

HORSESHOE BASIN MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Washington Corporation)

Capitalized \$250,000

COMMON STOCK

(10c PAR VALUE)

NON-ASSESSABLE

Home Office
201-245 4th St. Building

Bremerton, Washington



HORSESHOE BASIN

"Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that the securities have been either approved or disapproved by the commission or that the commission has considered the accuracy of completeness of the statements in this communication."

The Company

The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. was founded in April of 1946, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington on September 5, 1946. Its capitalization is 2,500,000 shares of common non-assessable stock. There is issued and outstanding 2,125,000 shares. This company controls and operates the Horseshoe Basin under a contract purchase of 13 unpatented claims with two mill sites.

Management Of Company

The men responsible for the guidance of this corporation have a varied and wide experience in business endeavor. These officers are elected for a period of one year, and to give the best in management will employ engineers, attorneys and auditors on a reasonable basis in proportion to the services rendered.

Mining engineer, Norman D. Lindsley, is retained by this company, and brings us years of experience in the mining field, also an intimate knowledge of the Horseshoe Basin, which he has studied over a period of years.

Offering of Shares

At its inception, the company incorporated for 1,000,000—25c par value shares and its first public offering was 290,000 shares at 25c, with an aggregate of \$72,500.00 realized. The second public offering was made in January, 1948, when 50,000 shares of common stock were offered at 40c per share with an aggregate of \$20,000.00.

On July 6, 1948, the stockholders of this company at a special meeting, did by an overwhelming vote, change the par value of its stock to 10c a share. Each stockholder of record, prior to that meeting, is to receive two and one-half shares of the new par value for one of the old.

With the money derived from these previous offerings, surface buildings have been erected, trail work completed, a proposed tramway location cleared of growth and surveyed, mill machinery purchased, 3 trucks, 2 powered winches, cable and carrier for a hi-line, D7 caterpillar with blade, mining machinery, tools, a reach-in box, deep freeze unit, camp power plant for light have all been purchased and moved to the area.

The offering price of the stock has now arbitrarily been increased to 40c per share.

Purpose of Financing

The present financing program calls for the offering of 175,000 shares at 40c per share. From this offering it is anticipated that the company will realize a gross of \$70,000.00. Of this sum approximately \$33,000.00 will be used for equipment, \$23,000.00 for development. The cost of marketing this issue, including commissions, is estimated at \$14,000.00, which will be paid to agents or members of the corporation who may act as agents. The per unit cost of this distribution is estimated at 8c.

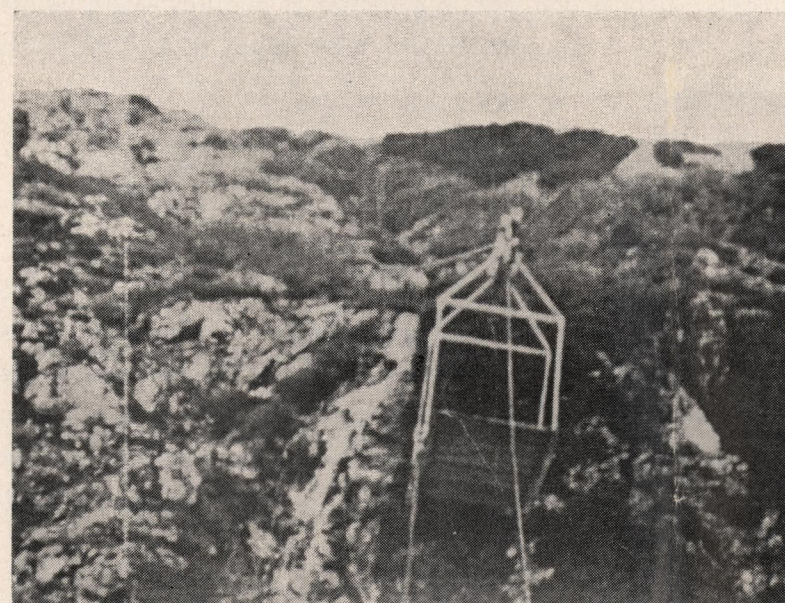
The corporation purchased the property for a consideration of 1,275,000 shares of the capital stock. The corporation assuming the contract balance of \$49,000.00 which at this date is \$42,500.00. This contract balance is payable at the rate of 10% of gross smelter returns with a yearly minimum of \$2,500.00. This contract bears no interest and is paid one year in advance.

THE OLD



They Are Dependable — But Limited

THE NEW



The Beginning of Mass Production

(Reprint from Seattle Times)

Despite Price Boost—

LEAD DEMAND REMAINS HIGH

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—(AP)—The two-cent boost in the price of lead this week had little apparent effect on demand. It remained as pressing as ever.

So did the demand for copper and zinc as the supply problem in those metals grew worse in the wake of continuing strikes.

The advance in lead prices to the record high of 21.5 cents a pound at New York had been anticipated for weeks because American consumers had long been paying more than the domestic rate for foreign lead and tonnage recovered from scrap.

Also, Mexican lead had gone to consumers outside this country for several weeks at the price of 20 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent higher than the level which had prevailed for months. Recently, daily price quotations for such metal were discontinued.

The new domestic price compares with the record low of 2.65 cents a pound prevailing in 1932 and with the Office of Price Administration wartime price of 6.5 cents, New York.

MINE REMAINS SHUT

The copper scarcity was aggravated seriously as Kennecott Copper Corporation's big Utah mine remained shut down by the walkout of engineers and brakemen.

Copper prices remained strong in both the domestic and foreign markets, although foreign sales were limited because of short supplies.

Continuing strikes at plants of the American Zinc, Lead, and Smelting Company helped keep Zinc supplies so well behind demand that further hike in prices was anticipated in some quarters. Foreign origin Zinc was being quoted nominally at 16.25 cents a pound at Gulf ports.

Additional Ore Uncovered

One hundred feet of extension of the known ore body of the Davenport lode, plus a similar mineralized vein, which runs parallel to the Davenport lode, was uncovered this year, when the miners blasted away hundreds of tons of snow, in beginning the development work.

The known Davenport lode, its extension and the parallel vein are all confined in a small portion of one claim and there are seven full length claims on this main fissure or a distance of approximately two miles.

Hi-Line Erected

Access to this property, which until recently, could only be accomplished by horse pack train, was the major obstacle in the development of this property. This was overcome when the State through the mine-to-market road program built approximately 12 miles of road.

A second problem in unlocking and transporting these much needed minerals was the ruggedness of the terrain encountered at the road's end. Here a steep cliff nearly 900 feet high was, this year, spanned with 1880 feet of hi-line. With this hi-line it is now possible to transport machinery, supplies and men in a matter of minutes where before it took hours. This hi-line is powered with a two-drum, 60 H.P. Hercules motor-driven winch.

More Claims Staked

Mr. Norman D. Lindley, the company engineer, during his many visits to the property this year, did additional exploratory work in the Horseshoe Basin. As a result of this work, the company staked out and filed on nine additional claims, which brings our total number of claims from 13 to 22. This will add substantially to our potential mineral reserve. Several of these new claims have an excellent showing of high grade lead, silver and zinc.

BACKGROUND OF THE HORSESHOE BASIN

M. M. Kingman and Al Pershall are mentioned among the first men to do any actual mining exploration in the Horseshoe Basin. Their activity took place in the late 1800's. In this rugged heavily mineralized region these prospectors are credited with the starting of three projects, they started the first adit, began clearing of trails, and also started construction of a cabin at the 6,600 foot level in the upper Horseshoe Basin.

In 1905 Kingman and Pershall sold their entire holdings in the Horseshoe Basin. Two of their claims in the lower Horseshoe Basin were purchased by Mr. George B. Markle for \$30,000. Their claims in the upper Horseshoe Basin were sold to a Spokane Corporation known as "The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co." The sale price of this transaction is not known.

Soon afterwards another corporation was formed in Ashland, Ohio, known as the Cascade Gold and Copper Company. This corporation began working claims immediately joining those of the Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co.

Since it was of mutual interest to both these mining corporations they jointly signed a contract with a Mr. John Stinson for the construction of an adit which was to be used by both corporations. In this contract the Cascade Gold and Copper Co. was to pay two-thirds of the expense of the adit and the Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. the remaining one-third. Under this contract and the supervision of Mr. Stinson, his crew did extensive trail work, completed the cabin started by Kingman and Pershall and hand drilled some 1,000 feet of the adit and approximately 800 feet of exploratory drift in vein material.

NOTE: Each step, each advancement carried under the supervision of Mr. Stinson, seemed to have unsurmountable obstacles. It was necessary to blaze a trail from the head of Lake Chelan to what is now known as Rause's Camp, a distance of 28 miles. This trail led through extremely rocky terrain. Starting then at Rauses Camp it was necessary for them to pick their way by switchbacks up the mountain slope 6,600 feet. By this laborious method, Mr. Stinson with the aid of pack horses, carried lumber and sheets of tin necessary to complete the cabin at the 6,600 foot level. By this method of transportation, track, ore cars, ventilation pipes, motors, food, powder and other essentials were caravanned to the 6,600 foot level, for the adit opening was only 20 feet away from the cabin. This region receives more than its share of snow throughout the winter and snow slides are not uncommon in certain parts of the basin slopes. This did not interfere however, even in those days, for operations were carried on the year 'round. It must have been evident to these men that this property had definite merit, for them to endure the hardships and make the expenditure of money that was involved in this venture.

During the year 1921 a dispute arose which suspended for a time the developments of the claims. It was necessary for Mr. Stinson to take legal action against both corporations to recover back wages. As a result of this legal action Mr. Stinson was awarded by court the claims held by the Cascade Gold and Copper Co. The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. made, out of court, adjustments satisfactory to Mr. Stinson.

The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. and Mr. Stinson now the owner of the adjacent property formerly held by the Cascade Gold and Copper Co. continued for a time to further explore the upper Horseshoe Basin. During the period this arrangement existed, according to Mr. Stinson, he received several offers from various parts of the country to purchase his holdings and that of the Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. The largest offer according to Mr. Stinson was \$400,000 made by an Eastern concern. This offer was acceptable to Mr. Stinson but the majority of the men of the Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. felt that the property should not be sold for less than one million dollars. The failure of the men of The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. to agree on the \$400,000 offer started a disagreement that was, a few years later, to cause them to dissolve.

Upon the dissolution of the Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. of 1905, Mr. Stinson filed on their claims and for the last several years he has been the sole owner of all claims in the upper Horseshoe Basin.

During these many years there was a sum of \$150,000 spent in the development of the upper Horseshoe Basin. The money was not spent with the idea of mining the property as we think of it today for there were no roads in this area. Their sole purpose was to continue the tunnels until they were under a grade of ore that would pay well when taken out by their only means of transportation, by pack-horse caravan.

Mr. Stinson, too, had many offers to incorporate, but he shunned all offers because of his unhappy experience with the two previous corporations.

Mr. Stinson now 77 years old and in failing health has retired. He states it had long been his expressed desire that some of his relatives take up this property. That wish today is a fact, Mr. Robert A. Rukke (nephew), a business man from Kloten, North Dakota, has formed the present corporation to resume the development of the Horseshoe Basin.

The present day Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. has many advantages over the two previous corporations who started development of this property. The greatest single item in these advantages has been the construction of a road. In 1939 the Washington State Legislature passed an appropriations bill which instituted a "Mine to Market" road program. Under this program the Horseshoe Basin mineral area was the very first to benefit by the mine to market appropriation. It was through this program and with the assistance of the County of Chelan that a road was built to the mill site of this corporation. In this connection the State has called for bids to construct a road, under the mine to market road program with an appropriation of \$171,000.00 from Marble Mount to the summit of the Cascade Pass. This road, coming from the west of the Cascades, when completed, will be within 5 miles of this company's mill site. This road will be of tremendous importance to this company by shortening its truck haul and will bring us many hours closer to railroads and the greater industrial centers west of the Cascade mountains.

MINERAL MERITS: The past owners of this property have had the advantages of the services of many engineers. For your perusal we present excerpts from reports and assays compiled for the Cascade Gold and

Copper Company and The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co., of 1905 (the present day Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. feel justified in using excerpts from reports since this property has never been commercially mined.) EVERY OUNCE OF ORE THIS PROPERTY POSSESSES STILL REMAINS.

From the files of a Bellingham Northern Railroad which has long since ceased to be known as such, John Stinson copied the following excerpt many years ago and has retained them in his personal papers. This report was made in connection with a survey for a proposed railroad route which included the Horseshoe Basin. Because the files of this railroad are not available, the complete text of the report is not now obtainable. The Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co. has in its files a copy of a map showing a proposed route which would have taken this, Bellingham Railroad through their property.

EXCERPTS FROM GEOLOGISTS REPORT ON THE MINE — Eugene W. Everitte. Year 1905

For the Bellingham Northern Railroad

This Cascade mining district embraces the supreme folds of the Cascade Range N.W. Chelan County, State of Washington. The water shed runs east and west from the divide, or crest of the mountain. The range makes a bend in its southward trend to the west, and again southward at the geological locus of this mining district concentrating a triangular section of immense visible and permanent fissure veins and holding incalculable quantities of high mineral deposits. The deposits are in the nature of shipping ore, and also contain vast quantities of concentrating ore; galena, silver, lead is the predominating ore. It carries larger percentages of silver for surface ores than the silver lead of the Coeur d'Alene's, a great silver lead district of the State of Idaho. (It might be said that the Coeur d'Alene's stand at the head of its class as a producing mining district.) Generally speaking, the vein formation of the district is true fissure type. The prevailing country rock being Archeon Granite. The veins are easily traced from one to several miles. Some conception may be formed of the extensiveness of these vein formations by tracing the out-crop to the base of the mountain and below permanent tunnel levels. These tunnel levels will give an upraise on the veins for stopeing purposes from several hundred feet to four thousand feet as the case may be. ESPECIALLY IS THIS TO BE NOTED IN THE PARTICULAR INSTANCES OF THE DAVENPORT LEAD IN THE HORSESHOE BASIN. The galena is shipping ore, and shipping concentrates will run from \$25.00 to \$100.00 in silver and lead. The visible shipping ore the surface exhibits is from a few inches to several feet in width. The concentrating ore exists in greater quantities still in the vein along the shipping ore and will concentrate from four to eight tons of raw ore into one of shipping ore. The pronouncedly silver ore appears in veins running from a few inches to 100 ft. in width. It is possible to make selections of this ore running 700 OUNCES TO THE TON OF SILVER. When it is borne in mind that these ores are not of the pockety character, but in many instances of sulphite formation in true fissure veins of known extent and permanence, the value of the mineralization both as to extent and commercial possibilities will not be questioned, and further the presence of Wolframite and Mispickel in the ore of these great properties together with the dendritic infiltration of manganese oxide, throughout the wall rock and the ore bodies, is a distinct proof of deep seated genesis of the ore bodies beneath the surface.

THE SURFACE OF THE MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY I HAVE EVER SEEN IN ANY OTHER MINING SECTION IN NORTH AMERICA. The surface mineral showing is much greater than was the Coeur d'Alene Mining District of Idaho, when I examined it twenty-one years ago. The reason why this district has remained unworked and undeveloped has been solely due to lack of transportation. A most valuable mining district will be opened and contains sufficient ore indications in sight to warrant the construction of any railroad.

Everett, Washington
EUGENE W. EVERITTE
Consulting Geologist

MINERAL MERITS
By Charles B. Phoenix, E. M. U. S. Deputy Surveyor
Year 1914

"On Stehekin section; Horseshoe Basin represents the third section of the district. Here silver, lead and copper ore exists in large quantities. The Davenport Ledge being the largest fissure in the district and shows great regularity dipping to the North about 70 degrees, running about 30 degrees South of East, traceable for over a mile and measuring from 3 feet to 35 feet in width, has two large ore shoots of high grade ore in silver and lead measuring from three feet to nine feet in width."

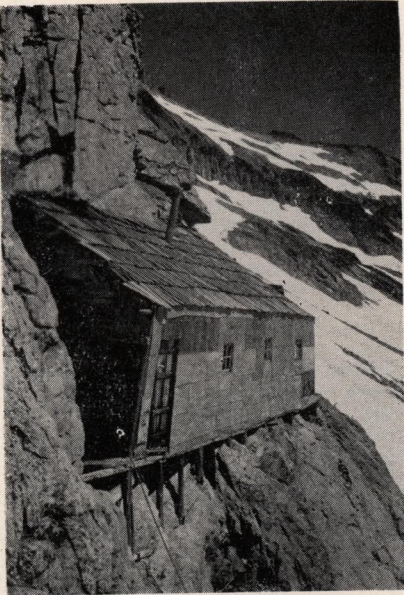
We quote from engineer Howard M. Black's inspection of this property.

Grass Valley, California
September 12, 1914

"I sampled the exposed part of the ore shoot every 20 feet from where it disappeared under the glacier at the west end and to the ice and snow at the east end. The total distance sampled was 200 feet on the pitch of the hill. The shoot was from 2½ to 9 feet wide, most of it consisting of galena and lead sulphite ore. There was some waste filling and copper from sulphide of lesser value but at least two-thirds of the ore body is good concentrating galena ore which pays well to work with proper reducing and milling facilities. In the following assay the lead is valued at 4½c per pound, silver 60c per ounce and gold \$20.67 per ounce.

Sample No.	Lead %	Oz. Silver	1912 Gold	1948 Gold	Width	1912	Jan. 1948 Total Value	Jan. 1949
1	3%	1.	\$ 5.20	\$ 9.10	5 ft.	\$ 8.50	\$ 19.00	\$ 22.90
2	none	2.52	5.32	9.31	4 ft.	6.72	11.58	11.58
3	3%	7.43	1.50	2.62	3 ft.	8.76	18.31	22.21
4	1%	17.49	6.00	10.50	2½ ft.	17.84	29.25	30.54
5	2%	3.	2.63	4.60	4½ ft.	6.23	13.00	15.90
6	10%	6.27	3.27	5.70	3 ft.	16.23	41.34	54.34
7	36%	14.	6.30	11.01	9 ft.	47.10	131.61	178.41
8	20%	52.45	6.30	11.01	9 ft.	55.77	118.43	144.21
9	30%	3.67	20.00	34.50	7 ft.	36.60	127.80	166.80
10	40%	15.74	2.63	4.60	8 ft.	48.07	138.77	190.77
11	40%	51.91	6.00	10.50	3 ft.	73.14	177.21	229.22
12	13%	3.	3.40	5.95	2 ft.	18.90	47.65	62.55
13	13%	18.37	6.30	11.01	3 ft.	26.12	66.54	81.44
14	26%	23.	6.30	11.01	3 ft.	43.50	109.81	139.51
15	Selected ore near west end;							
	40%	49.58	15.00	26.25		80.92	191.07	242.87
16	Selected ore near east end;							
	35%	92.00	6.00	10.50		110.72	198.67	243.80
17	Concentrates from 10 lowest samples reduced to 20% of original amount; Lead 57%; Silver 49.58 ozs. Value per ton of concentrates: 1912 figures on concentrates, gold \$10.52—Total \$91.56; 1948 figures on concentrates, gold \$18.41—Total \$308.13.							

NOTE: In 1912 when Engineer Black sampled this ore shoot, Zinc which had little value at that time was not included in the above values. Later assays along the same ore shoot found zinc to average 8% which at today's price of 17½ cents per pound will add over \$25.00 per ton to these averages.



This is the cabin referred to in "Background of the Property"



Potential water power on the Twin Falls Claim, near present millsite.

February 15, 1948

Horseshoe Basin Mining and Development Co.
Bremerton, Washington

Dear Sirs:

The following statements summarize my findings and recommendations as the result of many visits, extending over a period of many years to your property.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Shear zones in mesozoic gneiss, extending roughly east-west, have as a mineralizing source a huge granitoid intrusive following the main ridge of the Cascade Range, and striking northeasterly and southwesterly from Cascade Pass.

The upthrust of this great intrusive mass evidently caused the fracture zones, which in turn were enriched from the intrusive magma by mineral-laden, circulating solutions, which precipitated their minerals in the fractures, upon release from heat and pressure.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The best showings on the Horseshoe Lode are on the surface, and are to the west of the main cross cut, and in the vicinity of the Horseshoe glacier.

The orebodies occur as silicified lenses in a shear zone in gneiss, the lenses varying in width up to four feet. A considerable exposure of ore was not sampled because of inaccessibility.

Herewith is a summary of samples and assays of typical lenses in the accessible ore shoots.

All metal prices are based on the present day quotations, which are as follows:

Gold	\$35.00/oz.	Silver	90 1/2 c/oz.
Lead	21 1/2 /lb.	Zinc	17 1/2 c/lb.
Copper			23c/lb.

AVERAGE SAMPLE PLAN						
Av. width Sampled	Oz. Gold	Oz. Silver	% Lead	% Zinc	% Copper	Gross Value
GLACIER LODGE						
1.5'	.075	9.06	7.1	7.9	0.87	\$72.95
DAVENPORT LODGE						
3.0'	.0433	5.0	0.10	8.0	0.07	34.86
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF BOTH						
2.66'	.0472	5.5	1.0	8.0	0.17	39.68

The sampling covered a distance along the surface totaling 180 feet, with twenty-foot sample intervals. Good ore exposures on the west, on the main divide of the Cascade Range were covered by snow at the time I did the sampling (in 1939). I had seen the ore referred to on a previous visit.

On the basis of surface showings and the tenor of the ore, coupled with the probability of continued good prices for the metals contained, I consider the property at least a 3 to 1 venture for a successful operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORK PLAN FOR 1948-49

Owing to the present extraordinary high prices of base metals, any plan of attack on your ore deposit should consider marketing ore with minimum delay.

The underground working now existing would have to be extended a considerable distance, involving extra expenditures of time and money to reach the Glacier and Davenport ore shoots. Therefore it is considered advisable to concentrate all development activities to the ore shoots themselves, to the end that ore may be shipped with the least cash outlay and time loss, taking full advantage of the favorable market.

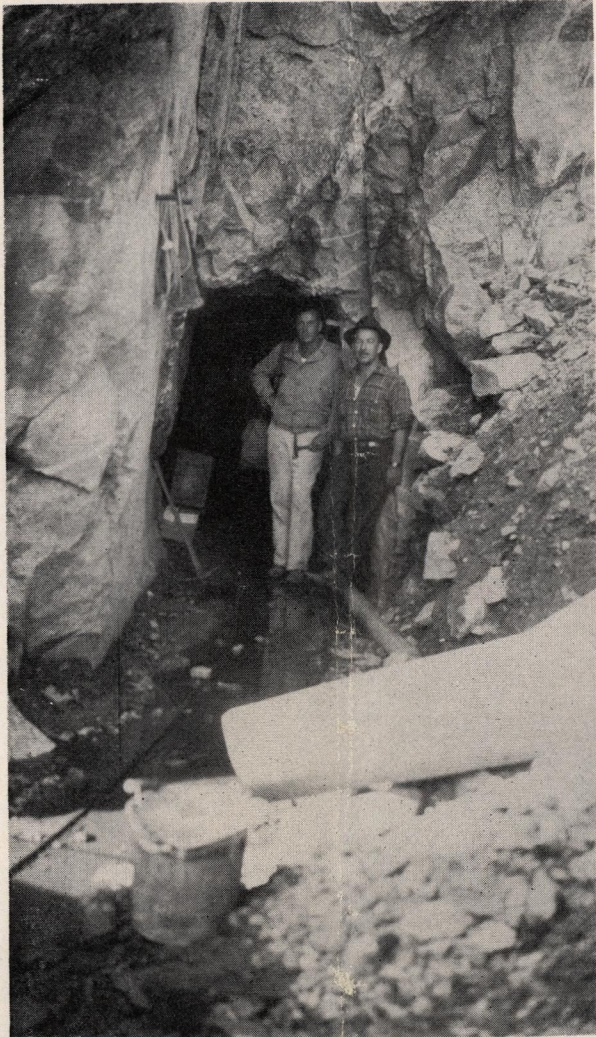
For the reasons stated, it is recommended:

1. That the exposed ore shoots on the surface before mentioned be developed by drifts, raises and winzes.
2. That temporary transportation needs be handled by hoist and surface skip arrangement.
3. Whenever possible, ore should be hand sorted (prior to mill operations) and shipped to the smelter as soon as a load accumulates.
4. The erection of a mill should be deferred until such time as sufficient ore is blocked out to insure steady operations of the mill.

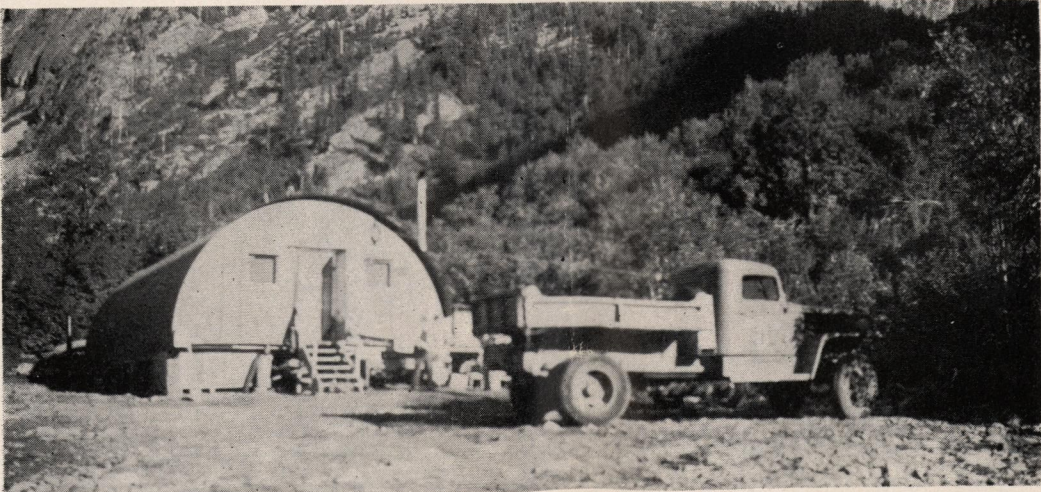
Very truly yours,

Norman D. Lindsley

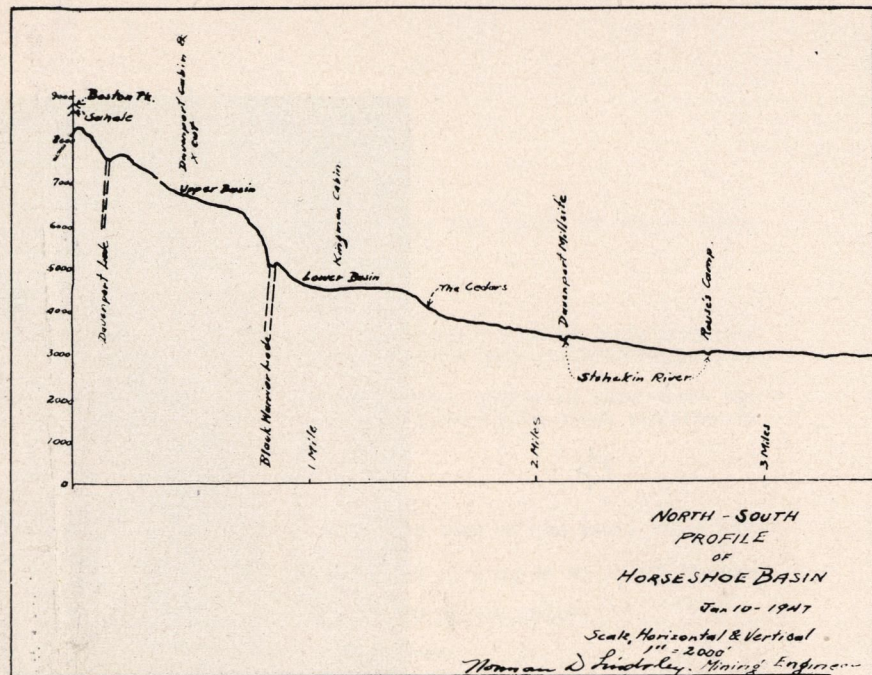
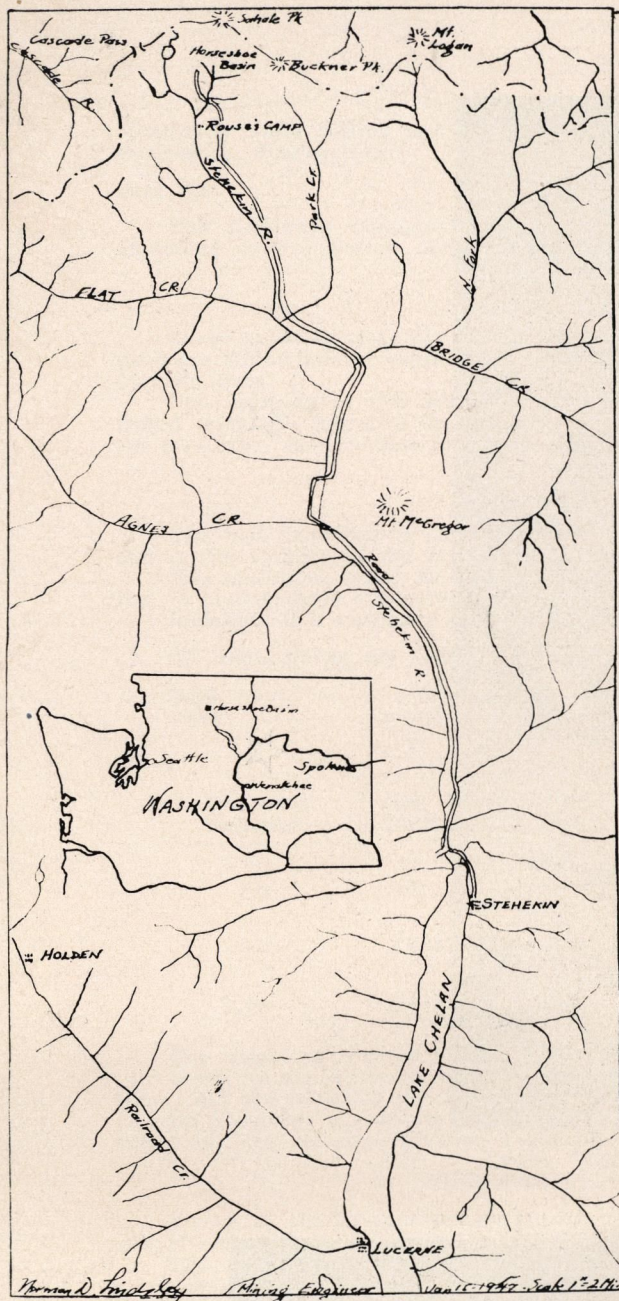
Norman D. Lindsley
Consulting Mining Engineer



Future Main Haulage Level, 6600' Elev.



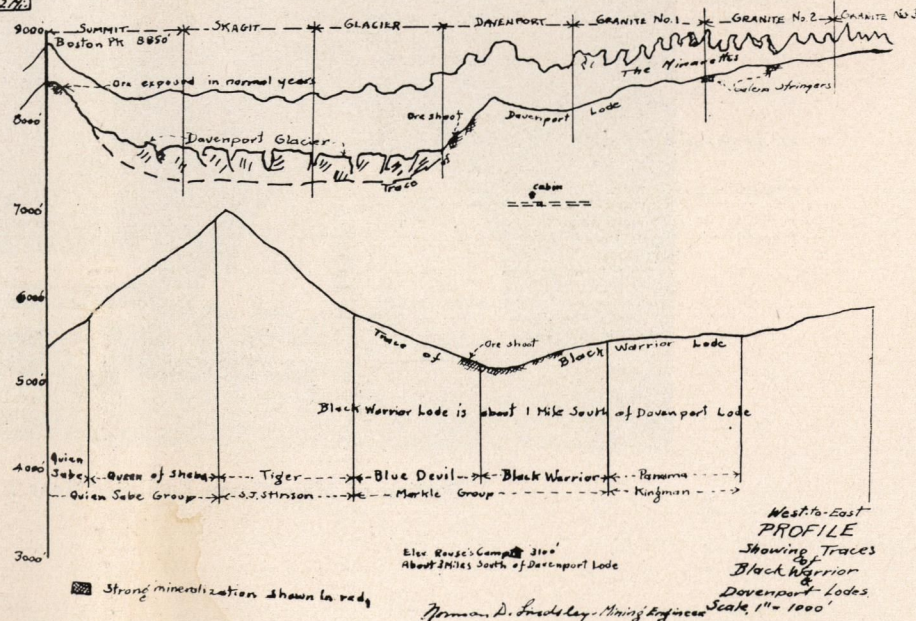
Portion of Main Camp Facilities Near Present Millsite



NOTE: (North to South profile) It will be comparatively easy for you to visualize the route of the proposed tram. This easy, natural grade will eliminate the need for a powered tramway.

NOTE: (West-to-East profile) Seven of our claims end-on-end follow this mineral vein for approximately 2 miles. These very important claims are: Summit, Skagit, Glacier, Davenport, Granite No. 1, 2, and 3.

NOTE: The distance from Stehekin to Horseshoe Basin is 28 miles. All previous efforts to mine this area were stifled because major repairs were needed on the first 16 miles of this stretch and new road charted and built for the remaining 8 miles. These needed repairs and new road did not become a reality until 1940. A usual costly expense incurred in this type of business has been eliminated through the State's program of "Mine to market roads." Through this program it is now possible to drive to the Millsite.



Well, Folks, Meet John Stinson, Miner, and The Horseshoe Basin



He's been tickling the rocky ribs of Mother Nature with a pick and drill now for the past 34 years. That's John Stinson, prospector and miner of the region at the head of Lake Chelan. He came into this section of the country in 1908 and went to work opening ore bodies in Horseshoe Basin. He thought nothing of taking a 90-pound pack and going back into the hills for a distance of 26 miles.

Now John Stinson has a mine at Stehekin with 3000 feet of tunnels. It is located way up yonder, which the instrument shows to be 7200 feet in altitude. It is located just below the top rim of Horseshoe Basin.

M. E. Field years ago packed in cordwood from the foot of the mountain to these mines in the Upper Basin for \$50 a cord. Stinson is standing beside the old cabin which was built 39 years ago. The heavy snows and the avalanches have tried to push it over, but it is still standing although it is somewhat bent over.

In the background can be seen the five main streams which unite into one and form the Stehekin river.

Now a mine-to-market road is being built from the foot of the mountain at Rouse Camp up to the foot of the Lower Basin.

above the floor of the upper Stehekin. The altimeter carried by Shelton Glover showed it was just a little less than 3,000 feet at Rouse camp.

At different times we have chided the National Geographic Magazine for not having had more to say about Grand Coulee Dam, and now we find they have overlooked one of the greatest regions of them all, this land beyond the head of Lake Chelan. I have been going back over their files and through their indexes to see what they have said about the Lake Chelan region but it has been overlooked.

While it has been overlooked by many people through the United States, it has not been overlooked by the home folks who travel time and time again. From Chelan and Lakeside and Manson, time and time again, the folks travel to the head of the lake and beyond. Bill Price of Chelan tells me this is the third time he has been up there this year.

Even as I look over that marvelous mountain scenery, I am a little peeved because it is inaccessible for us who live here so close and don't even have an opportunity of enjoying it. Many have cabins on Lake Wenatchee and Lake Chelan. They are good but there is something about the high mountain country with its clean, pure, invigorating air, with its forests with its dashing streams, it translates one to a new world.

A few miles above the head of Lake Chelan is Rainbow Falls. The water is still coming over in good volume, but earlier in the season is the right time to see it, as it rolls down the cliffs leaping higher than Niagara.

Animals of the Lake Chelan country: One of the group in our party saw some mountain goats as they winded their way around the high mountain cliffs to the mountain over us.

Deer are seen here and there. We ran four out of the road a few rods ahead. But in the winter time is when to really see the wild animals. As the boat heads its way up the lake, then it is time to see hundreds of deer along the side of the lake.

Dale Allen, the game man, says it is a very rare thing to see a martin. But Pete Person had seen these as they swung by him in a great hurry.

John Stinson, old-time prospector and miner in the Horseshoe Basin country, was careful to shut the door of his cabin the other night—the cabin was located way up yonder at the lower basin. John had had a little experience a few nights ago. The last time he spent a night in the cabin he awoke in the night and said he heard something in the cabin. He found it was a porcupine. He got the porcupine out of the cabin and picked up that slab of bacon so as to protect it and put it near his pillow. He awoke again and found the prickly tail of the porcupine by his face. It is lucky he didn't get a few quills.

How far can one go back from the head of Lake Chelan? is a question I was asked. It is 25 miles from the head of the lake to the Stehekin. When she one mile up from Rouse Camp, one may continue up the valley about 4 or 5 miles and ascend the mountain to get over the Cascade basin. From the Cascade basin it is a 13-mile trail to the road on the west side. Marblemount is located further down the valley. Leon Cronk tells of the time when 30 of the Chelan folks went over this trail. The food that was to be delivered at the summit did not show up so they were a hungry bunch when they got down to the tops 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

Our Cascade Background

Back of us lie the Cascades, and part of those Cascade mountains constitutes the premier scenic wonderland of western America. . . . Where should we go to find the best?

(1) A good place is Stevens Pass highway, back of Leavenworth and in that country around Lake Wenatchee.

(2) But better yet, for mountain scenery, but not for lakes, is that country from Red Mountain to Buck Creek pass, Glacier peak and the country surrounding.

(3) In this supreme western wonderland is that comprising the upper Lake Chelan region, Stehekin valley, Horseshoe Basin and Cascade Pass.

I've just visited all three of them. Perhaps the readers of the Daily World would be interested in these mountain trips.

We've just been up in the country where we've seen a great mountain stream being born. Stehekin is no squalling infant. Right from the start Stehekin river comes forth with a roar that reverberates down the canyon and against the rocky mountain sides.

Yes, Stehekin is like a lion at its birth. Five principal cascading streams and a dozen smaller ones, as shown in the above picture, leap from the Upper Basin for a distance of a thousand feet . . . join together . . . then, behold! the rip-roaring, noisy Stehekin river is born.

No, Stehekin river is no babbling infant. Immediately after the borning, way up there 26 miles beyond the head of Lake Chelan, it roars down the canyon and within a mile takes a precipitate leap with a bellow which says that from the start it is a wild animal of the forest and mountain fastnesses.

The county commissioners had said they were going up to the head of Lake Chelan and on up to Stehekin to check on that mine-to-market road and to Horseshoe Basin. Would I like to go along? Would I? Would I like to go to one of the grandest and most glorious regions in the entire United States? Would I like to go up among the mountain peaks, seven and eight thousand feet high? Would I go so far as the glaciers, up to the snow, even in the middle of August? Of course I would.

Let's go to the country as described by Opie Read when he said, "Lake Chelan is the only place in the world with a glacier at one end and a peach orchard at the other end." And so we go with the county commissioners, J. F. Lester, Archie Smith and Leon Cronk. We had along Ed Davis. They call him "Deke". He tells me he was a janitor in a church once and got that name from the boys. Sheldon Glover, state geologist, will go along to pass on the ore veins. Dale Allen, who looks after the silver trout and plants them when they are ready in the proper places, John Isenhart, member of the legislature will go, and young Donald Lester will also go along to help keep the party straight.

They tell us they had a great wind down here in Wenatchee Tuesday. And maybe you don't think we had some wind on that lake. And with the depth of the lake 1492 feet, it is capable of some huge waves. In fact, they are big enough to splash over the ship. We had pulled out of the harbor at Granite Falls. The prevailing wind on Lake Chelan is down the lake and after about half an hour you could think you were on the briny deep so far as waves are concerned. It is a marvelous thing to have a lake at one end in the wide open country and as you traverse its 54 miles you go into the very heart of the Cascade mountains, where the peaks of 7,000, 8,000 and 9,000 feet are on all sides.

A whole volume may be written for the Lake Chelan region alone. Down at the foot of the lake the Columbia river is on its way to the south. The outlet of that lake is the Chelan river, only four and one-half miles long. And the fall is 400 feet in that four and one-half miles. During the glacial period, the glacier filled the great chasm of the Columbia as it moved southward. During this period, part of the glacier turned westerly up the Lake Chelan gorge and deposited its lateral moraine in the mouth of Lake Chelan and raised the water up 400 feet above the level of the Columbia.

For years I have been saying that this lake is 1500 feet deep. It is a mistake, as I find the depth is just 1492. But that 1492 isn't hard to remember. The bottom of the lake is approximately 500 feet below the level of the sea.

Later, I've just been told that the lake was sounded off Safety Harbor by State University men. They let down a cable 2250 feet and didn't find bottom.

Is this country up here, really attractive? Well maybe this will tell the story! A Yakima Valley woman who never visited this region before came up this summer early in the season. She went back to Yakima and told her husband about this region. Before he went to sleep he had promised her to make this trip. Together they came to the head of Lake Chelan to Rouse Camp, the basin is just up the Stehekin. When she one mile up from Rouse Camp, one may continue up the valley about 4 or 5 miles and ascend the mountain to get over the Cascade basin. From the Cascade basin it is a 13-mile trail to the road on the west side. Marblemount is located further down the valley. Leon Cronk tells of the time when 30 of the Chelan folks went over this trail. The food that was to be delivered at the summit did not show up so they were a hungry bunch when they got down to the tops 4,000, 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

Demands for Metals

Our leading newspapers and magazines have and are still carrying articles describing the dire shortages of precious metals.

In most foreign countries gold exceeds our price of \$35.00 per ounce. In silver it is authoritatively estimated that this country will be 30 to 45 million ounces short of meeting its estimated needs of 125 million ounces. Domestic production of silver is pegged at 90 cents plus an ounce.

Lead is in critical supply and undoubtedly will continue to be short for several years, as very few important lead discoveries have been made for the past 30 years. No overall satisfactory substitute has been found for this metal. During the past two years, lead quotations have spiraled from 8 cents a pound to today's all time high of $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Zinc has had similar sharp raises with today's quotations at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Conclusion

The founders of this corporation feel that they are offering to the public an investment of unusual merit. This is a corporation in which the founders have invested their own money.

Today the people are looking toward American industry for work, wages and prosperity. The real challenge is in the hands of the American people, because they create industry by their investments.

For those whose ambition leans towards a business for himself, but lacks the capital, can, to an advantage invest with others in a corporate adventure. By this method, this country excels all others in the production of wealth. This wealth being distributed among its investors. HERE is an opportunity that you should take advantage of.

Investigate and You Will Invest