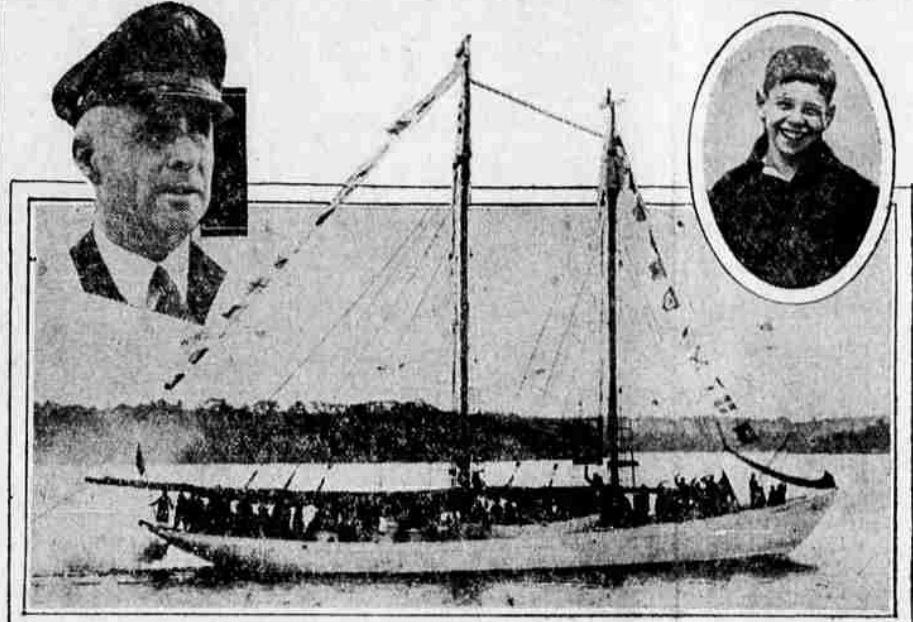
VIENNA, July 12.—(AP)—Money is scarce among Austrian lawyers. A young advocate recently appeared in the district court of Favoriten barefooted. He explained to the judge that his only pair of shoes was at the cobblers.

BRUSSELS, July 12.—(AP)—The burgomasters of the 2,676 communes of Belgium will attend a luncheon at the Brussels Cinquantenaire palace July 21 in celebration of the first centenary of Belgium's Independence.

MOSCOW, July 12.—(AP)—To attract big game hunters to the soviet union, the State Tourist Bureau has undertaken to organize special hunting trips to the Siberian forests and to various mountain regions. Each group will be provided with a guide and interpreter.

PARIS, July 12.—(AP)—France's film censors have asked the government for \$10,000 with which to buy sound apparatus for the censorship studio. The censors now must visit the various film concerns to pass upon "spies."

MACMILLAN SAILS ON EIGHTH TRIP TO NORTHLAND



Com. Donald B. MacMillan (left) with a veteran crew and a 10-year-old cabin boy sailed from Wiscasset, Me., on a three months' trip to Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland. Their schooner, Wiscasset, is shown leaving Wiscasset at the start of the cruise. William Thomas, Jr. (right), is the cabin boy and is said to be the youngest ever to sail with an Arctic expedition.

Naming Of Scenic Points In Southern Oregon Area Recounted By Will Steel

By Fred Lockley
(In Oregon Journal.)

Each year sees increasing numbers of tourists visit the Oregon Coast, to the westward of Grants Pass, and to Crater Lake, reached from Medford or Bend. Some years ago it was my good fortune to have William B. Steel point out some of the striking points in and about Crater Lake. He was appointed superintendent of Crater Lake national park in 1913 and served for some years. It is an authority on the history of Crater Lake. Probably very few tourists who visit the lake know that Annie creek was named in 1855 for Miss Annie Gaines, who visited this stream with Mrs. O. T. Brown that year. Annie Gaines was the first woman to reach the water at Crater Lake. Applegate peak, which has an elevation of 7,115 feet, is named for Captain O. C. Applegate, one of the picturesque pioneers of Klamath county. Clewwood canyon is named for the boat that was used to sound the depth of the lake in 1886. Copeland creek is named for Hiram Copeland of Port Klamath. Crater Lake itself has had various names. It was discovered by John W. Hillman and his party named it Deep Blue Lake. The next party to visit the lake consisted of prospectors on June 12, 1853. Dr. Chauncey Nye, H. Abbott, J. W. Sessions, James Leyman and J. Brandt. They visited the lake on October 21, 1852. It was again visited in July, 1855, by two hunters from Port Klamath, who named it Lake Majesty, and it was so called until August, 1859, when some visitors from Jacksonville named it Crater Lake. Goodbye bridge was named by Leslie M. Scott of Portland on July 22, 1913, because it was the last work done by W. F. Arant before he retired as superintendent. Goodbye creek takes its name from the bridge. The Hillman peak was originally called Maxwell peak, being named for Sir William F. Maxwell of Edinburgh, one of the early explorers of the Crater Lake district. Later it was renamed Glacier peak and still later it was re-christened Hillman peak, for John W. Hillman, the discoverer of Crater Lake. Mount Mazama was christened by Pay Fuller of Tacoma and was named for the Mazamas. The Dead Indian road was christened in 1854. A settler on Rogue river

found a teepee in which were two dead Indians. It was not known whether they had been killed by some other Indians or by white men. Dead Indian road was named for the trail on which the dead Indians were found. Dyer rock was named by Captain Oliver C. Applegate in 1872 for L. S. Dyer, who at that time was Indian agent of the Klamath reservation. He was a member of the Modoc peace commission at the time General E. R. S. Canby and Dr. E. Thomas were killed by the Modoc Indians on April 11, 1873. Mount Scott was named for Captain Levi Scott, who, with Jesse and Lindsay Applegate and other settlers, explored southern Oregon in 1846. Vic-tor rock is named for Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor of Salem, author of "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of "The History of Oregon." Baneroff's "History of Oregon," Wizard Island, which rises 743 feet above Crater Lake, was named by Will G. Steel on August 17, 1885. Union peak was named by the party who visited the lake on October 21, 1852, during the Civil war. Mount McLoughlin, whose elevation is 9,760 feet, was named to reach the water at Crater Lake. "The River of the West" and of