

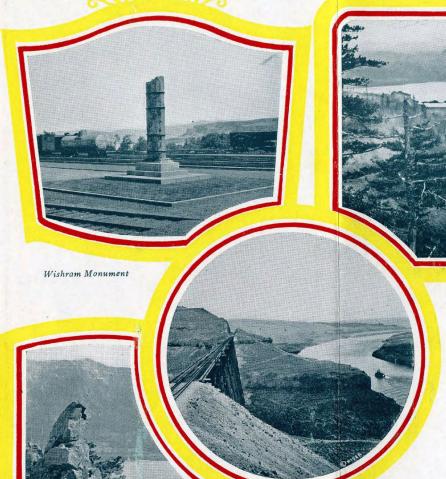


Snake River from S. P. & S. Railway Tracks

Beacon Rock, Columbia River,

Cascade Range

© Kiser



Columbia River, Cascade Range

© Kiser

The Columbia River rises in British Columbia and is 1400 miles in length, with a width of 14 miles near its mouth. The colorful and varied scenery along this wonderful river challenges the finest, particularly where the great stream cuts its course through the barrier of the Cascade Range. The beautiful panoramas of water, sky and evergreen forest, of roaring waterfalls, snow-capped peaks, rocky crags and gorgeous cloud effects make a composite which is never forgotten.

Great indeed is this spreading picture among the wonders of the Pacific Northwest, while full of romance is the history of the aborigines, the explorers, voyageurs, missionaries, soldiers and pioneers, as is the later development of the country.

Famous Trains Use Columbia River Scenic Route

Passengers using this line enjoy the advantages of the well famed limited transcontinental train service of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Portland. It is an important part of any Northwestern or California trip. And this railway is one of the really great in the adherence to easy grade and curvature, making for comfort in train movement, through a country made difficult by canyons, rivers and mountains.

Spokane, at an elevation of 1900 feet above the sea, with an invigorating climate, is the splendid capital city of the wonderful Inland Empire. In its very heart is the great waterfall of a mountain river, along its broad streets are fine hotels, commercial and industrial establishments, beautiful homes and parks, while in its environs are forests, mountains and crystal lakes.

Between Spokane and Kahlotus the railway traverses a plateau, with numerous rock cuts, small lakes and ranch lands, then through one tunnel into the "Devil's Canyon" with its

The Scenic Columbia River

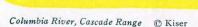
through the

Cascade Range to the Pacific

THE scenery of the mighty Columbia River, followed for 300 miles in Washington and Oregon by the trains of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway between Spokane, Portland and the Pacific Ocean, is of surpassing beauty, variety, magnitude and extent.







straight cut rim rock walls and sloping sides of characteristic browns and yellows, and out another tunnel to Farrington, well up the side of the Snake River canyon. The traveler on this line can trace the slow and painful progress of Lewis and Clark and Astor's men along their weary way to the Columbia and the Pacific—and their firm claim to an empire for America. Today the traveler descends the wall of this canyon with speed and enjoyment to Pasco, where the Columbia River is reached, and crossed to Kennewick with its lands of garden and orchard.

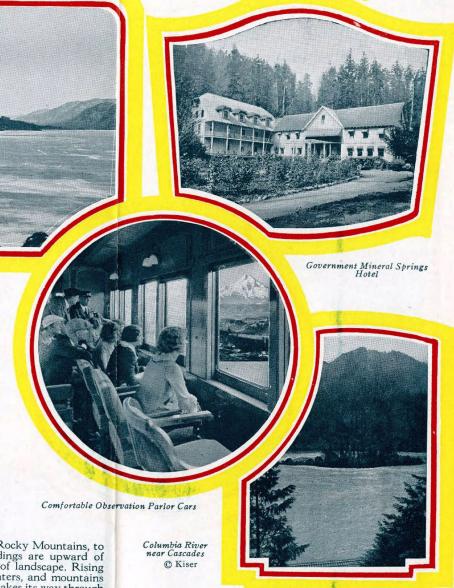
"Indeed, from all that we can gather from the journal before us, and the accounts of other travelers (Astor's men, Wyeth, Captain Bonneville and other trapping parties), we are inclined to think the Snake River must be one of the most remarkable for varied and striking scenery of all the rivers of this

continent. From its headwaters in the Rocky Mountains, to its junction with the Columbia, its windings are upward of six hundred miles through every variety of landscape. Rising in a volcanic region, amid extinguished craters, and mountains awful with the traces of ancient fires, it makes its way through great plains of lava and sandy deserts, penetrates vast sierras or mountainous chains, broken into romantic and often frightful precipices, and crowned with eternal snows; and at other times careers through green and smiling meadows and wide landscapes of Italian grace and beauty. Wildness and sublimity, however, appear to be its prevailing characteristics."

—IRVING, in Captain Bonneville's Adventures.

Columbia River

Between Kennewick and Vancouver the railway closely follows the shore of the Columbia River, hence its popular name, "The North Bank Road." For some miles the valley is



wide, with bluffs and rakish mountains in the distance, then it narrows at Sundale, Fountain and Maryhill, as the basaltic battlements mount to magnificent heights, cast in strange formations of prevailing brown.

Wishram, Named for Ancient Indian Village

At Wishram the waters of the Columbia River break in the Celilo Falls, directly over which passes the great bridge reaching from one island of rock to another for almost a mile, of the Oregon Trunk Railway, which leads through the depths of the Deschutes River canyon, with its famous trout fishing, to the wonderfui plateau of Central Oregon, a region of delight for the health seeker, fisherman, hunter and mountain climber.



Columbia River Gorge--Cascade Range-Mt. Hood

Describing his reactions on first seeing the Columbia River where it cuts its channel through the Cascade Range, Mr. E. Alexander Powell, F. R. G. S., says in his admirable book, "The End of the Trail":

"* * * * Suddenly we found ourselves looking down upon it as it lay below us in all its shimmering and sinuous beauty, its silvery length winding away, away, away; eastward to its birthplace in the country of the Kootenai; westward to Astoria, and its mother, the sea. * * * * Now the Columbia, as that friend of our boyhood, Huckleberry Finn, would have put it, is no slouch of a river. If its kinks and twists were care-

fully straightened out it would reach half-way across the continent, or as far as from New York to Kansas City. It is somewhat disturbing for one who visits the valley of the Columbia for the first time, with the purpose of writing about it, to have these facts suddenly thrown, as it were, in his face, particularly if, like myself, he had been brought up in that part of the country where the Hudson is regarded as the only real river in America, * * * * and where all other waterways are looked upon as being not much better than creeks. I felt like apologizing to somebody, and when, on top of all this, I was told that the Columbia and its tributaries drain a region equal in area to all the States along our Atlantic seaboard put together, I had a sudden desire to take a train back home.

many famous rivers—the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Missispip, the Fraser, the Skeena, the Rio Balsas, the Danube, the Volga, the Euphrates, the Ganges, the Zambesi, the Nile—and I assert, after having duly weighed my words, that in the

continuity and grandeur of its scenery, the Columbia is superior to them all. If you think that I am carried away by enthusiasm you had better go and see it for yourself."

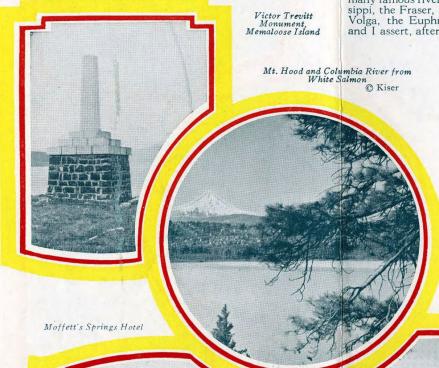
West of Wishram the great country of the Cascade Mountains is traversed for 70 miles to Cape Horn. The chief glory of this district is Mt. Hood, one of the most perfectly formed snow peaks in the world, towering 11,225 feet from a foreground of wild flowers, lakes, streams and forests, which on account of its accessibility, is a mecca for climbers. Splendid views of it may be had between Wishram and White Salmon.

The Dalles of the Columbia River

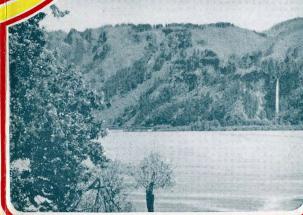
Near Granddalles are the Dalles of the Columbia River, where numerous islands of rock force the great volumes of water through narrow channels, which

Multnomah Falls and Columbia River

© Kiser









gave great tribulations to Lewis and Clark and Astor's men. At Lyle, a branch line follows the Klickitat River to Goldendale, climbing 1510 feet in forty-one miles.

Memaloose Island—Sepulcher of Indian Dead

West of Lyle are four short tunnels in rapid succession, piercing the long rocky spurs extending to the water's edge. Opposite the last one is Memaloose Island, an ancient Indian burying ground, on which stands a monument to Victor Trevitt, friend of the Indians

White Salmon-Mt. Adams

White Salmon is a picturesque town surmounting bluffs which command wonderful views of mountain and river. Beyond it lies the rich White Salmon Valley, far famed for its superior apples, and reaching toward Mt. Adams, 12,307 feet, another great snow peak and favorite with climbers, fishermen and

hunters. White Salmon is a good stopover point with facilities for mountain trips. Westward the line extends for more than forty miles through the very heart of the Cascade Range, where crags and peaks reach heroic heights from 700 to 4000 feet. This section is heavily timbered with larch, cedar and fir, much of it being in the National Forests.

The Cascade Mountains around Stevenson and Carson boast a variety of mineral springs, with good hotels, which are highly developed and sought by persons needing their curative properties.

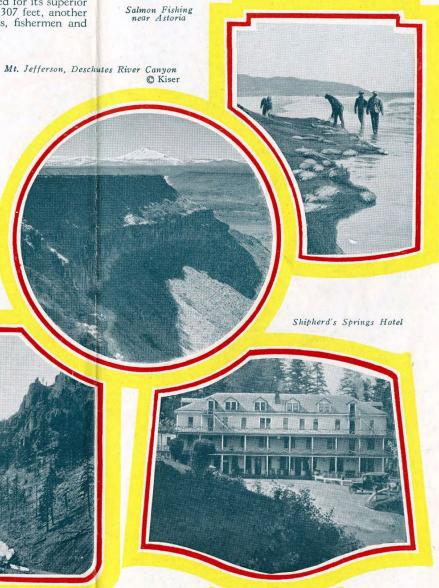
Cascades of the Columbia

Just west of Stevenson are the Cascades where the impounded waters of the Columbia rush through the narrows of the great Gorge. At this point the Indians when fishing used to cross the river hand over hand on a strong rope, the force of the water throwing their

S. P. & S. Train, Cascade Range, Columbia River © Kiser bodies horizontally down stream. According to Indian legends—with which the Gorge of the Columbia abounds—a natural rock bridge, known as the Bridge of the Gods, once spanned the river where now a bridge connects Cascades and Cascade Locks.

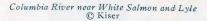
Towering Beacon Rock

Just east of Wahclella is Beacon Rock, named by Lewis and Clark, a massive castle-like formation towering 852 feet in height, covering 17 acres of ground. This rock was thought by the Indians to be a *rendezvous* of the departed spirits. The crest of Beacon Rock can easily be reached by a trail chiselled out of the sides. Just north of Beacon Rock is Mt. Hamilton, reached by a picturesque trail through thick forests once









dotted with Indian dwellings. This peak affords the recreationist a short trip of great variety and beauty.

Columbia River Scenery Unequalled

In referring to the silent sentinels of the Cascades guarding the Columbia, the late Viscount James Bryce, noted authority on mountaineering says, "We have nothing more beautiful in Switzerland or Tyrol, in Norway or the Pyrenees. The combination of ice scenery with woodland scenery of the grandest type is to be found nowhere in the Old World unless it be in the Himalayas, and, so far as we know, nowhere else on the American continent."

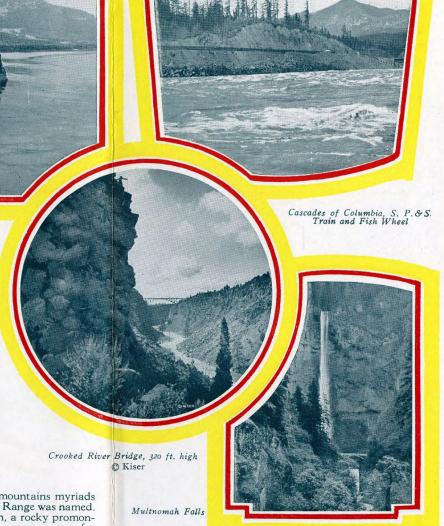
Many waterfalls are seen across the river from Skamania, the most important being Horsetail, Multnomah, 620 feet in height, or nearly four times that of Niagara, and Latourelle, in the order

named. In the springtime one sees in these mountains myriads of large water falls from which the Cascade Range was named. A striking piece of scenery is Cape Horn, a rocky promontory sheer to the water, through which its was necessary for

tory sheer to the water, through which its was necessary for the railway to drill a tunnel 2369 feet in length. The magnitude of this buttress of the mountains can scarcely be imagined. West of it the country opens into wide valleys where prunes, berries and vegetables grow in abundance. One of the largest paper mills in the United States is located at Camas.

Vancouver, Washington

Vancouver, a fine commercial city today, for many years was the seat of civilization and trade in the entire Pacific Northwest, as Fort Vancouver was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1825. Here many distinguished generals, including Grant, Sheridan and Miles, served in an early day when the fort defended 250,000 square miles of territory. The first house erected in the state of Washington still stands just north of it.



Mt. St. Helens, height 9671 feet, is seen to the north, and Mt. Hood directly up the river.

At Vancouver the railway crosses the Columbia River on a great bridge 2806 feet in length to the Oregon side, then North Portland Harbor, 1526 feet, the Willamette River, 1769 feet, and follows the industrial frontage of the harbor into Portland.

Portland, "City of Roses"

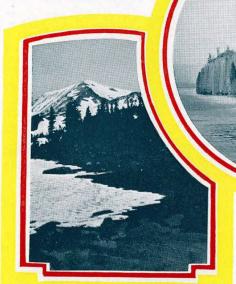
Portland, with her fast-growing population, 352,000 in 1929, is the metropolis of a rich and extensive country, and is essentially a commercial city of extensive banking institutions, lumber, furniture, woolen and cereal mills, hotels, wholesale







Goldendale-Blockhouse Mineral Springs Hotel



Cape Horn, Columbia River, S. P. & S. Train © Kiser

Mt. Adams

and retail stores, bazaars and markets. It spreads far on both sides of the Willamette River, which bears ships of great burden a few miles to the Columbia, thence to the Pacific Ocean and the seven seas. But with it all the city is one of wonderful natural beauty, set on not one but many hills, with rich evergreen landscape of forest, field, mountain and water. Its climate is genial all the year while the soft days and cool nights of summer are particularly delightful. Here flowers attain perfection, particularly roses, from which Portland is widely known as "The City of Roses."

The city itself is a splendid resort in which to headquarter for visits into its surrounding wonderland. Within its limits are boulevards around and above the city and valley, including

Columbia River Highway

Council Crest, from which are obtained magnificent views of the grand snowcovered peaks—Mounts Hood, St. Helens, Jefferson, Adams and Rainier—and the valleys of the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Paved highways radiate from the city, chief among them the Columbia River Highway, which challenges the wonder of world travelers by the grandeur, extent and variety of its scenery.

Along the Lower Columbia River— Portland, Astoria and the Sea

A Delightful Side Trip

In all this land of history, romance and scenic interest, no short trip gives the visitor so varying and complete a view of sweeping river, forest, mountain, ocean, lumbering and fishing as this.

A journey of one hundred miles in a fast train of the North Bank Road along the shores of the Willamette and Co-

lumbia rivers between Portland, Astoria and the Pacific Ocean, gives the eye nature's true tints of a beautiful picture rare in composition, variety and extent.

In this short run are many scenes novel to the touristlumber mills and logging operations, river and ocean craft, log rafts, quaint villages of the fishing folk with their typical floats, salmon net drying racks and other fishing gear, fleets of fishermen's boats, and views of forested coast ranges.

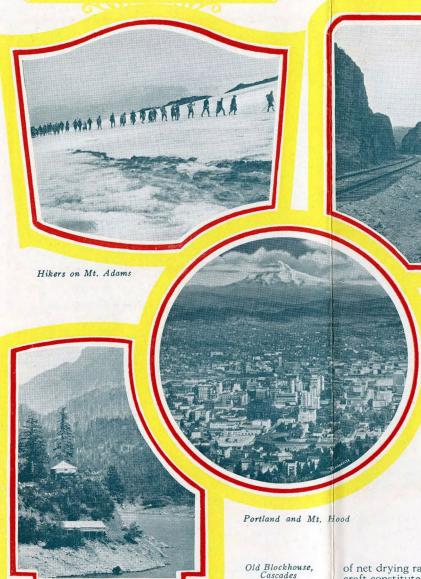
For miles, soon after leaving Portland, Mt. St. Helens graces the skyline of the Cascade Range to the north.

On the Washington side of the Columbia, opposite Rainier, Oregon, are seen the great docks and sawmills of Longview, famous western lumber city. A ferry now connects Longview with Rainier, and a high bridge over the Columbia River is under construction.

The track follows the shore of the ever-widening and mighty Columbia River, with fast changing vistas, to Astoria, near the

mouth of the Columbia River.





Astoria, Oregon, Salmon Capital of the World

The first American settlement on the Pacific Coast was at Astoria in 1811, although that spot previously had been visited by Captain Robert Gray, veteran sailor of the Revolutionary War, the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805-6, as well as by a few ships engaged in trading with the Columbia River Indian tribes. On a hill top an imposing column, 126 feet high, commemorates the establishment of the city, as well as the discovery of the river by Captain Gray and the explorations of Lewis and Clark and later pioneers, while in the City Park, also occupying a site with a commanding outlook on the heights, is a replica of old Fort Astoria. This log stockade

© Kiser Pompey's Pillars, Memaloose Island, Columbia River

visualizes the setting of historic events of which Washington Irving so ably served as historian.

It was only a few years ago that a devastating fire swept a great section of the business district of Astoria, from the ruins of which has arisen a far better city of widened streets and splendid structures of concrete and steel—hotels and business blocks—a fine demonstration of the enterprise and spirit of today, and a worthy succession to the faith of the pioneers.

Rising on the slopes above the Columbia River, the homes and public buildings overlook a vast panorama of mountain, forest, river and ocean.

Astoria's maritime importance is evidenced by miles of busy waterfront, the shipping, docks, lumber and flouring mills, salmon canneries and other enterprises.

The city is the center of the salmon fishing and canning industries. The acres

of net drying racks, the canneries and the thousands of fishing craft constitute a sight of unusual interest. One small fish net such as is used in seining salmon at Astoria costs \$1100.00.

Following the extensive waterfront of the city the railway crosses a long bridge over Young's Bay, and runs through meadows, fields of wild flowers, golden banks of Scotch broom and evergreen wood to the end of the famous Lewis and Clark trail at Seaside, Clatsop Beach, Pacific Ocean.

Pacific Ocean

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore."

-BYRON.

The Pacific Ocean, greatest of seas, was so named by Magellan, from its peaceful aspect at the time he first sailed its wide-spreading bounds. Although generally peaceful in the







Pacific Northwest, at times during the winter when a gale is sweeping along the coast the placid blue surface is transformed into a swirling bedlam of towering waves, with white, dashing spray as far as the eye can reach.

Lewis and Clark's First Glimpse of the Ocean

"We had not gone far * * * *," write Lewis and Clark, November 7, 1805, when the fog cleared off, and we enjoyed the delightful prospect of the ocean—that ocean, the object of all our labors, the reward of all our anxieties. This cheerful view exhilerated the spirits of all of the party, who were still more delighted on hearing the distant roar of the breakers."

Climate, North Pacific Ocean

West winds prevail throughout most of the year at Clatsop Beach. The wind in the north presages fair weather with good chances for catching crabs, while a south wind usually brings with it the ocean mist.

The temperature of the water at Clatsop Beach is warmer than that on the western shore of the Pacific in the same latitude, which condition is reversed in corresponding latitudes to the south. This is due to the warming effect of the Kuto Shiwo, or Japan Current. Concrete evidences of the course followed by this current are the finding on frequent occasions along Clatsop Beach of Japanese fish net floats or even an occasional bottled message from Japan

occasional bottled message from Japan.
Porpoise, blackfish and whales, those giant nomads of the sea, and the sea lion, nemesis of the salmon, are seen at times off the Oregon Coast. Fish inhabiting the ocean off the Pacific northwest coast are salmon, halibut, pogies, sea bass, sea trout and salmon trout. Other ocean life includes crabs, star fish, sea anemone, jelly fish, with razor clams and other shell fish.



Clatsop Beach, Pacific Ocean

Southward for twenty-five miles, from the mouth of the Columbia River, reach the smooth, surf-washed sands of Clatsop Beach, named for the Clatsop Indians who formerly made this region their home, ending at the dominating heights of densely forested old Tillamook Head, a mountainous promontory extending far into the sea.

Clatsop Beach is served by electric light and mountain water. Hotels and restaurants make a specialty of crabs, clams and other sea foods, with choice dairy products, poultry and eggs fresh from nearby ranches.

Clatsop Beach has enjoyed a fine growth in population from



large numbers of people who appreciate the delightful advantages of homes at the seashore, and who have built hundreds of cottages, large and small, facing the sea, in the meadows or near the friendly spruce groves.

Upon the vast natural veranda of Clatsop Beach hotels, cottages, homes and camps abound. There are accommodations for all requirements, from the first-class hotels and roomy cottages to modest boarding places, comfortably furnished

bungalows and apartments.

Clatsop Beach is devoid of the barrenness sometimes associated with the sea coast. Here are rolling, grassy meadows and groves of evergreen trees, with a background of primitive forest reaching to the nearby mountain tops.

An all-year resort is Clatsop Beach, for freezing weather is seldom known, and the ever-refreshing and recreating influence of the soft salt air and "the hollow murmur of the ocean tide" as well as surroundings of unusual richness and beauty, entice lovers of nature and the weary to this spot at all seasons. Spring and autumn are delightful. The glory of the year, however, is the summer when

"The sea appears all golden Beneath the sunlit sky."

Summer conditions here approach perfection, with azure sky, argent clouds, ocean's deep blue, salt breeze, soft days and cool nights inviting open fires, blankets and refreshing sleep. The climate is extremely healthful, and there are no mosquitos or similar pests.

Surf bathing at Clatsop Beach is invigorating and delightful. The water is free from rocks, sea growths or drift matter, and the descent is gradual. Indeed, the bathing hour is the rallying

time for all the seven ages of man.

Aside from the pleasures of bathing in the surf, lolling in the sands or tramping for miles the wave-beaten shore, visitors find that nature has been generous in furnishing many attractions for outdoor life. Tillamook Head provides a good climb through forests of giant spruce, rewarded by grand views of ocean, mountain and timber land; mountain streams give fine fishing in season; tide-water rivers invite canoeing and boating; trails to distant points through meadows and woods allure the pedestrian; and man has constructed splendid highways and bridle paths.

While wintering on Clatsop Beach 124 years ago, members of the adventuresome Lewis and Clark party, including Sacajawea, the Indian princess, and friendly natives, climbed Tillamook Head to Elk Creek, where a 105-foot whale had been stranded, from which they se-

cured much needed food.

Port Docks, Astoria









Describing the superb view that presented itself on this

occasion, Lewis and Clark write:

"Here one of the most delightful views in nature presented itself. Immediately in front is the ocean breaking in fury on the coast from the rocks of Cape Disappointment as far as the eye can discern to the northwest, and against the highlands and irregular piles of rock which diversify the shore to the southeast. To this boisterous scene the Columbia with its tributary waters, widening into bays as it approached the ocean, and studded on both sides with the Chinook and Clatsop villages, forms a charming contrast; while immediately beneath our feet are stretched the rich prairies, enlivened by three beautiful streams, which conducted the eye to small lakes at the foot of the hills. We stopped to enjoy the romantic prospect from this place which we distinguished by the name of 'Clark's Point of View'."

Point of View'."

At Chapman Point of "The Head," nearby, with Cannon Beach to the southeast and a small cove called Indian Beach

to the north, the wind plays peculiar tricks as it sweeps against the precipitous walls from the north and thence upward, making it well nigh impossible for one to throw a hat over the brink of the precipice.

The wild, thickly timbered districts tributary to Tillamook Head still harbor the denizens of the forest. Bear, cougar, elk, deer and smaller animals are found there much as they were in the days of the early exploration of the country.

All-year surf fishing is enjoyed at Clatsop Beach and especially at Seaside, where a cantilever pier extending well beyond the line of breakers, affords facilities for either pier or deep-sea fishing from launches. The Columbia, Lewis and Clark, Necanicum and Neacoxie rivers, and Young's Bay where affected by the rise and fall of the tide, are open to the angler the year around.

The driftwood on the beach makes fine bonfires, the phosphorescence in the S. P. & S. Train, Tongue Point, Lower

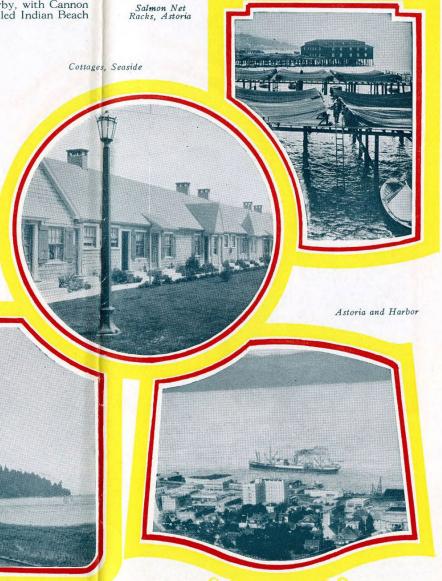
Columbia River

wood causing the fire to throw out flames of fantastic colors. Every fascination that a resort by the sea can have has been lavished on Clatsop Beach as on North Beach, directly across the river in Washington. To the population of the

across the river in Washington. To the population of the interior country of the United States the transition from the dust and heat of the summer to the cool and rest and freshness of these beaches with its health-giving breath from 6000 miles of unbroken sea, is like a change of scenes in a play.

of unbroken sea, is like a change of scenes in a play.

Near Seaside, Gearhart and on North Beach "where the broad ocean leans against the land" lie the carcasses of several ill-fated ships, mostly barks and sailing schooners of bygone days. Coast Guards patrol the coast at Fort Stevens and North Beach, and in the course of their year's work the







Astoria

crews of many a fishing boat are saved through their heroism. The United States Government has a large ocean-side maneuver ground at Camp Clatsop, midway between Astoria and Gearhart, for the use of Oregon National Guard troops. On this reserve, which consists of 373 acres of fine rolling meadow land, State Infantry and Field Artillery forces, to the number of about 3,000, hold their annual encampments in June. On the reservation are permanent mess halls, kitchens, storehouses and bath houses. The encampment each year terminates with an imposing parade and review followed by a practical demonstration of a regiment in action, the infantry supported by the artillery, all armed and using live ammunition.

No other Pacific Ocean resort in the Northwest offers lovers

Loading Facilities, Camp Clatsop

of the sea so great a variety of attractions, amusements and accommodations as Clatsop Beach, of which Seaside and Gearhart are the principal towns. In fact, Clatsop Beach well merits the name "The Premier Ocean Resort of the Northwest."

Gearhart, Oregon

At Gearhart an eighteen-hole golf course is laid upon rolling sweeps between ocean front and evergreen forest. Its natural situation is a real joy to lovers of the game. Visitors have the use of the course by the payment of a nominal greens fee.

Hotel Gearhart-by-the-Sea occupies a most sightly location with commanding views of the ocean and golf course. It is unusually attractive in design and appointments, with accommodations for 175 guests; its rooms are single, double and en suite, most of them with bath, afford-

ing accommodations for the best class of patronage and is open all year.

A few miles north of Gearhart still rests the hull and one mast of the ship *Peter Iredale*, wrecked many years ago.

Seaside, Oregon, "Trail's End City"

Seaside is a city of several thousand during the summer season, where hotels, restaurants, boarding places and stores are open all the year. It is well equipped with modern improvements—paved streets, light, water and a long ocean front promenade.

Seaside's fine public golf course is largely patronized the year around. It is splendidly located on both sides of the beautiful Necanicum River, near The Tides apartments, and reaches toward the ocean front. A small greens fee is charged visitors.

Seaside has numerous hotels, restaurants, boarding houses,

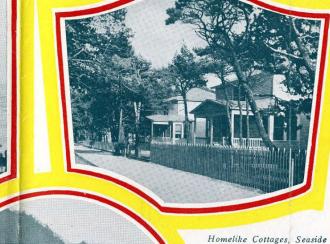
Surf Bathers, Gearhart

Wreck of the Peter Iredale

near Ft. Stevens







Tillamook Head and Promenade, Seaside

cottages and tent houses for rent, salt water natatoria, churches, stores, markets, theaters, dance pavilions, day nursery for children, riding stables, etc.

Seaside is at the end of the famous Lewis and Clark trail. Here, appropriately marked and preserved, is the site of the salt cairn with which Lewis and Clark in 1805-6 laboriously extracted from the briny waters of the Pacific, the salt used in preserving and seasoning their elk meat and skins.

The large Seaside Hotel merits special consideration. It occupies a commanding site on the promenade and ocean front; provides accommodations for 250 guests, and is designed to meet the requirements of the best patronage all the year. A large number of single and double rooms as well as suites have private baths.

It and other hotels, cottages, boarding and rooming houses, cabin and camp facilities provide a range in

accommodation and price to meet varying wishes or needs.

Rugged Cannon Beach

Ten miles south of Seaside by a good motor road leading through splendid forest and over Tillamook Head is Elk Creek, beyond which for twelve miles stretch the wide, hard sands of Cannon Beach, a most beautiful combination of fantastic rocks, forests and ocean front. This interesting and picturesque beach derives its name from an ancient Navy cannon taken from the moss covered wreckage of an old square rigged mano'-war.

Cragged headlands project into the breakers and a series of solitary, imposing pillars of rock lend a distinction not exceeded on the entire Western coast. Rustic inns, cottages and camps are found fronting the uncanny "singing sands" of this beach. World travelers have marvelled at the wild and rugged beauty of the Oregon Coast at this point.

North Beach, Washington

On the Washington side of the Columbia River, extending northward, is North Beach, of which the principal attraction is the beach itself. Facing the Pacific for twenty-five miles, at low tide it affords a boulevard of compact sand the entire distance some four hundred feet wide.

Summer hamlets sheltered in pretty groves of spruce are strewn along the shore in goodly number, each provided with comfortable hotel, cottage and camp accommodations. Seaview, Long Beach and Ocean Park are the principal points.

North Beach is ideal for surf bathing. The descent is so gradual that bathers wade out a long distance before getting



into deep water. At night scores of enormous bonfires of driftwood crackle to the songs and laughter of the carefree.

It is a great place for the equestrian or pedestrian who may make short or long jaunts to points of changing interest, including the ocean itself, North Head promontory on which stand a lighthouse and a United States Navy radio broadcasting station, to Forts Canby and Columbia or to Willapa Harbor.

Central Oregon

East of and separated from the Willamette Valley by the Cascade Range is a great plateau country which covers the center of Oregon. It is from 1,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation. Its general rolling surface is cut here and there by deep canyons,

at the bottom of which flow crystal streams, and marked by the characteristic buttes which approach mountainous heights. To its west lies the Cascade Range, from which rise the snow-capped peaks of Mounts Adams, Hood, Jefferson, Washington, the Three Sisters, and others. At their bases are deep, clear lakes, full of gamey trout of different varieties, and here also the hunter finds big game.

The Oregon Trunk Railway, leaving the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway at Wishram, serves this great district, and terminates at Bend, where connection is made with the new line of the Great Northern Railway to Klamath Falls.

For much of the way the railroad passes through the deep canyon of the Deschutes River, one of the world's best streams for trout. It climbs the canyon walls to the plateau, traverses a stock, grain and hay section, skirts the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, crosses Crooked River canyon on one of the country's high bridges (320 feet) and enters the edge of a great belt of pine forest which reaches well to the top of the moun-

tains. Besides the Deschutes, the Metolius and Crooked Rivers are meritoriously famed for splendid trout fishing, as are the mountain lakes, Paulina, Davis, Suttle and Odell, Elk and East easily reached from Redmond and Bend, enterprising cities with comfortable hotel accommodations; in particular, the Pilot Butte Inn at Bend is attractive in situation, design and appointments, inviting protracted visits. In the primal forests, near the mountain, fishing and game retreats are unique resorts, such as Heising's at the headwaters of the Metolius River near Black Butte (address is Sisters, Ore.), Hansen's Metolius River Resort via Redmond (mail address Camp Sherman, Ore.), while at North Junction, "Fishermen's Paradise," furnished tent houses or cottages are available at a nominal cost.



Municipal Golf Course at Seaside





Crater Lake, Oregon

Crater Lake is without doubt one of the great natural wonders of the world. The deep, limpid blue waters of this great lake, over a mile above sea level, fill the crater of a vast extinct volcano. The trip to Crater Lake can be made by motor stage from Bend and Klamath Falls and the traveler is well repaid for his visit to that wonderful spot.

Willamette Valley and McKenzie River

Extending south of Portland for one hundred and thirty miles, between the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains, lies the beautiful and fertile valley of the Willamette River. Its rich soil produces splendid crops of grains, grasses, hops fruit, walnuts, berries and garden stuffs. To the East rise snow-capped mountain peaks and to the West a rakish range separates it from the ocean. Throughout the valley itself and covering the mountains are forests of evergreen. Snow-fed streams and rivers water its land, and provide rare sport for the fisherman. Its towns and cities are progressive and beautifully situated, with ample and comfortable accommodations for visitors.

Salem is the capital of Oregon and the seat of Willamette University. Albany is the center of the Valley, Corvallis the seat of the Oregon State Agricultural College, and Eugene of the University of Oregon. All are located on the Willamette River, surrounded by productive agricultural and horticultural districts. Hillsboro and Forest Grove are within an hour's ride

of Portland.

The best trout fishing is found in the McKenzie and middle fork of the the Willamette adjacent to Eugene, where lodging accommodations are convenient to the waters.

The Oregon Electric Railway, climbing the hills which overlook Portland, traverses the length of the Willamette Valley and its numerous trains of limited and local character furnish many delightful trips through this beautiful country of farms and homes.

Early Columbia River History Fascinating

From the days of Balboa and Drake a persistent belief existed that there was a great river draining the mountainous regions now comprising Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, which if discovered, would afford a northwest passage to India. Many expeditions from various countries searched for the entrance to this great river, but all were without avail until on May 11, 1792, when Captain Robert Gray, in his ship "Columbia," of Boston, entered the mouth of the river and came to anchor in the lee of Cape Disappointment, naming the river after his ship.

In 1804 Captains Lewis and Clark started their famous overland trip of exploration to the mouth of the Columbia, requiring 18 months of acute hardship, danger and privation,

and covering over 3,000 hard miles each way.

Later explorations were carried on by John Jacob Astor of New York, who founded Astoria in 1811, as well as by Nathaniel Wyeth, Captain Bonneville and others in the fur trade along in 1831 to 1834. Meanwhile the country gradually was becoming settled with farmers, and the Indians, quick to take on the diseases of the white men, were rapidly dying off.

In 1859 the State of Oregon, as now known, was admitted to the Union. The State of Washington was a part of Oregon territory until 1853, when it became a separate territory, and

a state in 1889.

Many Tribes Peopled the Northwest

Among Indian tribes encountered by the early pioneers were the Shoshones, Snakes, Nez Perces, Klickitats, Umatillas, Wakiakums, Walla Wallas, Cayuses, Chinooks, Cathlamahs, Clatsops and Tillamooks. Most of these tribes lived in tepees and huts, while not far from the present site of Wishram, Washington, opposite the mouth of the Deschutes, the savages had constructed rough lodges of split board which would

accommodate 30 persons or upwards according to accounts of Lewis and Clark.

The Columbia River Indians, as now, lived on salmon which they caught in season and dried for winter use and barter.

Wishram was quite a salmon trading headquarters in the days of Lewis and Clark and the fur traders.

Railway Perpetuates Indian Names

Many of the towns located on or near the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway perpetuate Indian names, such as Yellepit, Skamania, Wahclella, Klickitat, Wakiakus, Skamokowa, Cathlamet, Chinook, Scappoose, Clatskanie, Camas, Sinamox, Kaskela, Skipanon and others. These Indian names, common in the great Northwest, are the source of considerable interest and inquiry on the part of tourists.

Tracks Follow Historic Route

Today the routes traveled by these intrepid explorers are followed closely for hundreds of miles by great transcontinental rail lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway.

Passengers using the lines of this system along the Columbia and Snake Rivers see much of the great country practically as did Lewis and Clark a hundred and twenty-five years ago, for in a region so vast the hand of civilization has left great districts untouched and the typical Indian tepee and sweat bath can still be seen adjacent to the tracks not many miles from thriving farming communities.

Train Service Spokane-Portland Line

Between Chicago, St. Paul and Portland the famous limited trains of the Burlington-Northern Pacific and the Burlington-Great Northern run west of Spokane via the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway. Between Spokane and Portland the day trains carry observation parlor cars, dining cars, sleeping cars and coaches; and the night trains observation, standard sleeping cars and coaches.

Portland-Astoria-Clatsop Beach Line

Fast trains of observation parlor cars and coaches leave Portland morning and evening for Astoria, Gearhart and Seaside, with similar service returning, this service being augmented by frequent Spokane, Portland and Seattle Transportation Company auto stages, the last word in appointment, comfort and safety.

The Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway is an integral part of the system which includes the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railways. Agents or representatives of these and other lines throughout the United States sell tickets, make sleeping car reservations and give further information covering this route. Additional copies of this publication or details will be supplied on request.

Excursion Tickets

Throughout the year excursion tickets are on sale at railway offices in the United States and Canada to Portland and other points in the Pacific Northwest and California; and during the summer specially low fares are used, which permit the selection of routes going and returning, with side trip Portland to Astoria and Clatsop Beach, at small additional cost.

Local excursion tickets also are on sale from Portland to Clatsop Beach points by train or motor coach along the famous Lower Columbia River. Motor coach tickets will be honored in one direction by train, affording an unusually attractive

combination trip through this wonderland.

R. H. CROZIER

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