

The Colorado Way

Like a priceless gem cut into a thousand alluring shapes, Colorado, the magnificent, lies directly in your path to Yellowstone.

The journey across it is a continuous panorama of mountain beauty—tremendous heights and appalling depths, appealing loveliness and awe-inspiring grandeur. And to sweep conqueringly through the highest mountains of the country is a joy that is your inalienable right, for the “Colorado Way” to Yellowstone costs no more and takes no longer.

Yet, as you view Pike’s Peak from the car window on nearing Colorado Springs, or catch the rugged beauty of the snow-capped Rockies as you approach Denver, the desire to linger for a few days will prove irresistible. **You must see Colorado**—the urge is imperative.

There is Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, some 400 square miles of giant peaks and unspoiled wilderness, the Pike’s Peak region—Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Crystal Park, Seven Falls, Cripple Creek; then on to Yellowstone, through the very heart of the Rockies—Royal Gorge, Eagle River Canyon, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake. It is in truth a scenic wonderland, an experience that cannot be duplicated and that makes every hour of your trip to Yellowstone a delight.



To Yellowstone

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone



The Royal Gorge

Crestone Needles, San Isabel National Forest

Notch Mountain, Rocky Mountain National Park

Scenes of wonder and beauty on your Colorado Way to Yellowstone

Flung high in the air by a series of volcanic cataclysms, Yellowstone National Park perches on the top of the Rocky Mountains, spreading, like a huge saddle blanket, over the backbone of the continent.

Nowhere in the world is there such a textbook of volcanic history and phenomena as exists in this region that covers several thousand square miles. Nowhere is there such a variety of startling messages from the red-hot interior of this quiet-seeming old globe! Nowhere else in all the world does the crust of the earth seem so thin, or the visitor so close to the seething elements of that uneasy vortex. Nowhere else does an infinite variety of physical phenomena unite with tremendous scenery, picturesque plateau and dense, primeval forest.

It is as though here a sample of everything in the world worth while had been gathered into one vast museum. No wonder our government set it aside "for the use of the people, for our children and our children's children," not only as a pleasure park and a wonder spot, but also as a great nature book that recounts the deeds of volcano and glacier, of raging sea and strangling ice field, through the millions of years gone by.

For fifty years facile pen and tripping tongue have tried to describe Yellowstone—and failed.

A hissing geyser, forming thousands of feet below the earth's surface and flung suddenly upward from a little opening at your feet, fills your soul with awe and stamps its indelible photograph on your brain—

but you cannot go home and convey an adequate impression of that towering column of boiling water and billowing steam to your neighbor or your friend.

To say that the strange, convoluted pools, like morning glories in full bloom, are blue, tells nothing of the weird Cerulean shades that tinge the water-flowers blooming at your feet.

To speak of mud volcanoes and paint pots gives no conception of the great vats of mortar, writhing as though stirred by invisible hands, shaded from purest white to dismal black.

You may have heard of Roaring Mountain but you are startled no less when steam bursts out almost into your face from a crevice in an innocent looking hill; nothing you ever heard or read prepares you for the bubble of hot water and steam, pouring from a fresh crack at your very feet; nothing ever published diminishes the feeling that you are, somehow, close to the great, white, hot center of the earth, where volcanoes are born and earthquakes have their being.

You may have visited some of the greatest canyons of this or other lands but nothing you have seen or imagined prepares you for the gloriously vivid coloring, the fantastic erosion of Yellowstone Canyon.

But, whatever you do, do not allow yourself to be unduly rushed from scenic wonder to natural phenomenon, lest, in trying to encompass too much you lose your sense of values and your ability to appreciate all that your eyes behold. There is a limit, even to mental digestion!

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone

THE PILGRIMAGE

Yellowstone National Park lies in Northwestern Wyoming—overlapping a little into Montana and Idaho—and the ways of reaching it are many and delightful.

With its scenic beauty and its startling phenomena it is the natural climax of a journey through Colorado the Wonderland of the West—through the heart of the main range of the Rockies with its towering peaks, its deep-burrowing gorges, its gigantic sweep of mountain and plain.

Every traveler owes it to himself to see all that he can as he goes and comes and, since fares are the same on all direct lines, he only needs to inform himself so as to choose the best and the most wonderful.

Take your western trip leisurely—see all that there is of wonder and beauty on your way—and let the great Father of Parks be the crown of a trip whose successive steps have led you, journeying with keen enjoyment, through Colorado—a vast region of wonder and beauty—to the domain of your dreams—Yellowstone.

ALONG THE WAY

From the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley, the Rock Island Lines lead westward across the "bread basket of the world" into a scenic territory many times greater than Switzerland—a territory across which the Rockies sweep in a grandeur accentuated by towering peaks, more than two score of which are higher than the highest of the Swiss Alps!

Even before one reaches the mountains the way is through a country fraught with interest because of its altitude, its productiveness, its methods of farming that differ so widely from those of the East and the Middle West.

For hours, as one crosses great cattle ranges or sweeps through a section where irrigation or scientific "dry farming" prevails, the mountains hover on the horizon, their hoary heads lifting higher and higher, their rugged shoulders coming closer as the train rushes toward them.

Pike's Peak, Sentinel of the Plains, comes first into view, its symmetrical cone pointing skyward; and a little later, off to the north, rugged Long's Peak announces that he is the center of Rocky Mountain National Park.

DENVER THE GATEWAY

At Denver all roads center and again they spread, fanwise, to the great scenic territory that stretches beyond, even to the waters of the blue Pacific.

The modern "mile-high city" itself, covering seventy-five square miles, luxuriantly verdant and tree-shaded, where every blade of grass must be watered or die

and every building is solidly constructed of brick, stone and concrete, is well worth more than a passing glimpse and here, too, one may make his headquarters for the fascinating trips that lead toward the beckoning peaks. For in Colorado the Rockies attain their greatest heights and their wildest grandeur and he who fails to pause and enjoy them on his westward way is missing a privilege that is his right and that may never again come within his grasp.

DENVER'S MOUNTAIN PARKS

Fourteen miles from the city, but owned by it, Denver's great mountain domain stretches back over the Front Range toward majestic Mount Evans, 14,260 feet high.

A wonderful automobile highway winds back and forth, in a series of hairpin curves, up the face of the mountain into this most unique of city parks and makes a seventy-mile circle through it, returning to Denver by a different route; passing, as it goes, the grave of "Buffalo Bill" (Colonel Cody) on the top of Lookout Mountain and picturesque Pahaska Tepee, erected to his memory and containing many of his most prized possessions; the great game preserve where elk, deer, buffalo and all the wild things of the hills are cared for in well-fed security; climbing the shoulders of mountains that dispute the way, skirting the edges of deep gorges along which clear streams tumble and sing, penetrating high plateaus where rich farms snuggle among the peaks and coming out of the hills finally through beautiful Bear Creek Canyon.

Before making the homeward circle one may keep on across the Park toward Mount Evans to whose



"Inspiration Point," on Denver Mountain Parks trip

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone



Riverside Geyser



Great Falls of the Yellowstone



J. E. Haynes, St. Paul
Old Faithful at Sunrise

summit Denver is constructing an automobile highway which already loops and winds its way almost to the top and gives unrivalled vistas of valley and range, of broad expanse and mysterious depth.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

There are scores of lesser trips out of Denver by both rail and auto but one of the great objectives of the Denver district is Rocky Mountain National Park, seventy-five miles northwest and best reached by Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company's automobiles which are operated on regular schedules.

For fifty miles one passes through a rich agricultural section where every variety of fruit and grain is raised; through prosperous villages, paved and tree-shaded, whose sugar factories, elevators, canneries and creameries absorb the products of the fertile fields.

But all the way the hovering mountains have been drawing nearer, the country becoming more picturesque and broken and at last one slips into one of the great canons that lead gently up to the Park and the precipitous, pine-clad walls rise higher and higher as you penetrate deeper into the dim, shadowed recesses of the gorge.

Rocky Mountain National Park covers four hundred square miles and embodies some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in the world. Long's Peak, 14,255 feet high, is an outstanding feature, too rugged and forbidding to be climbed except by the strong and enduring.

Hundreds of lesser peaks rise from the main range, which traverses the Park from northwest to southeast, while lakes, trout streams, plateaus, gorges, forests, all offer their lure and their enchantment.

Trails for foot and horse and automobile roads for the hurried sightseer, make it inimitable for every type of visitor, be his stay a day or a season.

THE FALL RIVER CIRCLE

There is a variety of ways to see the Park but for the one who is pausing on his way to other fields there is no better way to compass much in a short time than to take the Circle Trip that leaves Denver for the Park, crosses it, mounts the highest part of the range by a road that the State was more than ten years in building, reaching the summit by a route where formerly only big-horn sheep or sure-footed mountaineers ventured. Then downward on the western side to Grand Lake and up over the range again, crossing it at Berthoud Pass, down the eastern slope and back to Denver. Two hundred and fifty miles of thrills and thorough enjoyment.

Today the "Fall River Road" is justly one of the most famous highways in the world, reaching an altitude of almost 12,000 feet and giving the motorist unequalled views of the National Park country and of the main range of the Rockies for hundreds of miles.

On the snow-crowned heights of Milner Pass there is many a jolly snowball battle in midsummer and, as one looks downward, the road is seen to loop and wind its way to the valleys on either side, like a giant stairway cut in the sides of the mountain for the use of a race of super-men.

And on the western side of the range and the western edge of the Park, lies Grand Lake, nestling among the peaks like a gem in a Tiffany setting and boasting a higher anchorage for its Yacht Club than can be claimed by any similar organization anywhere!

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This region, too, is worthy of more than a night's stop, for mountains, vast, sublime, stretch in every direction with their invitation to rest, explore and play.

From Granby, fifteen miles from Grand Lake, one may return by rail and it is a thrilling and sightly trip. If one makes the entire journey by automobile the machine follows the broad highway up into the tremendous region where Berthoud Pass opens its door through the almost impenetrable wall of the Rockies every summer, in order that each newcomer may "discover" the towering, serrated heights for himself. Then down on the eastern side, through sprawling mining towns and cozy villages, into Denver's Mountain Parks and down the twisting Lariat Trail to a valley where an ancient glacier blazed the trail your auto follows and into Denver for rest and a fresh start.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGHTSEEING

Georgetown Loop, Platte Canon, the Moffat Road, the Glaciers near Boulder, trips to historic points in and around the city, the parks, museums and public buildings, are all interesting, all worth while, all with a message and a vision for the visitor to carry with him on his way.

THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION

After Denver and its radiating trips, and continuing on the "Colorado Way" to Yellowstone, Colorado Springs looms on the southern horizon with all the unusual beauty bestowed upon it by the ages and by the romance and history and associations that have accumulated through a century of its enjoyment by man—both red and white.

Famous in song and story, the "Pike's Peak Region" covers many square miles over which the hoary head of the great "Sentinel" keeps eternal vigil.

There are scores of trips embodying the beautiful and the unusual but over them all is felt the dominating presence of great, symmetrical Pike, 14,109 feet high, and the trip to his summit is usually kept until the last as a fitting final touch to one's experiences in this mountain Paradise.

Whatever one's tastes, whether for motoring, riding, hiking, or for all three, here it may be gratified and satisfied.

Colorado Springs, like Denver, lies out on the plains, the mountains rising just beyond and it too, is a base for numberless trips into and onto the mountains.

Manitou, in reality a suburb of Colorado Springs, is but a few miles away, at the very foot of Pike's Peak and is a convenient headquarters, with its delightful hotels, apartments and camps, not only for sight-seeing but for the famous mineral springs with their drinking fountains and bath house.

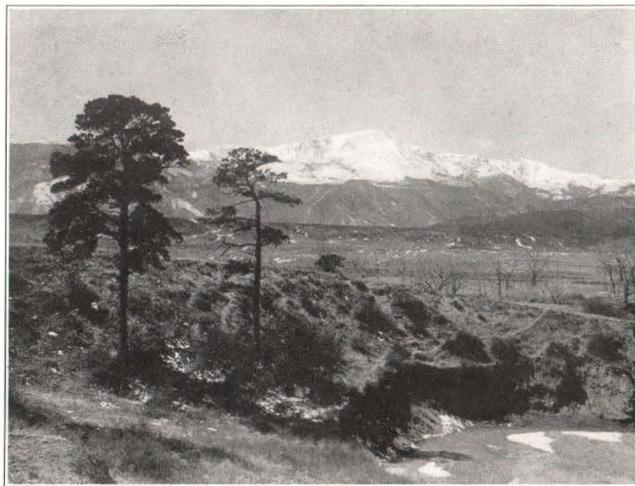
In every direction the wonder-paths lead and, while trips may be co-ordinated and combined, both pleasure and benefit are increased if haste is eliminated.

Nowhere is there a more lovely road than that which winds through Williams Canyon and then, by breath-taking switchbacks, ascends the canyon wall and brings you, thrilled and fascinated, up to the Cave of the Winds, whose entrance leads into a vast natural amphitheatre where stalactites and stalagmites scintillate in the electric lights. Skilled guides conduct you safely through its winding underground ramifications and along its various levels and later your auto takes you down another side of the mountain over a looping road as wonderful as the one by which you ascended.

The Garden of the Gods, fantastically-eroded outcropping of red sandstone, is so familiar as to need no introduction and so, likewise, is South Cheyenne Canyon, the graceful cascade of the Seven Falls, the High Drive, North Cheyenne and Bear Creek Canyons and many more of the shorter drives of intense beauty and interest.

Horseback trails and footpaths lead to snug retreats and marvelous views the motorist will never be able to discover, while just to sit luxuriously at ease on hotel porch or in mountain camp and enjoy the beauty spread on every side is, of itself, an experience worth a long journey.

Not so well known, perhaps, are the longer trips, like that to Cripple Creek, still a producing mining camp, which may be made by rail or auto; or the motor trip to Canon City, on the edge of the Royal Gorge, by way of beautiful Phantom Canyon and which may also be made to include Cripple Creek.

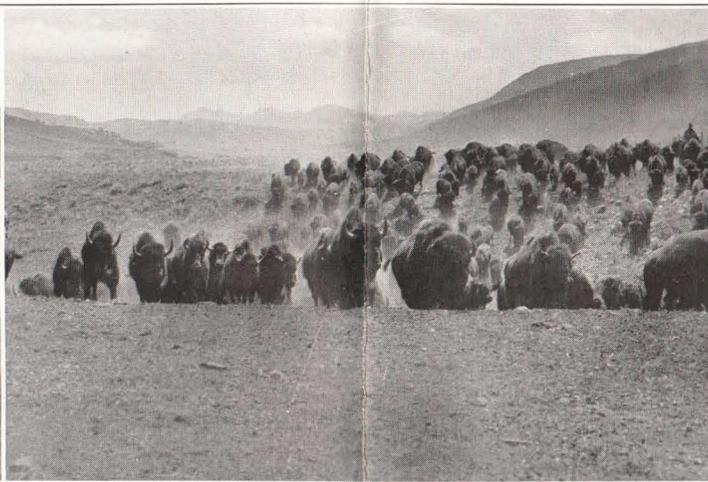


Pike's Peak, Sentinel of the Rockies

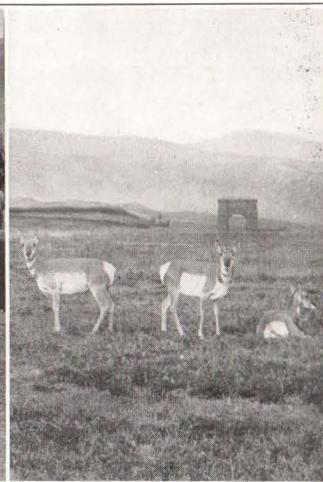
The Colorado Way To Yellowstone



The friendly black bear



A buffalo stampede



Antelope near Northern Entrance

J. E. Haynes St. Paul

So-called Wild Life in the Park—almost as tame as domestic animals

Last and best, is the journey to the top of the great Peak itself and whether you go by the historic Cog Road that first conquered the mountain or drive over the wonderful motor highway that loops and winds and switchbacks its way to the top, it is an experience never to be forgotten, a series of tremendous views in such rapid succession that one blends into another, an impression of unreality as one rises above the workaday world, a realization of the utter insignificance of the human atom as compared to the great works of Nature.

For a time you are, both literally and figuratively, lifted out of yourself and above the ordinary interests of men, making the struggles of the human ants in the world below seem very vain and futile.

PUEBLO—THE WESTERN PITTSBURGH

South of Colorado Springs lies Pueblo, "the Pittsburgh of the West," and, to one interested in the steel industry it is a fascinating town as well as a modern city of delightful homes and enviable climate.

Just to the westward lies one of the most beautiful of the National Forests—delightful San Isabel—crossed by the rugged Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Range, dotted by lakes, watered by well-stocked trout streams and having over six hundred miles of good automobile roads. Much of it is virgin wilderness with unexplored forests, unscathed peaks and unnamed waterfalls.

THROUGH THE MAIN RANGE

The morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs on "The Colorado Way" journeys throughout

the day—and into a night made brilliant by clear atmosphere and scintillating stars—through the tremendous setting of the main range of the Rockies.

In no other state does one cross the mountains at so impressive an altitude or in such opulence of grandeur. Hour after hour great peaks rise all about you and parade by in solemn procession, their height well over the 14,000-foot mark; cozy resorts and palatial hotels flit past, hot springs send their steam into the air, broad valleys with their snug farms, guarded by the mountains, flaunt their repose and their prosperity in your face. Deep canyons engulf you and cast you forth again to marvel at new beauties and you realize that the river, singing beside the rails, has a romantic—and sometimes a criminal—history, reaching back into the ages. But always, as the miles click off, the scene changes, the interest never flags.

THE ROYAL GORGE

To the west of Pueblo, on "The Colorado Way" is the Royal Gorge, a sheer half mile in depth and so narrow that in one place the rails have been laid on a steel bridge swung out over the waters of the imprisoned river.

If you have seen it at Canon City, from the top looking down, it is even more interesting to view it from the bottom looking up as your train dashes adventurously along the floor of the Canyon.

Many-colored walls rise almost straight on either side with geologic history written plainly on their close-pressed strata; above, a narrow strip of sky is so far outranked by the dimness of the Gorge that the stars may often be seen at mid-day, while beside—and sometimes under you—romps the great river whose

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busy water-fingers have helped make this incomparable gash in the granite breast of the mountain.

After the Royal Gorge comes that stately triumvirate, the Collegiate Peaks—Harvard, Yale and Princeton—while a little further on the most wonderful natural shrine in the world—the Mount of the Holy Cross—lifts its awe-inspiring emblem of Christianity for all the world to see.

At Glenwood Springs, on the western side of the Range, the famous Hot Springs add their attraction to a scenic setting of exceptional beauty. Here are beautiful hotels and cottage cities for those fortunate ones who can linger and enjoy both springs and hills and, in plain view from the train, the steaming hot pool in which bathers disport themselves at all seasons of the year—even in winter, when the thermometer seeks the zero mark!

THE "NARROW GAUGE"

Even in crossing Colorado a choice of routes is offered and at Salida, just beyond the Royal Gorge and itself a center of scenic grandeur, one may take the southern line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western, making a spectacular ascent of the range and crossing it at Marshall Pass, more than two miles high! The descent from there is into the indescribably lovely country of the Gunnison River—home of the fisherman and the nature lover—and one climbs again to conquer the Uncompahgres.

At Montrose those who have time may turn southward for a side trip to Mesa Verde National Park—mysterious, interesting, unexplained—the deserted village of the ancient Cliff Dwellers, mute testimony of a civilization that has passed, of a race that is gone.

While in this section of the state, one should, if possible, penetrate to the fabulously rich Ouray-Silverton-Creede country, not only because it has produced—and is producing—more gold than any other one district in the world, but also because it embodies the most tremendous scenery on the American continent, lofty-peaked, deep-gorged, awe-inspiring.

SALT LAKE CITY

Uniting with the main line again at Grand Junction in western Colorado, after the southern side trips, one soon sweeps into the Wasatch Range, not quite so high, but quite as picturesque as the main range and, shortly, Salt Lake City is at hand with its unique features and the mountains towering so close in the background that it seems as though a push might tumble them onto the roofs!

Again one may linger and rest, visiting historic points and penetrating the mountains, for both the city and the surrounding country are full of interest and beauty.

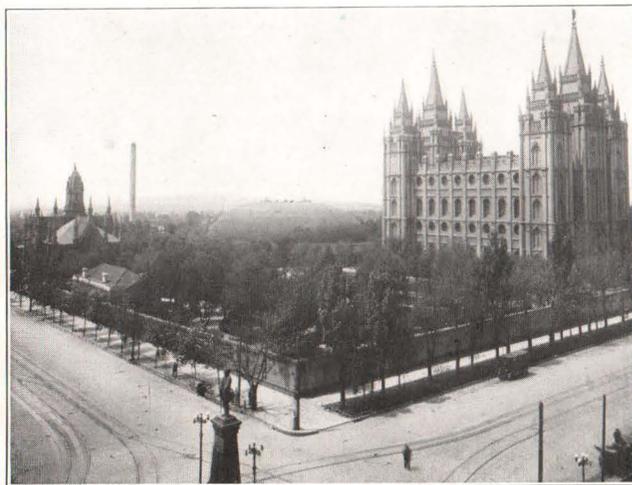
Emigration Canyon, the picturesque rift in the mountains through which Brigham Young and his followers came down into the valley, the two Cottonwood Canyons, the Wasatch-Bonneville Boulevard trip of sixty-five miles, Bingham, the great copper camp, twenty-five miles away, are some of these, in addition to shorter jaunts in the city itself.

Great Salt Lake, wonderful Dead Sea of the desert, is a ride of fifteen miles over level salt flats that will always be intensely interesting because they are so unusual; and at the lake you may enjoy the novel sensation of swimming in water so salt that you cannot sink, but instead float like a cork.

Here again is a tempting detour to the southward, for in southwestern Utah lies Zion National Park and the enchanted country for hundreds of miles thereabouts. The story of Zion Canyon, its wonderful formation and brilliant colorings, is a book by itself, but one may reach it from Salt Lake City by rail to Marysvale or Lund and thence by automobile stage, or one may make it all the way by automobile. To the eastward of Zion National Park is Bryce Canyon, not so extensive but strangely weird and marvelously beautiful. Still eastward is the Natural Bridges National Monument which is reached by automobile stage from Thompson, Utah. There are several of these great bridges within a radius of five miles, the largest having a span of 261 feet, a height of 222 feet and a width at the top of twenty-eight feet.

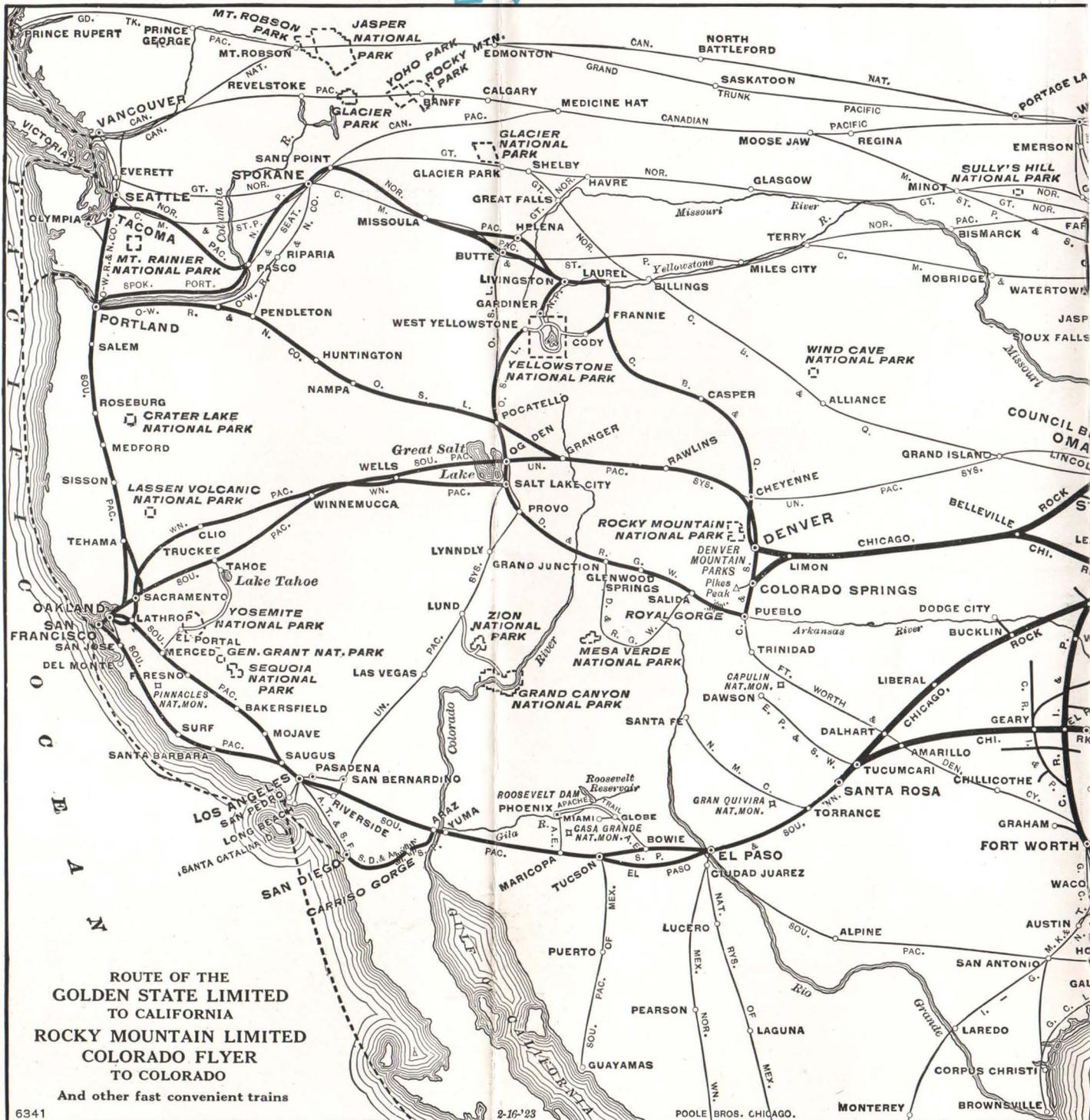
AND THEN—YELLOWSTONE!

A night's travel to the north lies Yellowstone and to it one comes refreshed with sleep and ready for the substantial breakfast that precedes the entrance into the Park.



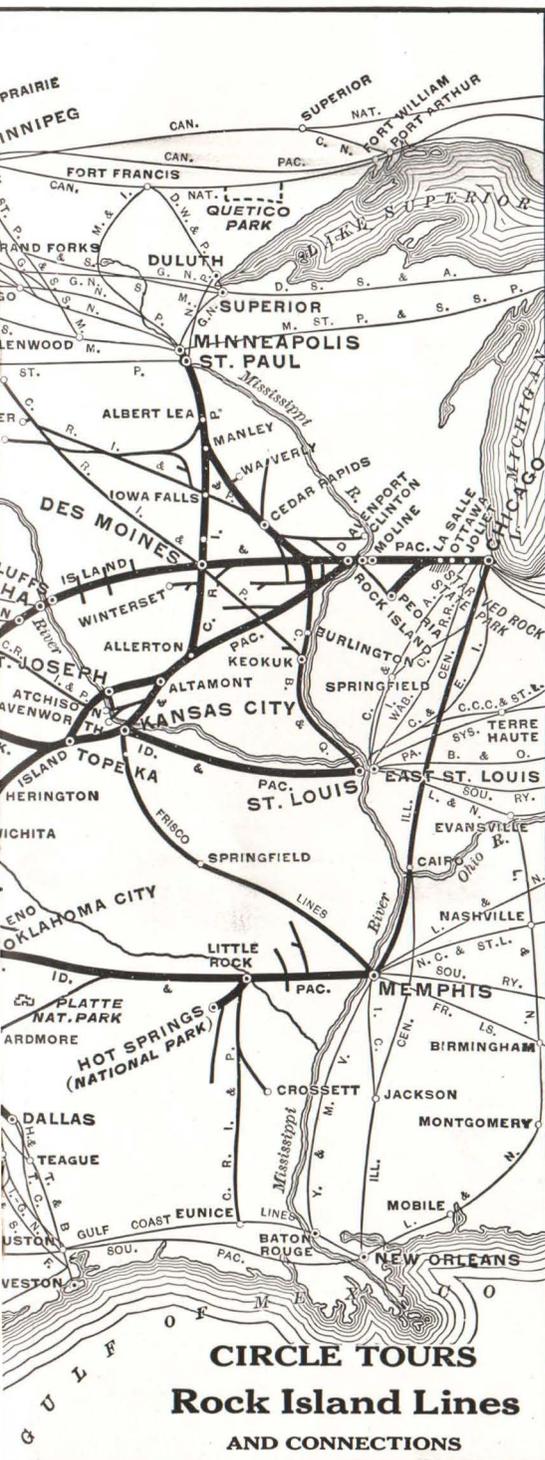
Temple Square, Salt Lake City

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone



ROUTE OF THE
GOLDEN STATE LIMITED
TO CALIFORNIA
ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED
COLORADO FLYER
TO COLORADO
And other fast convenient trains

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone



"SEVENTY YEARS OF SERVICE"

During the brief period of time allotted as the life of man, the Rock Island has grown from an idea to one of the world's largest and finest transportation systems. Seventy years ago, the first train was run between Chicago and Joliet. It was the first continuous railroad from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. It was the first railroad to span the "Father of Waters," making possible the early settlement and development of the Great Western Empire.

Today its trains are operating in fourteen states over 8,000 miles of modern railroad. Seventy years ago a mere handful of pioneers; today a body of 40,000 trained workers. A glance at the map will show how completely the Rock Island Lines serve the West. It is the most convenient route for travelers crossing any part of the territory lying between Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River and the Rockies, and between Canada and the Gulf—the richest domain served by any one railroad system. From and via Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Memphis, Kansas City and Omaha, the Rock Island Lines offer the most attractive choice of routes to and from the entire West.

The standard of excellence maintained by the Rock Island Lines insures maximum speed, safety and comfort en route. The most powerful locomotives and passenger equipment of latest design, automatic block signals, heavy steel rails, scientific road-bed, unsurpassed dining car service and a careful and courteous personnel answer every requirement of the discriminating traveler.

COMFORT AND COURTESY ARE YOUR FELLOW
TRAVELERS ON THE ROCK ISLAND



Over 8,000 miles of modern railroad in 14 states

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Yellowstone at last! the land of scenic beauty, of physical phenomena, of stately woodlands. A domain of dancing cataracts, of lush meadows, of wide-spreading lakes. The wild empire of gushing geysers, of self-painting hot springs, of swirling mortars, of profane mud-vents, of basins that crack and steam, of mountains that belch and roar. A region of high-powered, sulphuric smells from the dyspeptic bowels of the earth, of primitive, chaotic sounds, that yet harmonize into a great natural symphony; above all it is the land that holds great, wonderful Yellowstone Canyon within its boundaries—the canyon whose depth and breadth and weird conformation make it the most unusual in the world and whose vivid coloring of red and yellow and white make it a never-to-be-forgotten sight—the canyon down which the waters of Yellowstone River, flowing out of Yellowstone Lake, dash with a song of diapason melody, taking its abrupt descents in two tremendous leaps—the Upper Fall and the Great Fall.

From West Yellowstone the visitor is ensconced in big, comfortable cars for his round of the Park, pausing at frequent intervals to inspect and study the strange phenomena through which his road lies.

Wherever Yellowstone is known the name of Old Faithful Geyser is a household word, since it so nearly approaches the perfect example of what a geyser should be—tremendous, beautiful, regular, it never disappoints. All over the different geyser basins there are hundreds—yes, thousands—of geysers, from the tiny spurting tongues of steam that play almost constantly, to the huge eruption that come at intervals

of days or even weeks. Closely allied to them are the hot springs, building their walls about them with calcareous deposits and painting them with the infinitesimal plant of brilliant colors which lives only in boiling water. Similar, too, are the wonderful pools and springs that bubble forth from unfathomable depths, in bowls of strange design, as though they wished to vary the display as much as possible.

"Old Faithful" is reached in time for lunch and the journey is not resumed until the next afternoon—thus giving ample time, not only to explore and enjoy the whole surprising district, but to watch the tremendous spectacle the great geyser stages every seventy minutes for his devotees. And whether you watch it by sunlight or moonlight or through the aura of rainbow colors that a searchlight throws over its shimmering draperies, it is always a supreme and breath-taking experience.

The road from "Old Faithful" lies over a picturesque and forested roadway to Yellowstone Lake, which it follows for miles to the evening rendezvous. Stately woodlands encompass you, a Continental Divide is topped, the Grand Tetons are sighted in the far distance.

After dinner there are all the delights of a great lake with its boating, fishing, etc., or the pleasant comradery of "hail fellows" gathered round a huge fireplace.

Next morning there is a pause at the "mud geysers" and the terrifying "Dragon's Mouth" and after a ride of ever-increasing interest, the Grand Canyon suddenly bursts on your view. For miles your car follows its



A constant display of natural pyrotechnics, Upper Geyser Basin

J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

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tortuous course, pausing at last as it reaches a vantage-point on its brink from which you may see its beauty and its wonder to your heart's content. On the far-away floor of the abyss, guarded by those towering, sculptured walls, the Yellowstone River rushes in foaming haste toward one of its terrific leaps, the sound of whose booming impact, softened by distance, provides a fitting orchestration for the spectacle.

Afterward, on foot or horseback, you may wander along the rim and revel for hours in its vastness, its formations and its colorings.

On the way to Mammoth a pause is made at Tower Falls, and approaching evening finds you in the region of the Hot Springs, whose cones and terraces rise, fantastically colored, on every side. One is glad to have time here to walk and climb and peer, and the final glimpse is more than tinged with regret.

In Norris Geyser Basin the display of natural pyrotechnics is so constant and varied that one needs hours for even approximate appreciation and one leaves it with the feeling that he has been, indeed, very close to the fiery heart of Nature.

Not to be forgotten or overlooked is the so-called wild life of the Park, which, because man has ceased to make war upon it, is almost as tame as domestic animals. Not only the bears and deer and elk are numerous and cared for, but numberless varieties

of small, fur-bearing animals, from the ubiquitous chipmunk to the timid marmot, come to the camps to be fed, photographed and petted.

THE HOMEWARD WAY

And this is only a glimpse of Yellowstone—Yellowstone the goal, Yellowstone the crown, Yellowstone to which your thoughts have turned through all the days of delightful journeying and sightseeing and from which, as the climax of all that is wonderful, you turn on your homeward way.

And when you have gazed at its wonders, enjoyed its beauties and impressed its glories on your mind, a variety of eastbound routes are offered you.

You may go out at West Yellowstone, as you entered, or by Gardner, the northern entrance; or out of the eastern gateway, through beautiful Shoshone Canyon, and Cody, Wyoming, or southward through the Jackson Hole Country and the new Lander gateway returning from any of the Park gateways mentioned over a variety of interesting routes in connection with the Rock Island Lines eastward.

May the Vestals of Vacationland light your way, show you the most beautiful pathways and bring you joyously home with memories to treasure and a greater love of your own country in your heart.

Schedules and Outline Maps of Standard Tours within the Park (via "The Colorado Way".)

Via West Yellowstone in Both Directions.

- 1st Day Lv. West Yellowstone 9.30 a.m.; Ar. Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin) 11.55 a.m.
(Passengers arriving on afternoon train Lv. West Yellowstone 3.45 p.m.; Ar. Old Faithful 6.10 p.m.)
2d Day Lv. Old Faithful 2.00 p.m.; Ar. Yellowstone Lake 4.55 p.m.
3d Day Lv. Yellowstone Lake 10.00 a.m.; Ar. Grand Canyon 12.00 noon.
4th Day Lv. Grand Canyon 1.15 p.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 4.48 p.m.
5th Day Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs 1.30 p.m.; Ar. West Yellowstone 4.52 p.m.

Going via West Yellowstone, Returning via Gardiner.

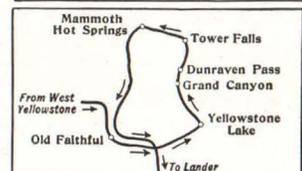
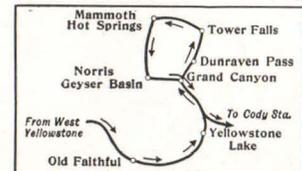
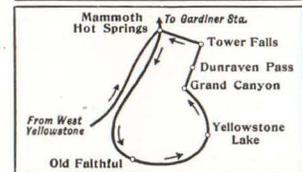
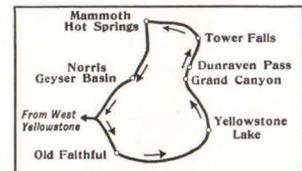
- 1st Day Lv. West Yellowstone 9.15 a.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 12.06 p.m.
(Passengers arriving on afternoon train Lv. West Yellowstone 3.45 p.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 6.23 p.m.)
2d Day Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs 8.15 a.m.; Ar. Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin) 12.36 p.m.
3d Day Lv. Old Faithful 2.00 p.m.; Ar. Yellowstone Lake 4.55 p.m.
4th Day Lv. Yellowstone Lake 10.00 a.m.; Ar. Grand Canyon 12.00 noon.
5th Day Lv. Grand Canyon 1.15 p.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 4.48 p.m.
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs 6.30 p.m.; Ar. Gardiner 6.52 p.m.

Going via West Yellowstone and Returning via Cody.

- 1st Day Lv. West Yellowstone 9.30 a.m.; Ar. Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin) 11.55 a.m.
(Passengers arriving on afternoon train Lv. West Yellowstone 3.45 p.m.; Ar. Old Faithful 6.10 p.m.)
2d Day Lv. Old Faithful 2.00 p.m.; Ar. Yellowstone Lake 4.55 p.m.
3d Day Lv. Yellowstone Lake 10.00 a.m.; Ar. Grand Canyon 12.00 noon.
Lv. Grand Canyon 1.15 p.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 4.48 p.m.
4th Day Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs 12.30 p.m.; Ar. Grand Canyon (via Norris) 3.00 p.m.
5th Day Lv. Grand Canyon 9.15 a.m.; Ar. Pahaska 12.48 p.m.
Lv. Pahaska 2.00 p.m.; Ar. Cody 5.48 p.m.

Going via West Yellowstone Entrance, Returning via Lander.

- 1st Day Lv. West Yellowstone 9.30 a.m.; Ar. Old Faithful 11.55 a.m.
(Passengers arriving on afternoon train Lv. West Yellowstone 3.45 p.m.; Ar. Old Faithful 6.10 p.m.)
Lv. Old Faithful 2.00 p.m.; Ar. Yellowstone Lake 4.55 p.m.
2d Day Lv. Yellowstone Lake 10.00 a.m.; Ar. Grand Canyon 12.00 noon.
3d Day Lv. Grand Canyon 1.15 p.m.; Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs 4.48 p.m.
4th Day Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs 8.15 a.m.; Ar. Old Faithful 12.36 p.m.
5th Day Lv. Old Faithful 7.45 a.m.; Ar. Moran 12.34 p.m.; Lv. Moran 1.00 p.m.; Ar. Brooks Lake 5.00 p.m.
6th Day Lv. Brooks Lake 9.00 a.m.; Ar. Dubois 12.00 noon; Lv. Dubois 1.00 p.m.; Ar. Lander 6.00 p.m.



The Colorado Way To Yellowstone

Hotels and Summer Camps

The government has authorized two systems of meals and lodging service to visitors who come to Yellowstone Park; hotels and permanent camps. The first stop on the regular tour is in the Upper Geyser Basin. Here are located the Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Camp. The second day takes travelers to the outlet of Yellowstone Lake, where lodgings are divided between the Lake Hotel and the Lake Camp. The third night is spent on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. On opposite sides of the Gorge are Canyon Camp and Canyon Hotel. The fourth and last night of the regular tour is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Near the terraces are Mammoth Hotel and Mammoth Camp. A fifth camp, Camp Roosevelt, is maintained near Tower Falls.

The Yellowstone hotels are large, modern and offer a high-grade service. Old Faithful Inn, a unique creation of native logs and boulders is known throughout America for its structure and setting. The immense lobby with its eight-sided fireplace and rustic balconies, the spacious veranda overlooking the valley and the big searchlight on the roof which discovers playing geysers in the twilight—all combine to impress this great hotel on the memory.

Lake Hotel is beautifully located on the shore of Yellowstone Lake. Its dominant note is restfulness. The Canyon Hotel is as unusual in its way as Old Faithful Inn. This big hotel is famous for its "lounge," a rest and recreation room, 175 feet long by 75 feet wide. Mammoth Hotel is the last of the chain. It stands to the north of the great pink and white terraces of the Hot Springs. This hotel is equal to the others in comfort and service.

The five permanent camps are in effect villages of little cottages, cabins and bungalow tents. Each camp consists of a central building which houses the lobbies, offices, dining halls and kitchens. Leading from the central building in all directions, usually among the firs and pines, are the sleeping lodges. Each lodge is equipped with full-sized double beds, wood-burning heaters and comfortable rustic furniture.

The camp atmosphere gives travelers a real outing, as well as a sight-seeing experience. In the evenings, campfire programs, community singing and dancing serve to fill days that are already crowded with wonder and delight.

Camp Roosevelt is off the beaten trail and not included in the standard four and one-half days tour. This camp offers attractions in the way of fishing, horseback riding and trail trips to people who want to find a longer vacation in the Park.

STAY FOR A WEEK OR A MONTH

The fact must not be overlooked that the freest privileges are offered to guests of both the hotels and permanent camps to prolong their stay in each center of interest. Thousands of guests stay over for an extra day or two. It is not uncommon for visitors to stay over for a week or a month. The standard tour gives one all the great scenic thrills and is a completely satisfying adventure, but it is noteworthy that a continually increasing proportion of visitors are staying longer than the standard tour in order to enjoy the vacation pastimes of this amazing region.

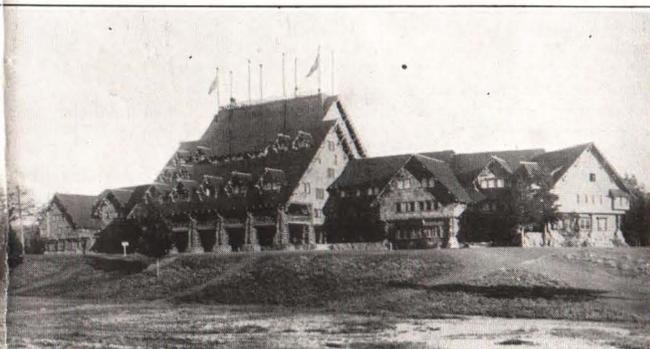
AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION

Visitors to Yellowstone ride over the smooth government highways in the high-powered automobiles of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company. The cars are specially built for this service and travelers are delighted by the powerful motors, the sturdy construction, roomy seats and large rear boot for hand baggage. Each standard car is of ten passenger capacity. Other cars of seven passenger capacity are available for charter parties.

The automobile tour of Yellowstone covers about two hundred miles of sight-seeing. The roads are wide and smooth, free from heavy grades and railed where the highways skirt the deep canyons. The motor route takes passengers on standard schedules to each of the centers of scenic interest with overnight stops for leisurely visits to the scenic wonders which abound on every hand. Government rangers call at the hotels and permanent camps and conduct visitors over the formations of the geyser basins and the hot springs. In addition to the over-night stops, there are frequent roadside stops for the inspection of thermal curiosities or to watch the antics of a nearby bear.



Roosevelt Lodge, Camp Roosevelt



Old Faithful Inn

J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

The Colorado Way Rock Island To Yellowstone



J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces, Yellowstone National Park

THE BEST TIME TO GO

Season 1923—The first date automobiles will start from either Yellowstone, Gardiner, or Cody, will be June 20, and the last date automobiles will start from these gateways to make a complete tour of the Park will be September 15. The last date automobiles will reach any of the gateways, after tour of the Park, will be September 19.

The Park season is a time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While in the early part of the summer there is more snow on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months during which to make the tour. There is no time when there is the least possibility of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play equally well in September or in June, and the autumnal hues of trees and foliage lend an appreciable beauty to the scene.

TICKETING ARRANGEMENTS

During the Park season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, via the Rock Island Lines and its connections to Yellowstone station, Gardiner, Cody and Lander, as destinations. Round-trip excursion tickets may be purchased for transportation on going trip to any of the four Yellowstone National Park gateways, (Yellowstone station, Gardiner, Cody, Lander), and for transportation on the return trip from the same or any other gateway, thus affording passengers privilege of entering the Park at one entrance and leaving it at the same point or any one of the other entrances. Cost of the Park tours as shown below is in addition to the cost of rail and sleeping car transportation to the entrance and exit of Park.

Trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following national parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde, and Glacier.

Coupons covering automobile transportation and accommodations at the hotels or permanent camps for the "four-and-one-half-day" tour of the Park may be included in railroad tickets at proper additional charges, which are the same as those in effect at the Park. Yellowstone Park may also be visited on a side trip in connection with journeys to the Pacific Coast and other destinations.

COST OF THE PARK "FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOUR FROM WEST YELLOWSTONE, GARDINER OR CODY

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging		Including Motor Transportation Only, Meals and Lodging	
	At Hotels	At Camps	At Hotels	At Camps
For adults, and children 12 years old and over.....	\$54.00	\$45.00	\$25.00	
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.....	41.50	22.50	12.50	
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.....	27.00	22.50	12.50	

Longer time than is provided by the regular "four-and-one-half-days" tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the following rates: at the hotels, breakfast, \$1.25, luncheon and dinner, \$1.50 each, rooms \$2.25 to \$6.75 per day; at the camps, meals, \$1.00 each, bungalow-tent room, \$1.50 per day or \$30.00 a week, American plan. *Children's tickets for hotel or camp accommodations are sold in the Park only.*

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan. (This rate does not include rooms with bath). Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath) \$8.00 to \$11.00 a day, American plan. Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

WOMEN TOURISTS

Fully 60 per cent of the Park visitors are women and a large percentage of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women and see that they are made comfortable and that their trips are enjoyable ones.

MAIL AND TELEGRAMS

Mail and telegrams should be addressed to the gateway at which the addressees will leave the Park, as follows: At Yellowstone station, Mont., Gardiner, Mont. or in care of the Yellowstone Hotel Company or Yellowstone Camping Company (whichever patronized); at Cody, Wyo., in care of Yellowstone Park Transportation Co.

WHAT TO WEAR

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats and sweaters, and women should have coats, jackets, or sweaters. Linen dusters are essential; they may be purchased in the Park. Stout shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces, and for mountain use. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit, and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

BAGGAGE

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage for each passenger, with a limited liability for loss or damage. Trunks cannot be transported in the automobiles. Good substantial suit cases, not inferior ones, should be used by tourists. Tourists contemplating a prolonged trip through the Park can make arrangements with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the forwarding of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the interested railroads at Livingston, Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Pocatello,

The Colorado Way To Yellowstone

Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cody, Frannie or Billings, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the Park trip. Baggage may be checked to station via which passengers enter the Park, i. e., Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone. Passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another will find regulations for free checking of baggage to station via which they leave the Park.

BRING YOUR CAMERA

Nowhere will you find greater opportunities to make good use of your camera than in Yellowstone. Hunting with gun is prohibited but visitors are allowed to "shoot" as often as they desire with cameras and the field is unlimited. Photographic supplies can be obtained at the hotels and camps.

HOT SPRING BATHS

Natural hot-spring bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Admission, suit and towel, 50 cents.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs and each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of The Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. All charges for service in the Park are fixed by him. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED SADDLE, AND PACK TRIPS OFF THE BEATEN PATHS

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides.

The names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips may be obtained from National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; or Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. or any Rock Island Lines representative listed herein.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given; remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

- Geological History, of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, 10 illustrations, 10 cents.
- Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, 15 illustrations, 10 cents.
- Fishes of the Yellowstone National Park, by Hugh M. Smith and W. C. Kendall, 30 pages, 17 illustrations, 5 cents.
- Geysers of Yellowstone National Park, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, including 23 illustrations, 10 cents.
- Panoramic View of Yellowstone National Park, 25 cents.
- National Parks Portfolio, 248 pages, including 306 illustrations, \$1.00.
- Glimpses of Our National Parks, 72 pages, including 31 illustrations, 10 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:
Map of Yellowstone National Park, 32 by 36 inches, 25 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the Park:

Circular of general information regarding Yellowstone National Park.
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

Any of the Rock Island Lines representatives shown below will welcome the opportunity to assist in planning your Yellowstone Park trip in complete detail. You will be pleased with their thoughtful consideration of your travel problems. Call on or write the nearest Rock Island representative today.

Amarillo, Tex. (C.R.I.&G.)	C. B. Davis, Division Freight and Pass'r Agent
Atlanta, Ga.	218 Healey Bldg. V. M. Cluis, General Agent
Boston, Mass.	Room No. 2 Old South Bldg. E. R. Hines, General Agent
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4th St. and 4th Ave. C. Klinger, Ticket Agent
Chicago, Ill.	179 W. Jackson Blvd., Consolidated Office L. H. McCormick, General Agent Pass'r Dept. George D. Totten, City Ticket Agent Room 723 La Salle Station, F. C. Francis, Div. Pass'r Agent
Cincinnati, Ohio	708 Keith Bldg. J. Merrow, Jr., General Agent
Cleveland, Ohio	314 Hippodrome Bldg. G. W. Teare, General Agent
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San Francisco, Calif.	493 Monadnock Bldg. F. W. Thompson, General Agent
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Topeka, Kan.	Rock Island Station. C. E. Bascom, City Passenger Agent
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