

*The*  
**SCENIC  
NORTHWEST**

*The*  
**SCENIC  
NORTHWEST**

Scenes  
Along the Route  
of the

**WISCONSIN FARMER  
TOUR**

To the Pacific  
Coast

**GREAT NORTHERN**  
*A Dependable Railway*





# The Scenic Northwest

**T**HE wonderfully productive territory which the late James J. Hill, with his genius for apt characterization, termed, "The Zone of Plenty," embraces the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

The Great Northern Railway, with its 11,000 miles of track, is inseparably linked with the history of the upbuilding and development of this section of the Nation.

Along its path are many reminders of the West of an earlier day. Its now peaceful Indian reservations bring back the West of yellow-haired Custer leading his fighting band of bluecoats against the painted and feathered hordes of Sitting Bull.

The passenger ensconced in comfort, as the new steel flyer, with its Pullman-equipment, rolls westward, may contrast his luxurious mode of transportation with that of an earlier, more strenuous period. The day of the prairie schooner and its plodding team of oxen disappeared with the passing of the buffalo that dotted the prairies only 40 years ago. The red-shirted miner and the bearded prospector, with his laden burro, are no more, and the old romantic West, that the late Charley Russell loved to paint, the picturesque cow puncher and the herds of cattle, gave way, with the coming of the railway in 1893, to the farmer and the plow, who, with the aid of the railroad, transformed these broad, fertile plains into the smiling, prosperous farming country of today, with its hundreds of busy towns and cities.

From the Great Northern's Eastern termini, the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and from the Twin Ports of Duluth and Superior, at the head of the Great Lakes, its trains speed westward over a modern highway of steel, through the lake-dotted beauty section of Minnesota, with its alluring appeal to the fisherman and vacationist, thence over the broad, grain-carpeted prairies of North Dakota, with visible evidences of its agricultural prosperity all about, in the shape of grain elevators and big red barns, to the gently rolling benchlands of eastern Montana, until, through the far-off

shimmering haze, the giants of the Rockies, peak after peak, rear their heads into the clouds, and presently the train stops at the immense timbered structure, known as the Glacier Park Hotel, which marks the Eastern Entrance to Glacier National Park.

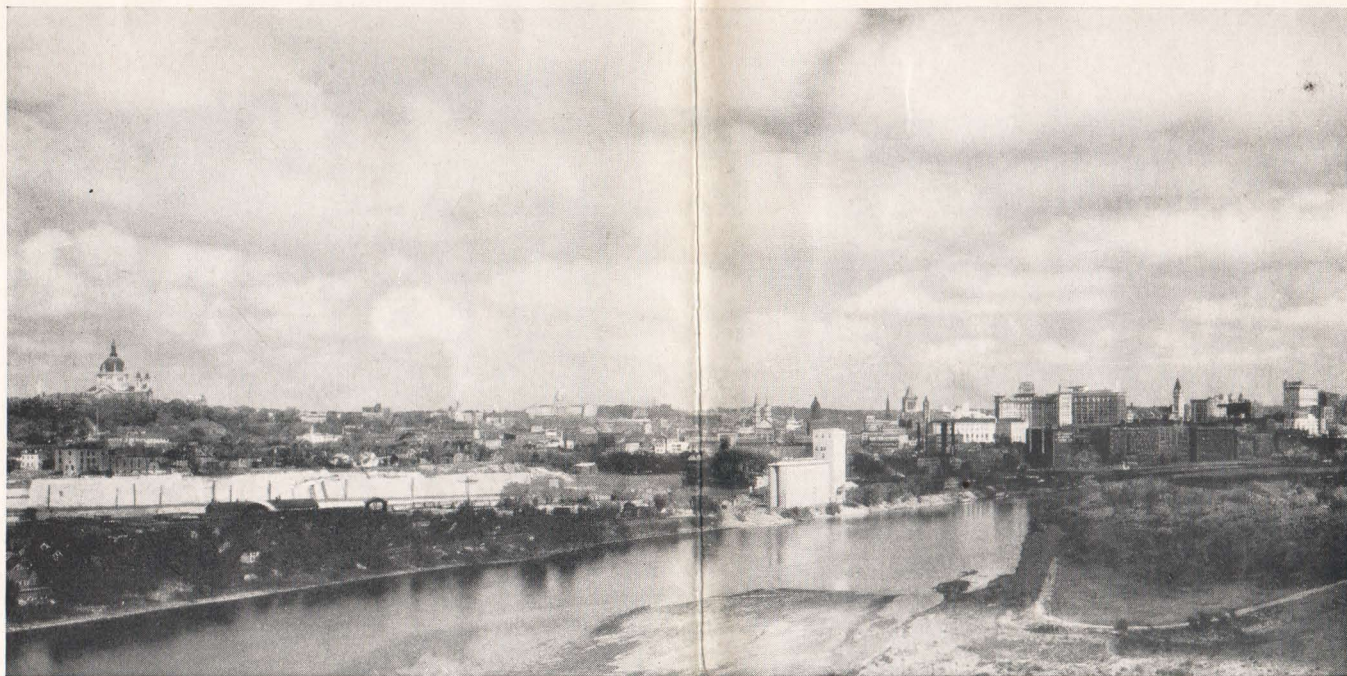
Westward from Glacier National Park the train travels gradually upward until the summit of the Continental Divide is reached at Summit Station 5,213 feet above sea level. For more than 300 miles the track winds in and out among wooded canyons of the Rocky Mountains and the Cabinet Range across Western Montana and Idaho to Spokane, the Queen City of the Inland Empire.

Beyond Spokane the route is through the golden wheat fields of the Big Bend Country to the famous Wenatchee Valley, whose rich, volcanic soil produces the wonderful Wenatchee Valley apple known throughout the Nation. North from Wenatchee, a short distance, is Lake Chelan, christened, "The Emerald of the Cascades," a rarely beautiful mountain-framed lake.

From Wenatchee west, follows the scenic climax of the entire trip, the scaling and descent of the snow-capped Cascade Mountains of Washington, a thrillingly beautiful and never-to-be-forgotten journey upward through the picturesque Chumstick Valley, then through that engineering triumph, the new 8-mile Cascade Tunnel and down the western slope, by way of the Tye and Skykomish Canyons, to the waters of the blue Pacific at Everett and Seattle, a 100-mile train ride scenically unexcelled in all America. From the Coast the track branches south to Tacoma and Portland and North to the Canadian Boundary and Vancouver, B. C.

*The magnificent scenery along the Great Northern Railway, including Glacier National Park, the Rocky Mountains, the Kootenai and Chumstick Canyons, the Cascade Range and Pacific Coast beach resorts, together with Rainer National Park and the Mt. Baker region, affords everything in snow-capped mountain ranges, glaciers, ocean, lakes and streams, that anyone can see outside of the United States.*

SEE AMERICA FIRST



St. Paul and the Mississippi River

**B**ETWEEN Chicago and St. Paul the route of the "Empire Builder" and the "Oriental Limited" follows, for the greater part of the way, the valley of the Mississippi River, the "Father of Waters". During this part of the trip this mighty river is almost constantly in view from the train winding among dotting islands and between majestic bluffs.

The high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River form a most picturesque setting for St. Paul, Minnesota's capital city.

In and about the city many beautiful lakes add to the city's attractiveness, both in appearance and as a place where real recreation and sports may be found.

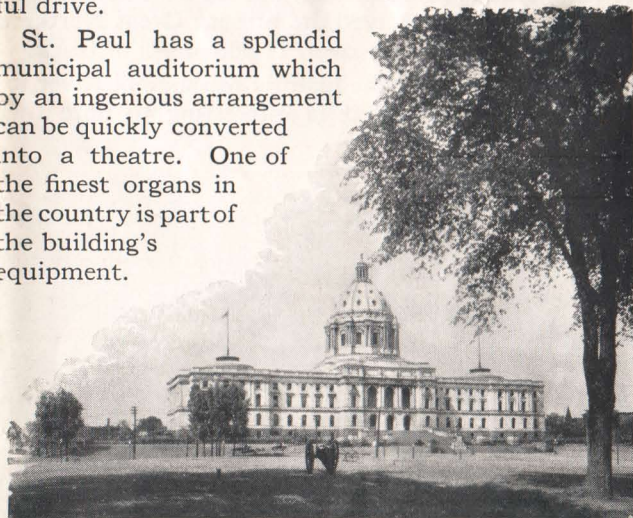
The city abounds in spots of historical interest, such as the Indian Mounds, situated on a bluff commanding a wonderful view of the Mississippi Valley in one direction and the City of St. Paul in the other. The Mounds served as a burial-place for the chiefs of a mighty tribe of Indians and stand as a lasting monument to a vanished race.

Midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis is Fort Snelling, one of the government's army posts, where still remain parts of the original fortification, built to

guard the early pioneer against hostile Indians.

Summit Avenue, one of the finest residence thoroughfares in the United States, connecting with the River Boulevard, forms a most interesting and beautiful drive.

St. Paul has a splendid municipal auditorium which by an ingenious arrangement can be quickly converted into a theatre. One of the finest organs in the country is part of the building's equipment.



Minnesota's Beautiful Capitol Building



New Union Station, Saint Paul

LEAVING St. Paul's handsome new Union Station, the Great Northern Railway passes through a very interesting stretch of territory. The 10-mile right-of-way to Minneapolis was the site, in 1862, of Minnesota's first railroad, the old St. Paul and Pacific, from which evolved the present Great Northern Railway System, with over 11,000 miles of track.

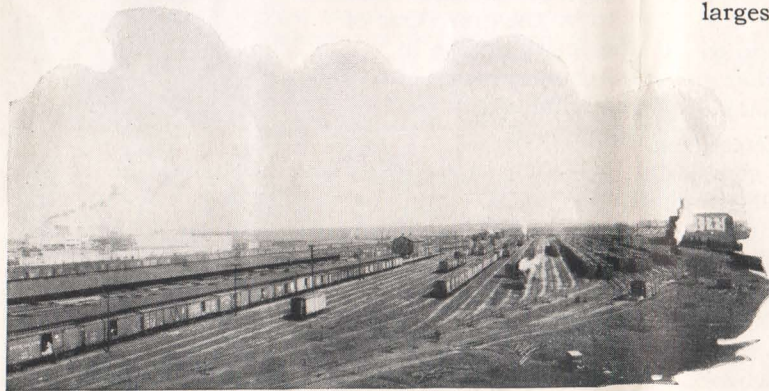
The track follows the historic Mississippi River for a short distance and it is interesting to note that

shortly after leaving the station the train ascends a slight grade which is the steepest it encounters between St. Paul and the Rocky Mountains, in fact, a grade almost as steep as any it negotiates in either the Rockies or the Cascades, for the Great Northern is renowned as the low altitude route across America.

A short distance from the station to the right of the track may be seen the immense grounds and many buildings of the Minnesota State Fair, said to be the largest in the country, and just beyond is the Minnesota Agricultural College.

To the left is the Minnesota Transfer, one of the busiest freight transfer yards in the world. In this Midway District are many large and several nationally known manufacturing industries.

Just beyond the St. Paul city limits the train enters Minneapolis and crosses the famous Old Stone Arch Bridge with the Falls of St. Anthony just above, where, towering on all sides, may be seen some of the world's greatest flour mills.



Minnesota Transfer



The Business District of Minneapolis

**M**INNEAPOLIS is known best as the "Mill City". The Falls of St. Anthony, discovered by Father Hennepin in 1680, are now harnessed to furnish power to the great flour mills which have made Minneapolis famous, since the products of these mills are known in every corner of the world.

Minneapolis is the first city in Minnesota in point of population, and the cosmopolitan atmosphere of its broad, busy streets and impressive business districts reminds one strongly of the larger eastern cities.

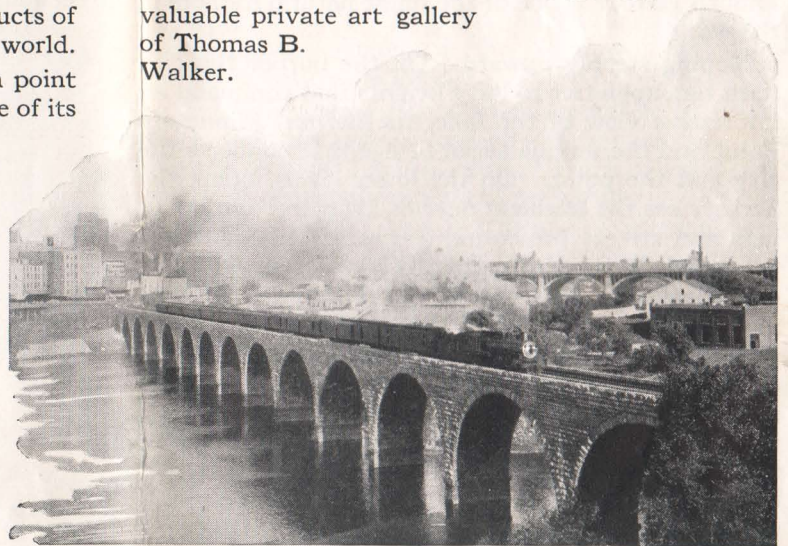
A chain of beautiful lakes, located in the heart of the residential district, permits an arrangement of drives, lawns, gardens and attractive homes unequalled throughout the land.

Included among the many points of interest are Minnehaha Falls, immortalized by Longfellow in the poem "Hiawatha".

On the east bank of the Mississippi, high on the bluffs overlooking the river, is the University of Minnesota, one of the foremost institutions of learning in the country.

The Minneapolis Institute of Art, which

recently sprang into national prominence, by its purchase of the Titian masterpiece, "The Temptation of Christ", contains many other treasures of special interest to the Lovers of Art, as does also the valuable private art gallery of Thomas B. Walker.



Old Stone Arch Bridge and a Great Northern Train



Duluth Business District and Harbor

**A**T the extreme western end of Lake Superior, the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, stands Duluth, the third city of Minnesota.

Landlocked by the long spit of Minnesota Point, Duluth Harbor is one of the finest natural harbors in the world.

Sloping steeply upward from the harbor the city rises tier upon tier to lofty heights that command an impressive view of the lake, the harbor, Minnesota Point and the unique aerial bridge that connects the city and the point. On the lower levels, lining the harbor, lies the business district, its attractive buildings and streets presenting scenes of busy activity, while high on the bluffs, directly above, row upon row of beautiful homes attest the prosperity of this modern city.

Across the harbor is Superior, the second city of Wisconsin and the twin port of Duluth, its water-front presenting an interesting sight, with its ore docks, coal docks and grain elevators. The Great Northern Railway's iron ore docks at Superior are among the greatest in the world.

Winnipeg, the terminus of an important

Great Northern line, has grown from a frontier trading-post to a city of 200,000 population in less than half a century. It is known as the "Gateway of Western Canada" and is one of the most important railway centers in the Dominion.



St. Boniface Cathedral and Convent near Winnipeg



A Minot Thoroughfare



(Above) Fargo, North Dakota

Grand Forks, City of Homes

**F**ARGO is a city populated with a people filled with the spirit of optimism and progressiveness, and it is this spirit which today makes Fargo one of the leading cities of the Northwest.

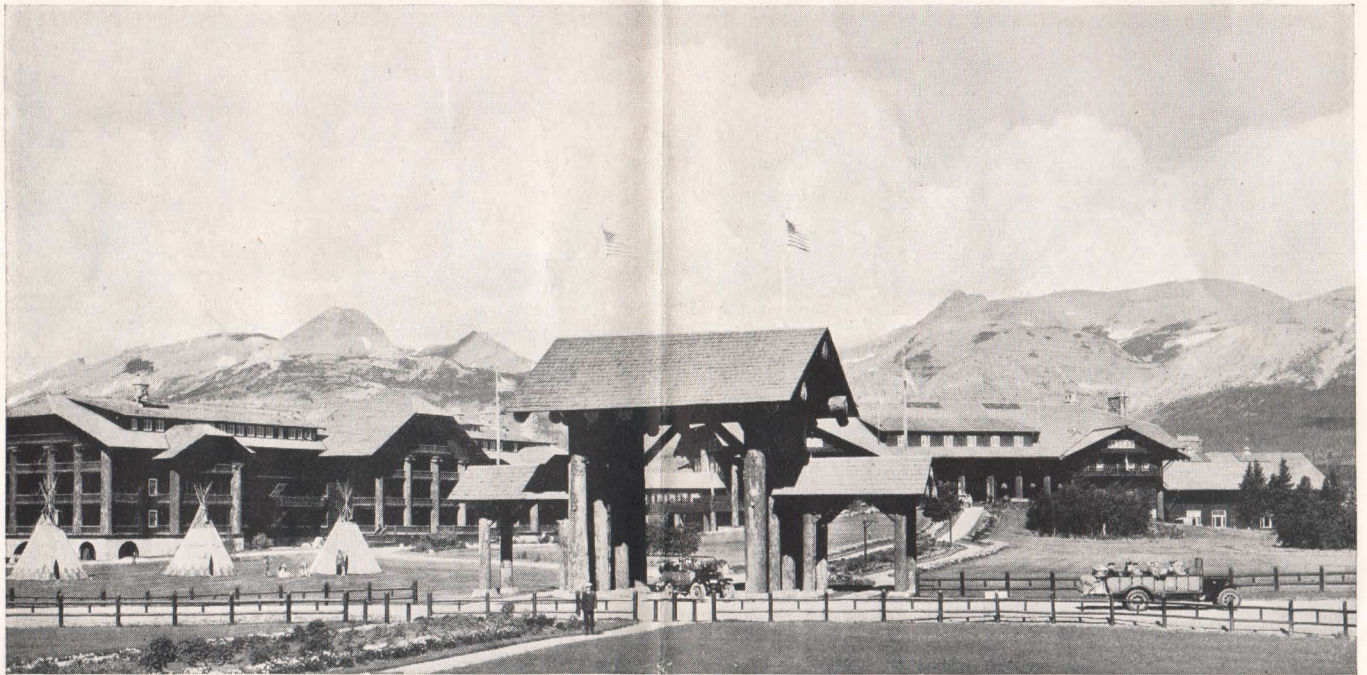
Fargo is splendidly situated in the rich Red River Valley at the Gateway to North Dakota and on the lines of three large railways.

Fargo is one of the most important jobbing and manufacturing centers in the Northwest outside of the Twin Cities and Duluth.

An active progressive spirit prevails in Grand Forks, for this enterprising city is imbued with the "watch us grow" spirit. Grand Forks is essentially a city of beautiful homes and of culture.

Its well-built, extensive business district, with modern, fine buildings and public parks, make it a city of charm and interest. Here is located the University of North Dakota.

The fast-growing and enterprising city of Minot is the headquarters city of the rich Mouse River Loop, on the historic Mouse River, the route traveled by Verendrye, French explorer and first white man to enter the boundaries of what is now North Dakota. Minot is a division point on the Great Northern Railway and a commercial center and distributing point for northwest North Dakota and eastern Montana.



Glacier Park Hotel and Entrance

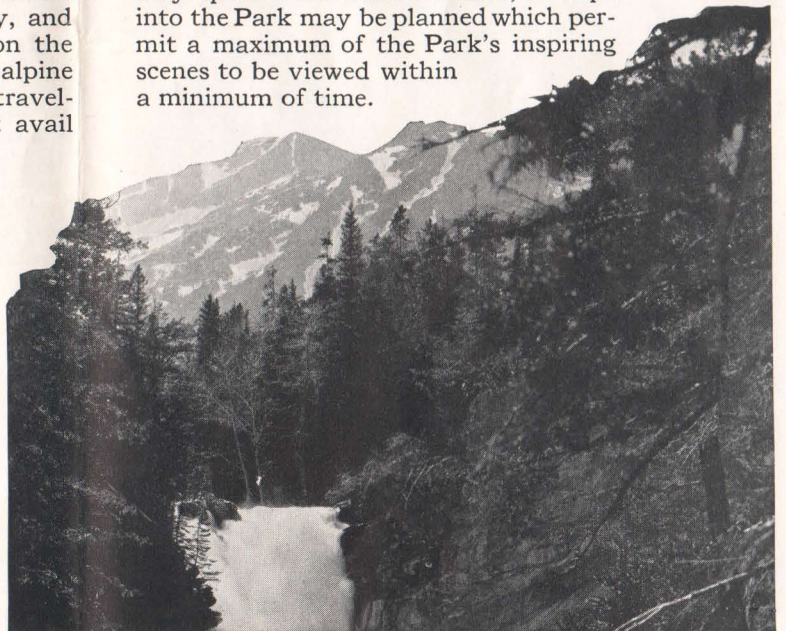
**G**LACIER NATIONAL PARK, the only National Park in the United States directly on the main line of a transcontinental railway, and Waterton Lakes National Park adjoining it on the Canadian Boundary, form a vast international alpine playground. It is indeed to be regretted if those traveling to or from the Pacific Northwest do not avail themselves of this most unusual opportunity, for all transcontinental tickets permit stop-over during the Park season.

Glacier Park Station, the principal entrance, is at the eastern end of the Park and Glacier Park Hotel, but a few hundred yards from the station, is the starting point of all roads and trails leading into the Park.

The hotel has been christened by the native Blackfeet Indians, "The Big Trees Lodge", for it is an immense timbered structure, fashioned from the "Big Trees" of the Northwest.

What will eventually be an 18-hole golf course has been laid out over the rolling pine-clad hills and dales around this hotel. The first 9 holes were completed in 1927; they have a total yardage of 3,250 and a par of 36.

The possibilities of Glacier Park are such that one may spend a full vacation here, or trips into the Park may be planned which permit a maximum of the Park's inspiring scenes to be viewed within a minimum of time.



Trick Falls





PHOTO BY HILEMAN

Two Medicine Lake from Chalets

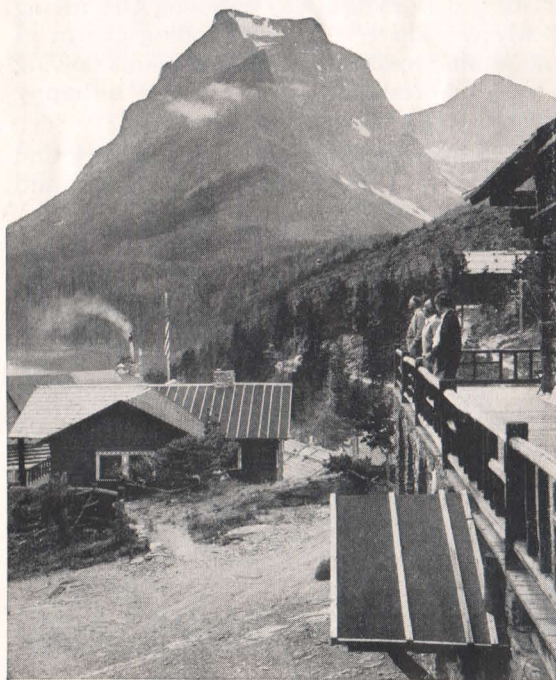
THERE are several modes of travel in Glacier Park: by auto, by saddle-horse or as many prefer doing, in this age of athletic Americans, by walking, or as it is popularly known, the "hiking way."

Two Medicine is the first valley to be seen on entering the Park.

It is one of the most beautiful mountain-framed valleys in this region and is occupied by three charming bodies of water—the Upper, Middle and Lower Two Medicine Lakes.

At the lower end of Middle Two Medicine Lake are nestled the Chalets. Built in the style of the Chalets of Switzerland these rugged, little buildings constitute a picturesque and comfortable resting-place.

Some 30 miles by auto road from the Glacier Park Hotel brings the sightseer to the St. Mary Chalets, occupying a position that commands a splendid view of the many peaks that hem in the upper waters of St. Mary Lake. From here a commodious launch transports the traveler on a never-to-be-forgotten trip of 9 miles up the lake to the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, from whose porches, 100 feet above the water, a marvelous view is obtained of the mountains of the Continental Divide.



Going-to-the-Sun Mountain from the Chalets



Following the Southern Boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana

**P**ROCEEDING westward from Glacier Park Station, the Great Northern Railway follows the Park's southern boundary for nearly 60 miles.

The ascent is gradual until the summit of Marias Pass is reached. This is the highest point the Great Northern Railway reaches on the main line between St. Paul and Seattle—at the same time it is the lowest high point of any transcontinental line in the United States north of New Mexico.

Marias Pass is the long-sought way over the Rockies—the goal of Lewis and Clark and later of Governor Isaac Stevens during their early explorations—and finally explored for its entire length by John F. Stevens in December, 1889, while he was seeking a Rocky Mountain crossing for the Great Northern's transcontinental line.

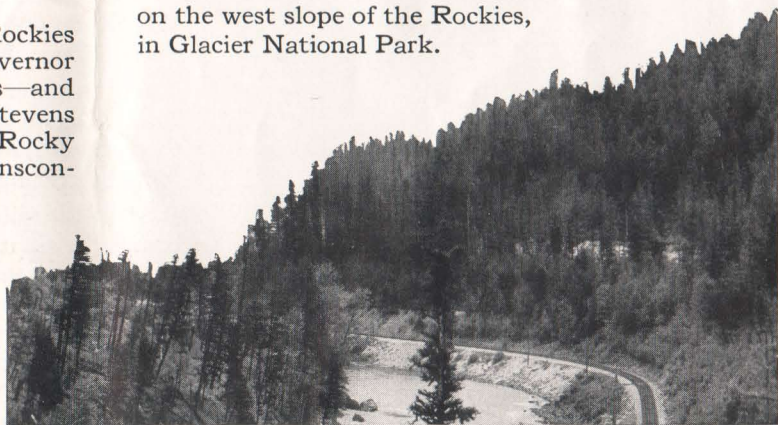
The descent of the west slope from Summit is a ride of remarkable scenic grandeur. A drop of 2,000 feet is overcome, 1,200 feet of which is accomplished in the 15 miles from Summit to Nimrod.

The train winding and turning seems to play a game of hide-and-seek among a tangle of mountains, pine forests and rocky canyons.

For 15 miles the track follows Bear Creek

and later for 35 miles the way is along the racing Flathead River. There is a never-ending charm in rushing mountain streams, and these streams flowing through rugged forest-clad canyons lend a happy companionship to a delightful journey.

Belton is the western entrance to Glacier Park and the going-in-point for Lake McDonald, the largest and one of the most attractive bodies of water on the west slope of the Rockies, in Glacier National Park.



Along the Banks of the Flathead, Montana



In the Canyon of the Kootenai, Montana

**L**EAVING Rexford, westward-bound on the Great Northern Railway, the traveler experiences one of the most beautiful train rides in North America.

For over 100 miles the train follows every curve of the peculiarly green waters of the Kootenai River through the Canyon of the Kootenai. The combinations of rock coloring, forest greens, the green river and blue sky form an ever-changing kaleidoscope of rainbow colors.

The train passes Kootenai Falls, a mountain catract of unusual beauty.

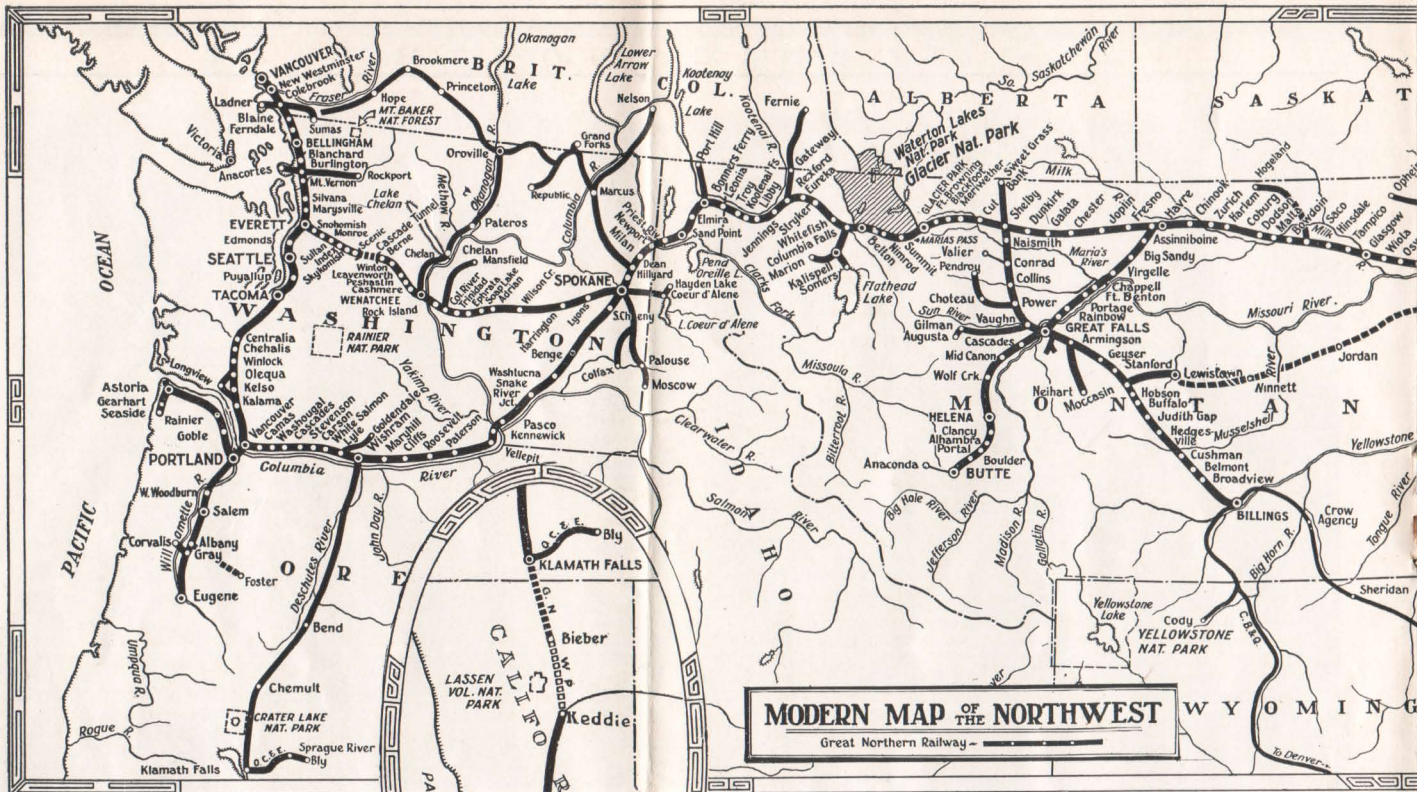
At Sand Point, Idaho, the train begins a 29-mile trip along the shore of beautiful Lake Pend Oreille and the Pend Oreille River, the chief tributary of the Columbia River.

Now follows a succession of lovely and interesting scenes. A narrow gorge in the mountains forms the basin for Lake Pend Oreille and the rugged confining cliffs constitute a striking background for its clear waters. Along the Pend Oreille River the train races with water, dyed by nature an emerald green, that leaps and flashes on its way down rapids and over falls.

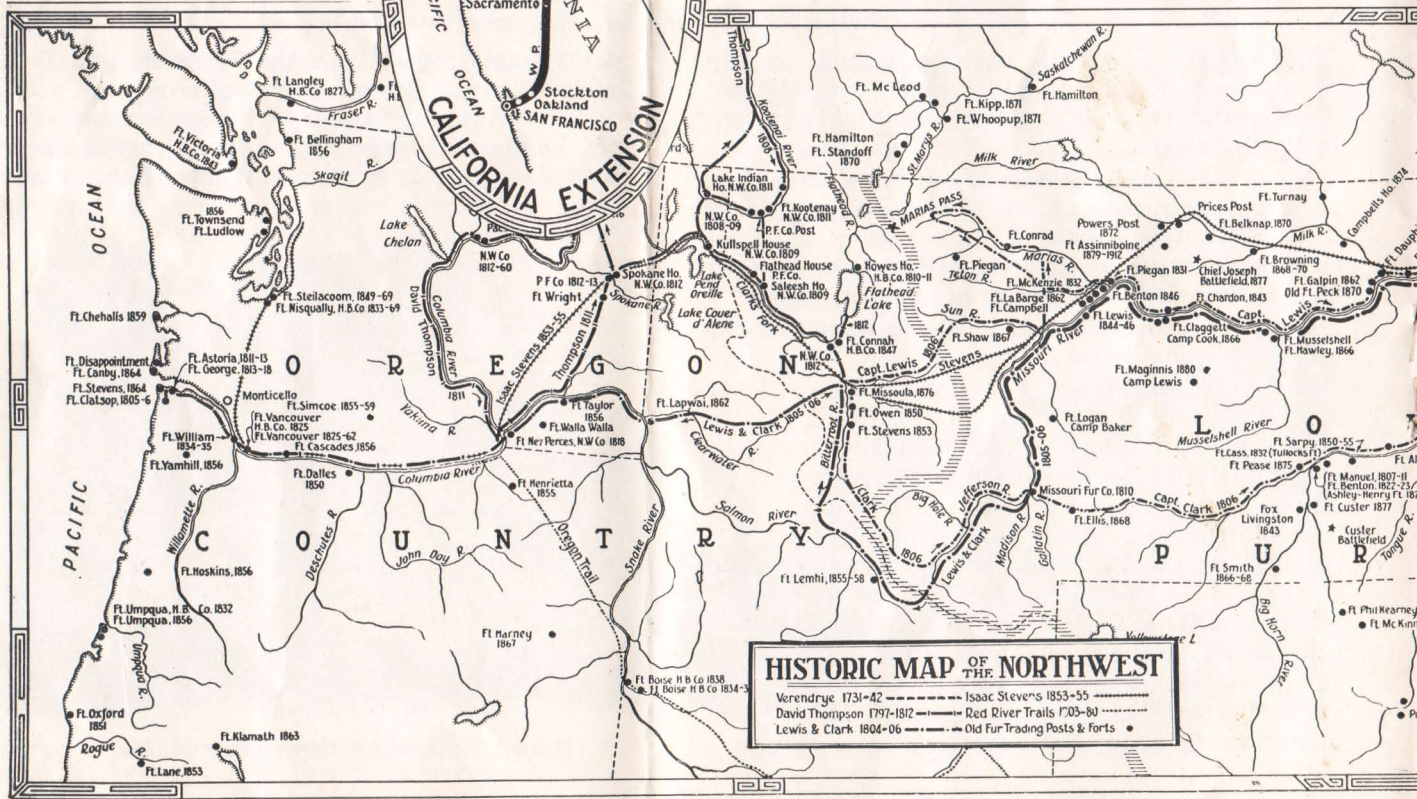
This scenic route down the Kootenai and Pend Oreille Rivers is also a highway of adventure, for it was the first route of travel and trade across what is now the State of Idaho and to honor these pioneers a monument has been erected at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.



Historic Monument at Bonners Ferry, Idaho



**MODERN MAP OF THE NORTHWEST**  
Great Northern Railway -



**HISTORIC MAP OF THE NORTHWEST**  
 Vorendrye 1731-42 ——— Isaac Stevens 1853-55  
 David Thompson 1797-1812 ——— Red River Trails 1703-80  
 Lewis & Clark 1804-06 ——— Old Fur Trading Posts & Forts





Spokane, Wash., the Hub of the Inland Empire of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho

**A** VIVID green mountain torrent rushing through a city of skyscrapers. A tumbling cataract of churning water in the midst of the city's busiest section. This is one of the interesting sights of Spokane.

The hub of the Inland Empire, the largest city between the Rockies of Montana and the Cascades of

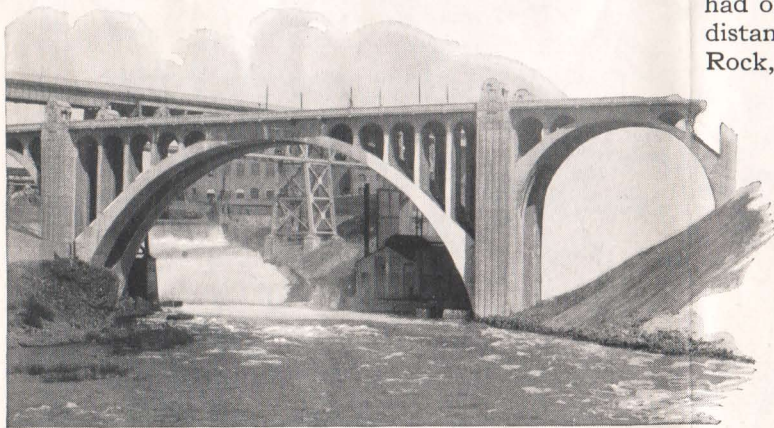
Washington, Spokane is set down in the midst of pine-clad mountains, waterfalls, lakes, apple orchards and flowers.

Spokane affords the visitor many opportunities for sight-seeing and enjoyment.

From High Drive Parkway, scaling the bluffs on the east bank of Latah Creek, a splendid view may be had of the entire valley. In Cliff Park, but a short distance from the heart of the city, is located Review Rock, an unusual basaltic formation from the top of which a fine view of the city may be had, a view which will make a visit to this spot decidedly worth while.

The Davenport of Spokane is one of the country's famous hotels. You will find the management courteous and more than glad to show you through the building.

Spokane is on the main line of the Great Northern Railway and liberal stop-over privileges, even on one-way tickets, permit the traveler to see and learn a great deal of interest in this most progressive and scenically rich city.



Spokane Falls and Monroe St. Bridge



A Bit of the Wenatchee Valley, Home of the Famous Wenatchee Apple

A generation ago, the Wenatchee Valley was an arid waste of volcanic ash, covered with sagebrush. This soil was rich in the elements necessary to fruit culture; an available source of water for irrigation was right at hand and it but needed

man's ingenuity to make this one of the greatest apple-growing regions in the world.

Thirty years ago Wenatchee apples were unknown in eastern markets, today the big, red, juicy Wenatchee apple is known wherever apples are eaten and Washington leads the nation in the production of this delicious fruit.

In May, when the trees are in blossom, the orchards, viewed from the surrounding hills, present a sight unsurpassed in beauty. It is at this time that the annual Blossom Festival is held in Wenatchee.

The apples served on the diners of the Great Northern Railway are all grown in the Wenatchee orchards and the traveler can readily ascertain why this region has become so famous through its product.

Soap Lake, Washington, 117 miles west of Spokane, is nationally known as a lake of unusual medicinal qualities. A number of sanitariums, for the treatment of various ailments, are located on the shores of the lake, housing patients from all sections of the country.



Soap Lake, Washington



The Plains of the Upper Wenatchee Valley, Washington

**T**HE ride up the Chumstick Valley and over the Cascades is said by experienced travelers to be unexcelled by any trip in America.

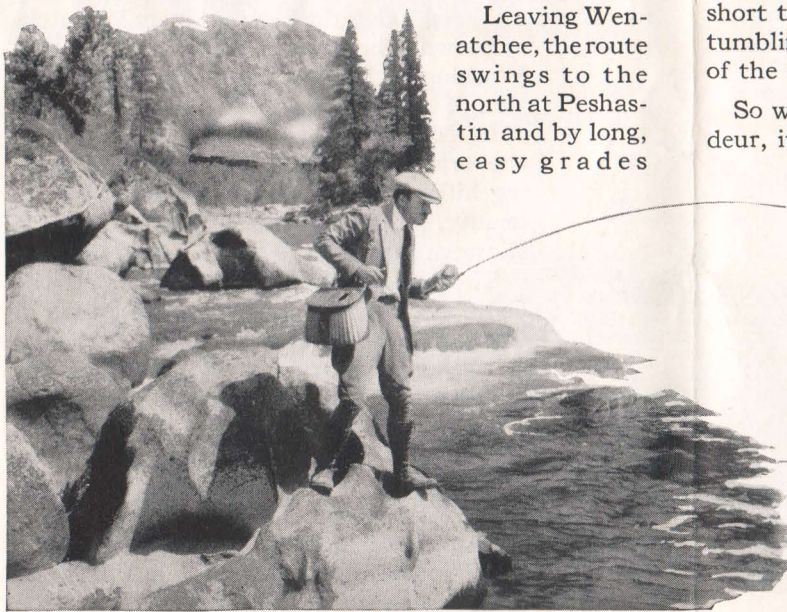
Leaving Wenatchee, the route swings to the north at Peshastin and by long, easy grades

climbs up the scenic Chumstick Valley. Then turning to the west the tracks tunnel through a high ridge and crossing over the Wenatchee River enter another short tunnel which in turn brings the traveler to the tumbling waters of Nason Creek and the East Portal of the new Cascade Tunnel.

So wonderful is this region, so rich in scenic grandeur, it was chosen, recently, by a well-known motion picture company as "location" for a photoplay depicting a story of logging and thrilling adventure in the unsettled wilds. The enthusiasm of the director and cameramen for this region was made evident by many extremely beautiful "shots" throughout the picture.

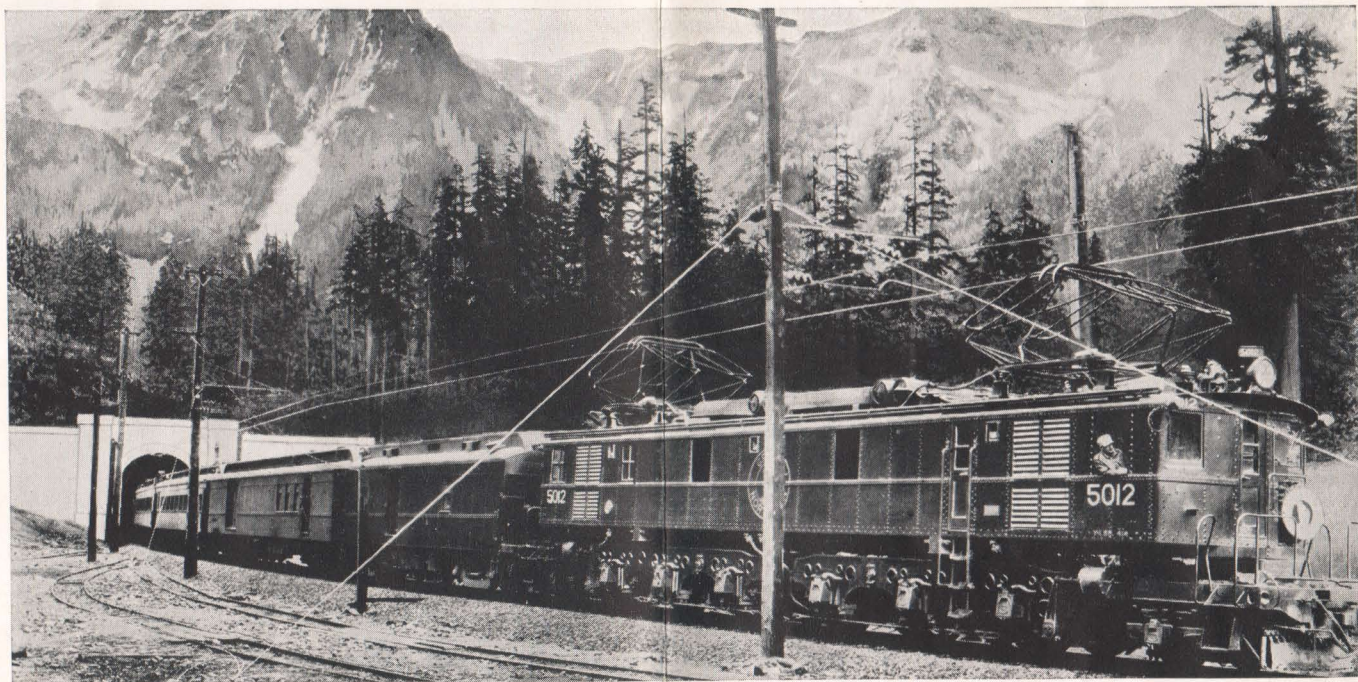
The primitive wilderness on the east slopes of the Cascades is a Sportsman's Paradise.

In the near-by mountains and surrounding forests bear, deer and goats may be found in abundance, while in the rivers and streams throughout this region the fishing is such rare sport that even the seasoned angler may find a thrill in the excitement it affords.



Where Fishing Is Truly Sport





West Portal of the New Cascade Tunnel

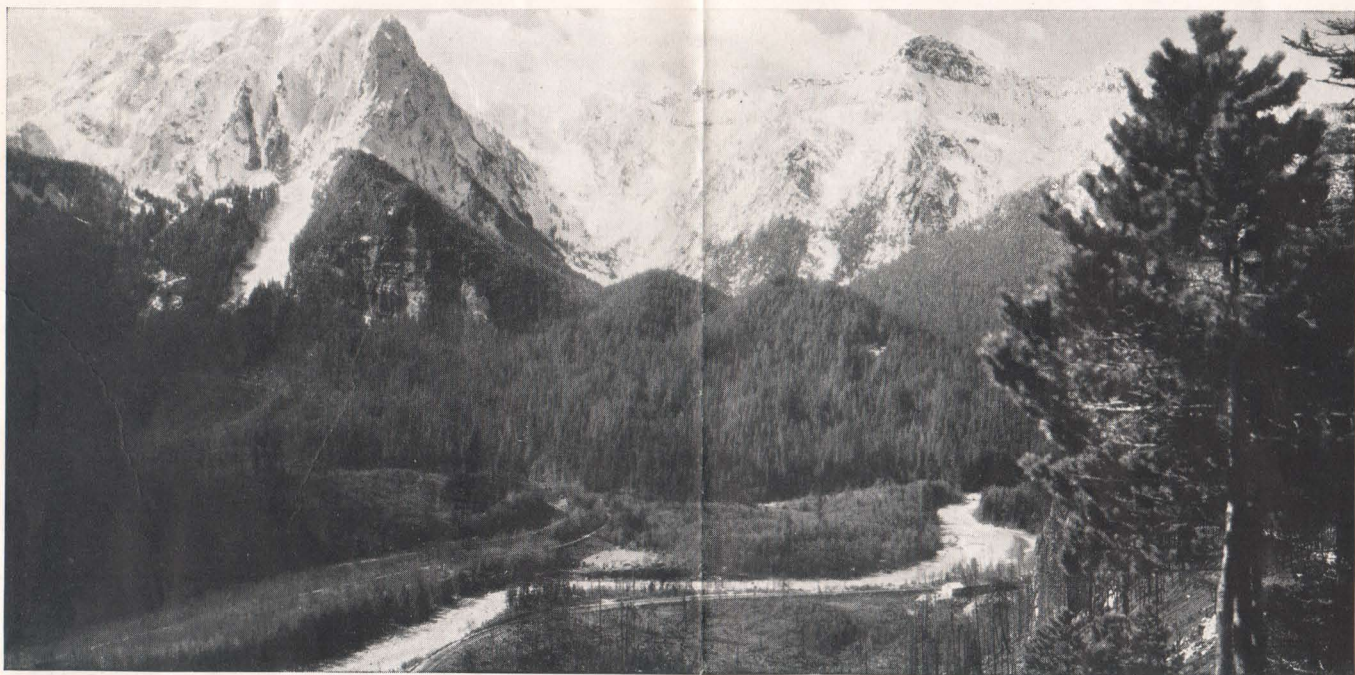
**A**T Berne the train enters the East Portal of the new 8-mile tunnel, the longest railway bore in the western world, that pierces the backbone of the Cascade Range. This tunnel is the principal portion of a vast improvement project recently completed by the Great Northern in the State of Washington. This project was threefold in its conception: first, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above with its attendant straightening and regrading of approaches; second, the construction of nearly 20 miles of comparatively straight and easy graded new line to replace the tortuous old line on the east slopes of the Cascades; and third, the electrification of the entire Cascade district between Wenatchee and Skykomish, a distance of 75 miles.

The completion of this improvement project, at a cost of \$25,000,000, eliminates from operation the problems incident to crossing a mountain barrier, expedites the flow of commerce, contributes to the comfort of the

passenger and enhances the scenic grandeur of the trip, as well as saves time.

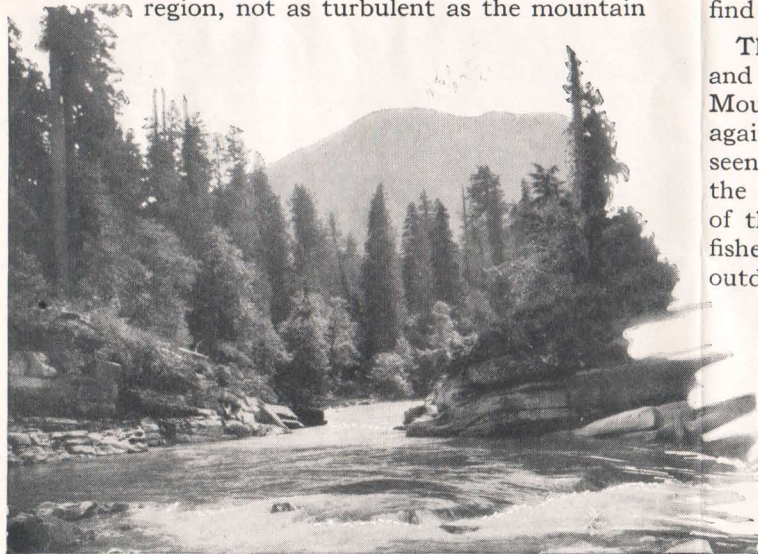


The Cascade Range from Lookout Point



Mighty Mount Index, Monarch of the Cascades

**F**OLLOWING the delightfully beautiful south fork of the Skykomish River the train continues on its way to the Pacific through a region, not as turbulent as the mountain



A Bit of the Turbulent Skykomish River

passes just crossed, but still of unusual and pleasing interest. This valley abounds in numberless small, glacier-fed trout streams in which the fisherman may find rare sport under all conditions.

The valley is carpeted with thick evergreen forests and flanked by mountains, the mightiest of which, Mount Index, rearing its snow-capped triple peaks against the sky, commands attention whenever it is seen through the car windows during the trip down the valley. The town of Index, nestling at the foot of the mountain, is a favorite recreation center for fishermen and sportsmen who find this locality rich in outdoor attractions. Here is the junction of the north and south forks of the Skykomish River, the highest point reached by the salmon in their autumn pilgrimage up the river.

From Index west to Puget Sound the train leaves the mountain district and enters the agricultural, fruit-raising and dairying country of western Washington where the vegetation is green the year around and where snow is extremely rare.



Aerial View of the City of Seattle

**N**ATURE has done much toward making Seattle a city of unusual beauty and interest. Rimmed by the snow-capped ranges of the Cascades and Olympic Mountains, guarded by mighty Mount Rainier, traversed by splendid boulevards and dotted with over 45 parks, favored by a remarkable climate, Seattle supplants petty ills and worries with a delightful sense of physical well-being.

Due to its natural harbor facilities, as well as to its mild invigorating climate, Seattle has grown in the course of a single generation to one of the greatest commercial and industrial centers of the Pacific Northwest.

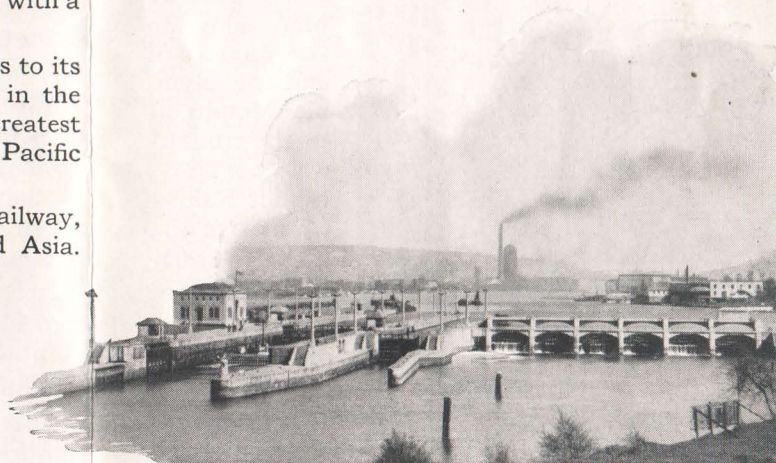
Seattle, a terminal of the Great Northern Railway, has direct passenger sailings for Alaska and Asia. The U. S. Shipping Board has rated Seattle harbor at the head of Class One Harbors and along its busy water-front may be seen the flags of nearly every nation.

Seattle offers a wide variety of cosmopolitan life as well as outdoor sports and recreation.

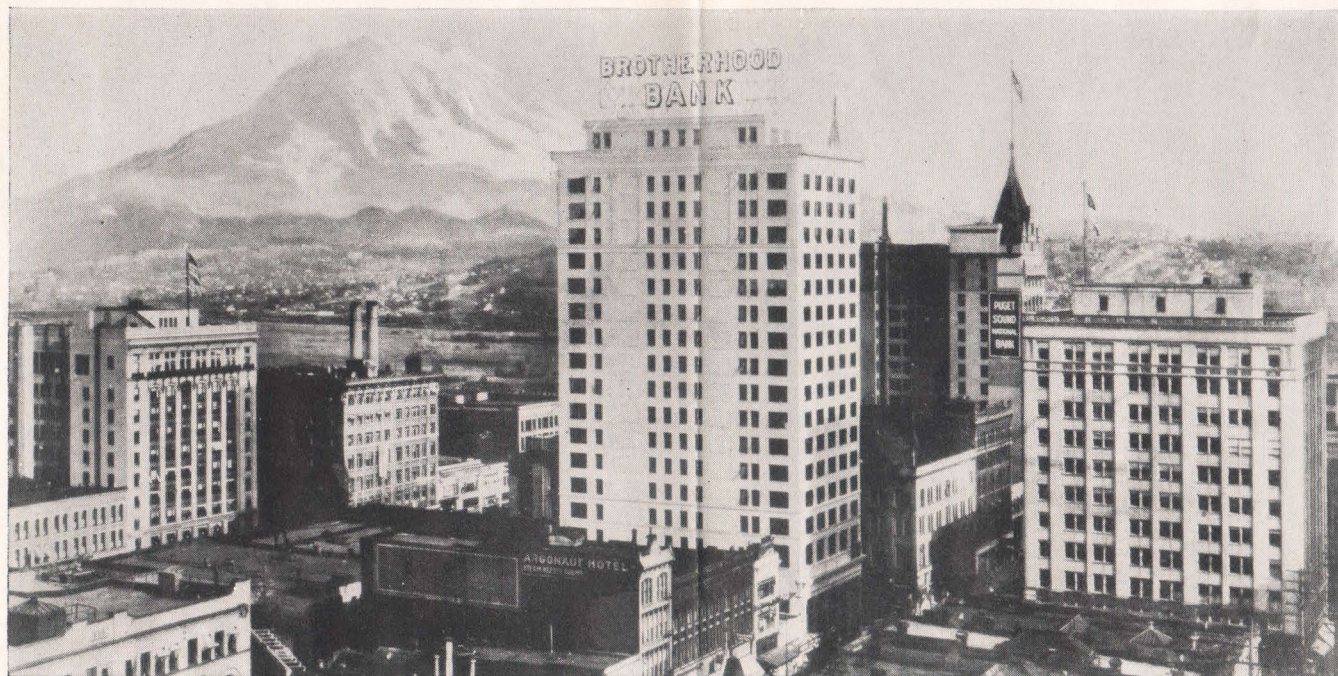
The universal supply of fresh water; perfect drainage; an abundance of green vegetables

the year round; an exceptional milk supply—have made Seattle's health record unique in the history of the world.

A fleet of steamers plying Puget Sound make possible many interesting trips, including that to Bremerton Navy Yard.



Government Locks, Seattle



The Business Section of Tacoma, Washington, with Mt. Rainier (Tacoma) in the Background

**T**ACOMA, in population the second largest city on Puget Sound, is built on a series of hills that rise abruptly from the shores of Commencement Bay. The very nature of this location makes possible sweeping views of not only Puget Sound, but



Looking West on 11th St., Tacoma, Wash.

on clear days, of the Cascade Mountains to the eastward and the Olympic Mountains to the northward. Mount Rainier (Tacoma), though nearly 30 miles distant by air line, seems on clear days to be but across the harbor, giving Tacoma the name

of "The City with a Mountain in its dooryard".

This magnificent mountain, one of the most massive in the world, is nearly three miles in height. Viewed from nearly every portion of the city, each glimpse of its sparkling snow-capped peak brings a keen sense of admiration.

Tacoma harbor is rated by the Government as one of the Class A harbors of the United States. This broad, natural harbor accommodates ships of any draft.

Visitors to Tacoma are attracted by a large number of points of interest, two of which are justly famous. Point Defiance Park, a part of the northern section of the city, includes, among its many attractions, a virgin forest of the great trees of western Washington.

A great gorge on the Bay front has been transformed into a concrete out-of-door's amphitheatre, with seats for 40,000 spectators. This is Tacoma's Stadium, in which are held many interesting pageants.

Three picturesque fresh water lakes, located on the southern outskirts of the city, furnish boating, bathing and fishing as a means of enjoyment.



Skyline of a Business Section of Portland

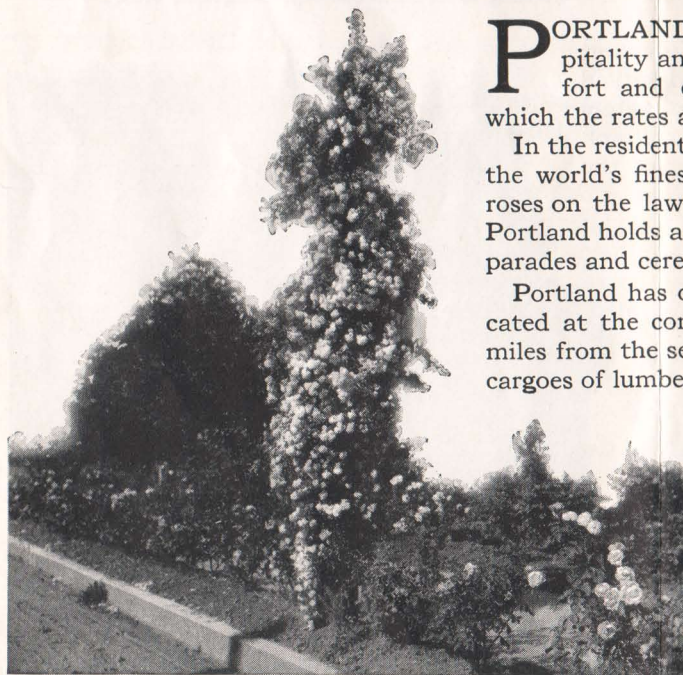
PORTLAND is justly famed for its recreational facilities, its hospitality and its roses. To the visitor, Portland offers every comfort and convenience in a number of large, modern hotels, for which the rates are very reasonable.

In the residential district the visitor is delighted by mile upon mile of the world's finest roses: hedges of roses on the boulevards, bushes of roses on the lawns. So profuse are these magnificent blossoms that Portland holds a festival in their honor every June and the attendant parades and ceremonies are well worth seeing.

Portland has one of the finest fresh water harbors in the world, located at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, 100 miles from the sea where ships from many ports gather to receive their cargoes of lumber, grain, flour and other commodities which constitute the 4,000,000 tons of cargo passing through this city yearly.

Portland as an industrial city ranks high among the manufacturing centers of the country, yet in spite of its earnest activity it has found opportunities to plan and create many beautiful parks and playgrounds, build miles of splendid highways and make the most of its many natural beauties, furnishing recreation to the worker and surprised delight to the visitor.

Portland's many points of interest are made all the more enjoyable because of a very temperate climate.



Roses Everywhere in Portland



Ocean-Going Freighter Loading at Longview Docks



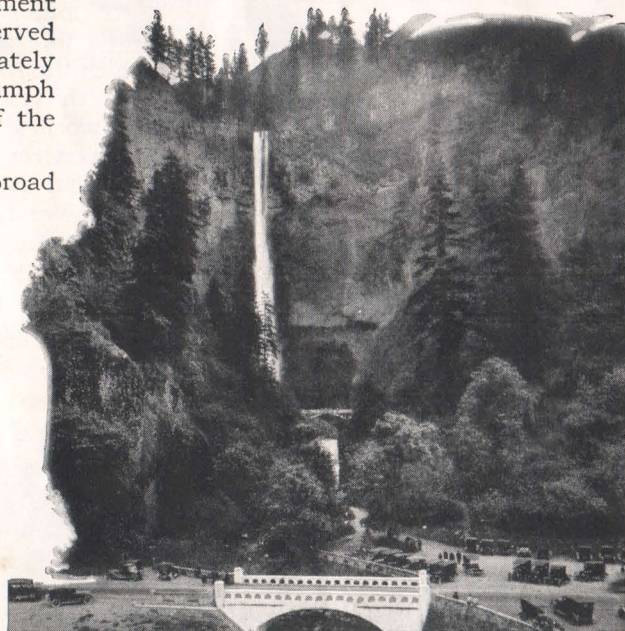
Looking West on Broadway, Longview, Wash.

**T**HE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY is an achievement that Portland points to with a great deal of well-deserved pride. This nationally known highway, so intimately associated with the City of Portland, is an engineering triumph that has been carved and blasted into the very heart of the Columbia River's scenic wonders.

For 64 miles along the south shore of the Columbia this broad highway furnishes a smooth, safe way through a region of awe-inspiring, natural beauty.

Following the shore of the river the road dips and climbs, sometimes high on the mountain sides, sometimes clinging to the face of the palisades; oftentimes chiseled through solid rock with wide openings cut through the out-facing side that permit rock-framed pictures of beautiful vistas far below. Deep gorges, mountain rivers and cataracts are bridged by splendid, substantial, concrete bridges.

Longview has been well named, "the City of Vision." This city is extremely interesting, as every detail of city planning was carefully carried out, every street, park and many building sites were completely staked out before even a road was graded. The result has been a city of exceptional beauty.



Multnomah Falls on the Columbia River Highway



The Business Section of Vancouver, B. C.

**V**ANCOUVER is so popular as a vacation spot, that her population is always doubled, often trebled during the summer months, and by reason of her tempered climate furnishes a delightful place to visit at any time during the year.

Vancouver is well named the "Gateway of Canada to the Pacific Ocean", as this commercial capital of British Columbia and fourth largest city in Canada, through its splendid docking and rail facilities, forms a most convenient link between Canada and the Seven Seas.

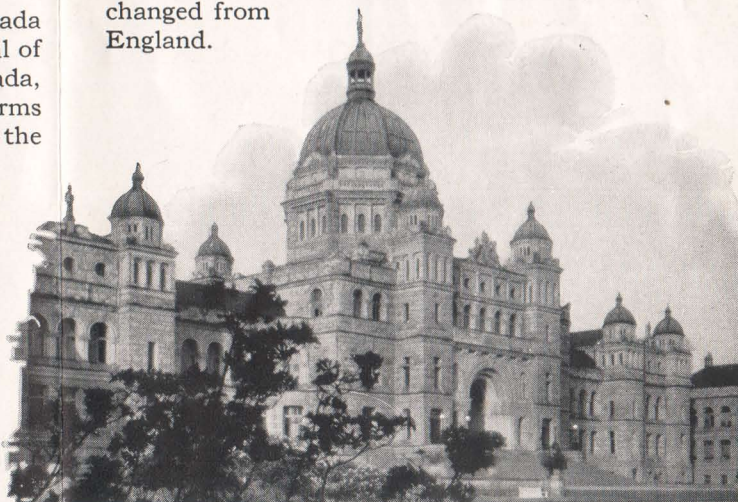
Vancouver and its immediate vicinity contains a wide variety of attractions for the visitor.

Stanley Park, but a few moments from the center of the city, is considered by many, one of the most entrancing spots on the continent.

Capilano Canyon, a beautiful mountain crevice of great depth and marvelous grandeur, may be reached from the city by bus or street car in 40 minutes. In the roaring waters which rush between its walls may be found some of the best fishing in the world.

Those who stop at Victoria experience a visit

of unusual interest. Victoria has been well christened, "A bit of Old England on the Pacific," as its many beautiful residences of English architecture, its hedges, gardens, English holly, even its police or "Bobbies" seem to have been transplanted unchanged from England.



Parliament Buildings, Victoria

## General, District and Traveling Agents

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 BUFFALO, N. Y.....683 Ellicott Square. Phone Cleveland 4166.  
 BUTTE, MONT.....513 Metals Bank Bldg. Phone 163.  
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