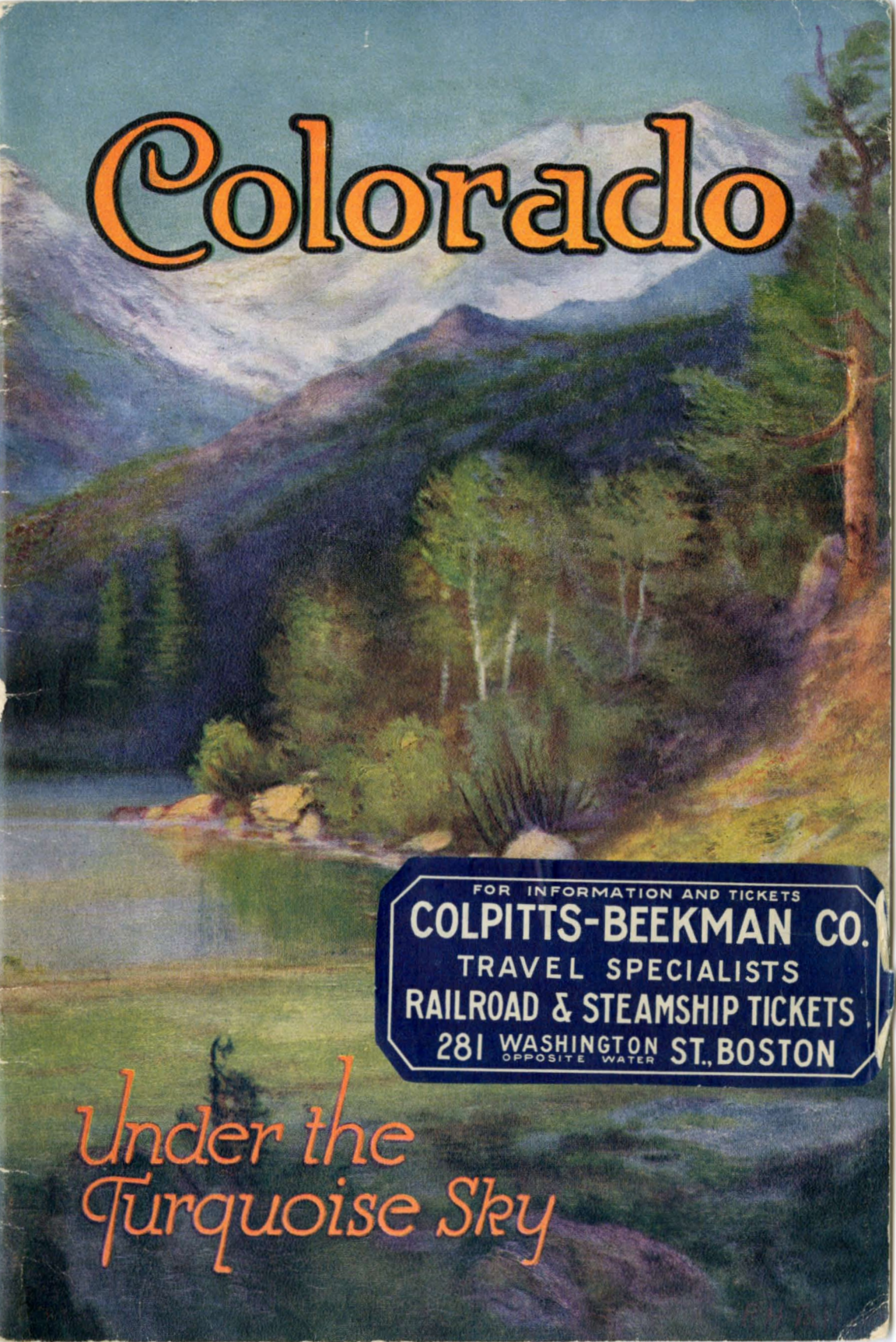
Colorado



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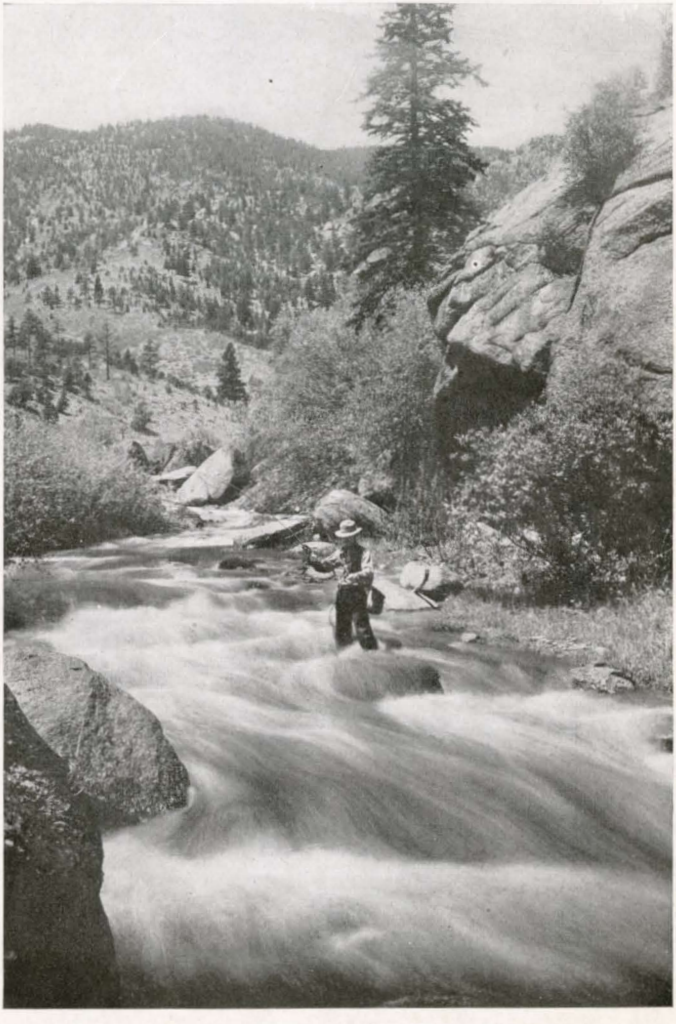
Under the Turquoise Sky

Colorado

Under the Turquoise Sky



Passenger Traffic Department
Rock Island Lines
Chicago

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Colorado

Where "The Days of Real Sport" Are Lived Again

PIGEON-holed among the memory files treasured by every American, there lies a cherished and never-to-be-forgotten picture. In it a road or by-path stretches away toward the spot that was dearest to the heart of childhood or youth. It may have led to the ball lot, to the old swimmin' hole, to the haunts of a summer evening's "hide and seek." to the fishing rendezvous, to the summer camp, to the wooded trails where the arbutus grew, to the old barn or deserted dwelling that drew its enchantment from its eerie environment. Or it may have been a pathway, trod in later years, whose overhanging boughs and romantic lights and shadows gave it the name of "Lovers Lane".

Favorite trails of boy or girl typify the best in life, and, with the passing of the years, they become time-hallowed. In imagination their charms are exaggerated, while in reality they seem to diminish in length, breadth and importance. There is often a wide difference between the original and the picture, for although youth's little by-paths remain unchanged, the appreciative spirit of youth passes on, leaving but a fanciful recollection of its ideal. It is only through the renewal of that spirit that the real wonder-days of the child are to be recalled.

And that is what Colorado accomplishes. It renews the spirit of youth.

Straight is the way to Colorado via Rock Island

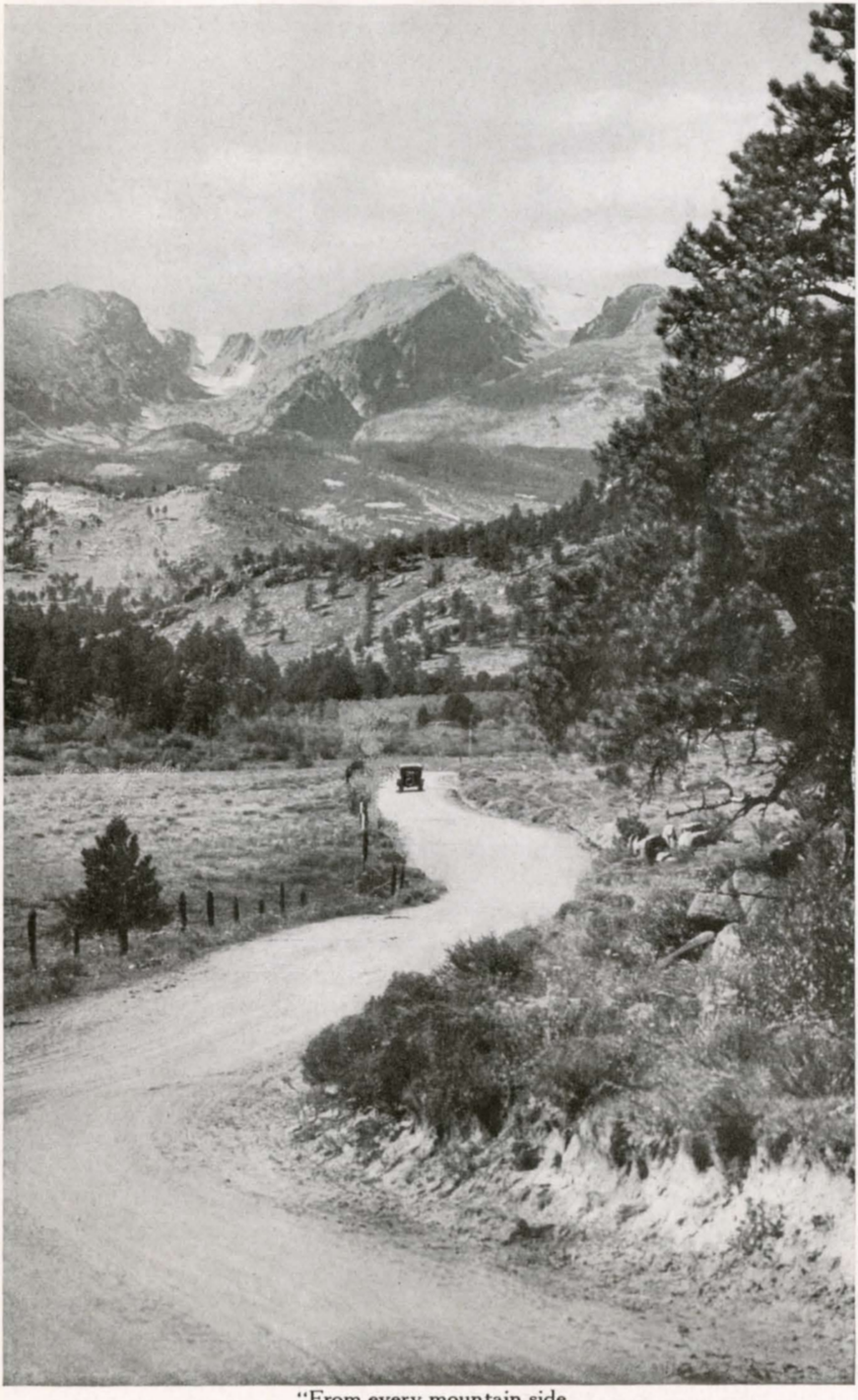
A picnic party in the greatest outdoor region in all the world

What the old familiar paths were to the child, Colorado is to the grown-up. All the delightful trails of Young America are concentered there, each magnified a thousandfold. Gorgeously colored mountains take the place of the little yellow hills back home that once excited so much of awe because of their seemingly gigantic proportions. Tumbling trout streams, tossing their crystal-pure waters into white foam and swishing with regularity to the cast of a fly, bring back in amusing contrast the memory of the old mill-race whose sluggish pools yielded on rare occasions their meager rewards in mud cat and sunfish. Great fields of wild flowers, fringing the bases of the mountains and bobbing their graceful heads in brilliant array up the slopes to "snow line," embrace at a single glance all the previous wild-flower delights of a lifetime. In the contemplation of jagged peaks, rugged canyon walls, million-ton glaciers, the soul is uplifted, and the same feeling of wonder and adventure that once braved the mysteries of the unknown in the world of boy or girl is reinspired. Drives and bridle-paths are more alluring, swimmin' holes more refreshing, playgrounds more complete—all because the clear, crisp air of the Rockies in summer brings back the spirit of youth and leads the middle-aged and old along the same paths of open-air sport that the young take spontaneously.

The Most Attractive Playground in America

With the rapid development of the natural resources of the United States and the consequent narrowing of local playgrounds, it is indeed fortunate that the nation possesses a **general** playground so well adapted to the recreation requirements of all the people.

Colorado is the greatest outdoor region in all the world. Within the boundaries of the State forty peaks, whose heights are more than 14,000 feet, look down from their immaculate altitudes upon the



"From every mountain side
Let Freedom ring"

lightest hearted people in all the world. There are watering places innumerable, including mineral springs of varied description. There are national parks, national monuments, national forests. There are thousands of summer hotels, lodges, cottages, ranch resorts, and camp sites. There are hundreds of miles of granite-surfaced highways, comfortable, safe, and spectacular. There are golf links, tennis courts, and sport courses devoted to various pleasure pursuits, each with an unprecedented attraction, because Colorado makes the pleasure of her visitors a business in order that the business of her visitors may be a pleasure after vacation days have come to an end.

A Wonderful Place for Children

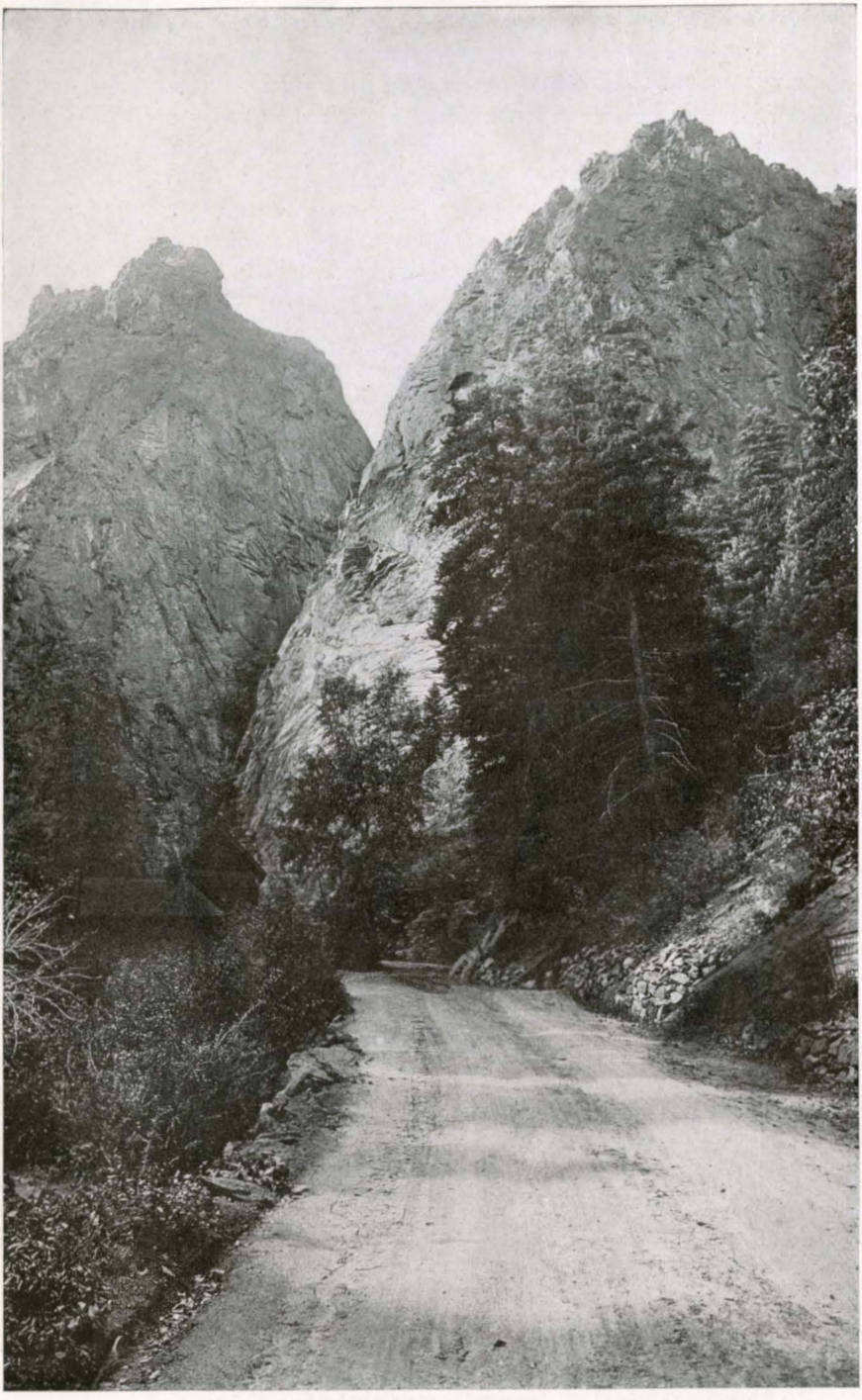
It is probable that in future years Colorado will supplant the boy-and-girl-hood pictures borne in the minds of the majority of American men and women, because Colorado will have been the real scene of their boy-and-girl-hood delights and adventures. More and more the people of America are acquiring the habit of spending their summers in the region of the Rockies for the physical upbuilding of their children. There is no clime more conducive to the expansion of young lungs. Eyes brighten, cheeks redden, and muscles harden with each day spent in the open under the turquoise sky.

Two Tourist Centers

Colorado Springs-Manitou and Denver are the tourist headquarters of Colorado. From one or the other of these cities all the best known and most popular outing places are reached by rail or auto.

Colorado Springs is the center of the Pike's Peak region and the starting point for Victor and Cripple Creek, for Glenwood Springs through the famous

Rod, reel, creel and a chosen spot—all ready for Rainbow Trout



Pillars of Hercules, South Cheyenne Canyon

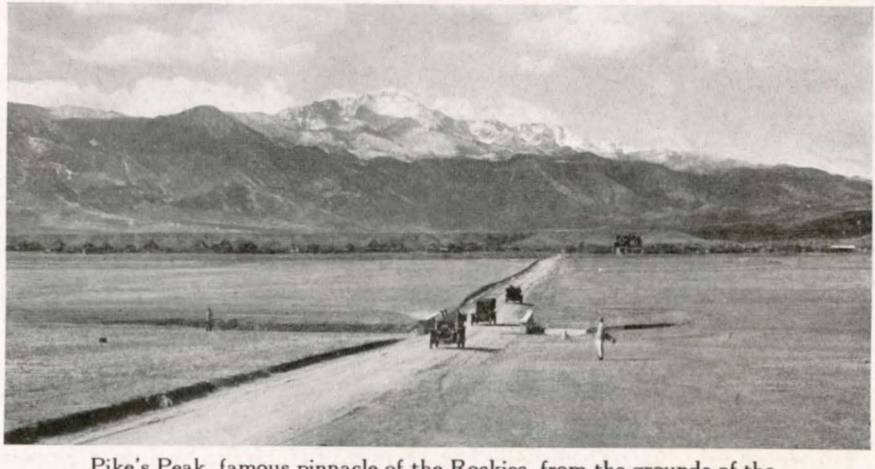
Royal Gorge, or for the trip Around-the-Circle, which includes Marshall Pass, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, and Mesa Verde National Park.

Out from Denver, within easy auto distance, are Rocky Mountain National Park—the leader of all of Uncle Sam's parks in number of visitors—the Denver mountain parks, national forests, various springs, lakes, and canyons. Denver is also the gateway to Yellowstone National Park which, though not in Colorado, is of it in a wonderland sense, and as such to be considered in connection with plans for a Colorado trip.

There is but one line that leads directly from the East to both of these centers of tourist activity. A hundred miles west of the Kansas-Colorado boundary line, the Rock Island forks, one line providing service to Denver and the other to Colorado Springs. Through trains are operated to each point without change of cars. The advantage of this twofold service is at once apparent. The Colorado visitor from the East may spend the first half of his vacation in one region; the second half in the other, and return home direct without retracing his route, thus saving for new scenery a day which would otherwise be spent in covering a region previously visited.

The Pike's Peak Region

At Colorado Springs the visitor may obtain all the conveniences of city life in combination with the restfulness of the mountains. The population of the city according to the 1920 census is 30,105, and its altitude 5,992 feet. It is here that tourists who have taken the south fork of the Rock Island get ready for their excursions to adjacent resorts after their first taste of the pure, dry air, and at this point tourists who have visited Denver first prepare for their return trip East. Scores of summer visitors throng the streets and foregather in the lobbies of the hotels.



Pike's Peak, famous pinnacle of the Rockies, from the grounds of the Colorado Springs Golf Club

The Broadmoor at Colorado Springs is one of the most elaborate hotel plants in the world

Towering high above the city to the west is Pike's Peak, with Cheyenne Mountain to the south a close neighbor. Skirting the latter are two noted canyons—North and South Cheyenne canyons—in one of which the Seven Falls and the Pillars of Hercules are principal features. At the entrance to South Cheyenne Canyon is Stratton Park, recreation ground. In this vicinity also—about two and a half miles from the city—are the Broadmoor Hotel, golf links and lake, with Cheyenne Mountain for a background.

The Broadmoor is one of the most elaborate resort hotel plants in the world. It numbers among its guests many people of prominence and wealth, but its accommodations are within reach of those who find it necessary to place a limit upon their vacation expenditures. It is an all year round resort, complete in itself, and appeals strongly to men and women who like to get near to the heart of nature in a luxurious way. It is a combination of hotel, home and country club in contradistinction to the Antlers, and in fact all the well patronized hotels of Colorado Springs proper, which may be said to offer combination hotel, home and city club service.

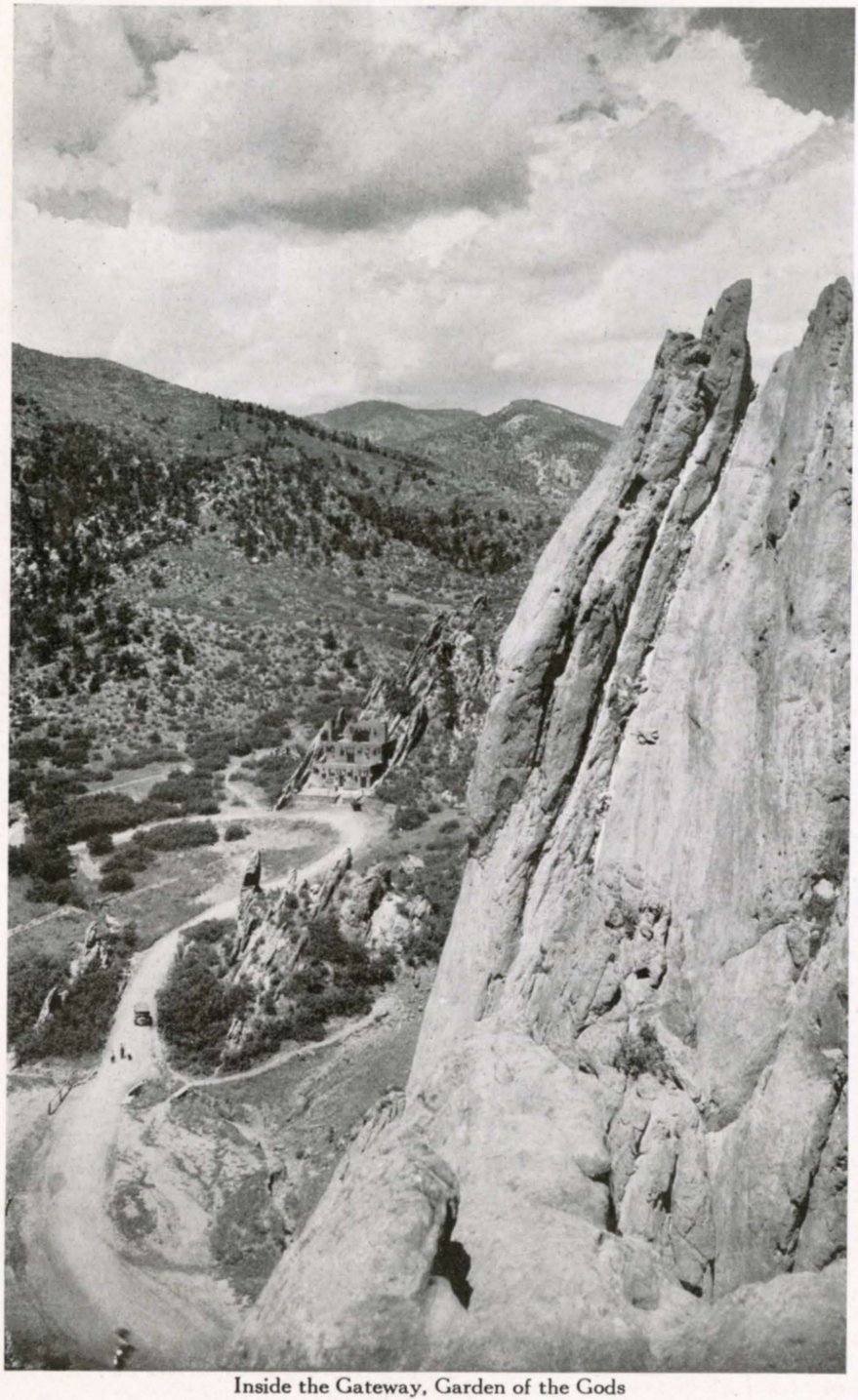
The Antlers Hotel is the largest within the city limits. It offers every comfort, convenience, and luxury that the best metropolitan hotels of the country afford. Practically all of the hotels of Colorado Springs are open all the year.

In addition to the Broadmoor golf course, there are available the links of the Colorado Springs Golf Club. Visitors' cards may be obtained upon proper introduction. Cheyenne Mountain Country Club has a polo field as has also the Broadmoor.

Mountain Valley Park extends two and a half miles northward from the Rock Island Station. It is an elaborately planned and beautiful spot and includes an outdoor swimming pool. In the city or close at hand are Colorado College, the Modern Woodmen's Sanatorium, the International Union Printers' Home, and the State Institution for Deaf and Blind. Northwest are the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie. The former is perhaps better known and more intimately associated in the popular mind with the scenic wonders of Colorado than any other of the multitude of her attractions. It is a garden of curious geological formations, among the most noteworthy of which is the gateway, formed by two great monoliths of red sandstone.

Manitou, the Saratoga of the West and center of the "Switzerland of America," is close under the shadow of Pike's Peak and almost surrounded by lofty mountains. It is five miles west of Colorado Springs and easily reached by both steam and electric lines. Its fountains of health have bubbled and blessed mankind for centuries. Before the advent of the white man, the Indians, appreciating their worth, named them reverently

Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs. Just across the wooded park to the left is the Rock Island station



Inside the Gateway, Garden of the Gods

Ascending Pike's Peak via the Cog road

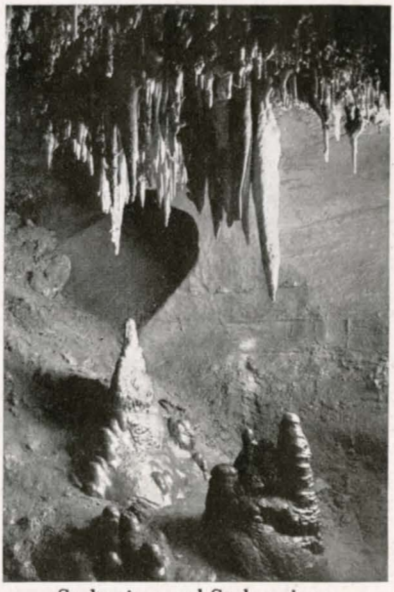
after the Great Spirit, and thousands of people every year add their words of thankful praise to the red man's tribute.

A mammoth bathhouse which utilizes the waters of the famous radio-soda springs has just been completed at an expense of $400,000. It is operated under the same management that has conducted for many years one of the largest bathhouses at Hot Springs, Ark., and the same rigid regulations governing cleanliness and sanitation that the United States Government has laid down at Hot Springs, are here in force.

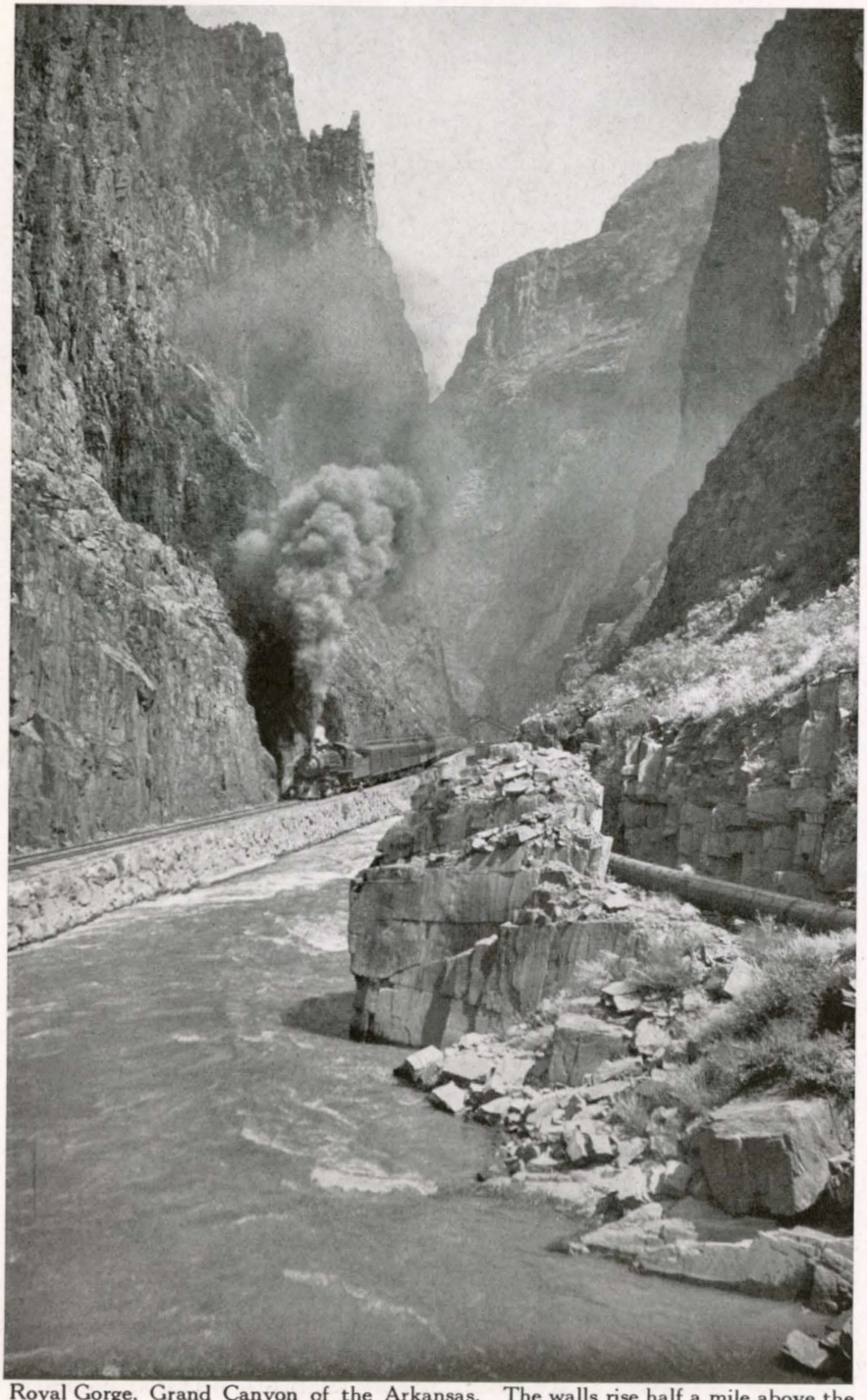
There are ample hotel facilities, Cliff House, the largest and best known hotel, remaining open throughout the year.

Numerous near-by attractions are reached easily from Manitou. Proceeding up the narrow defiles of Williams Canyon, the Cave of the Winds, with its stalactites and stalagmites, rivaling those of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, may be visited. In still another direction are Ute Pass and Rainbow Falls, marking the route taken to Leadville by the old-time miners of the 70's.

Crystal Park, 1,500 feet above and 8 miles from Manitou, is a most interesting spot. It has been made easy of access by the construction of a splendid roadway, and is comfortably reached by a line of high-class automobiles from Colorado Springs and Manitou. It was here that John Hay, Secretary of State under President McKinley, spent two summers and in the quiet seclusion of the mountains planned and wrote the "Life of Lincoln." Mount Manitou Park with its pine-clad slopes, its rugged crags and its wide-sweeping views of mountain and plain, is a favorite spot, reached



Stalactites and Stalagmites
Cave of the Winds



Royal Gorge, Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The walls rise half a mile above the track; at the bridge, the width is only thirty feet

Inspiration Point—Crystal Park Auto road

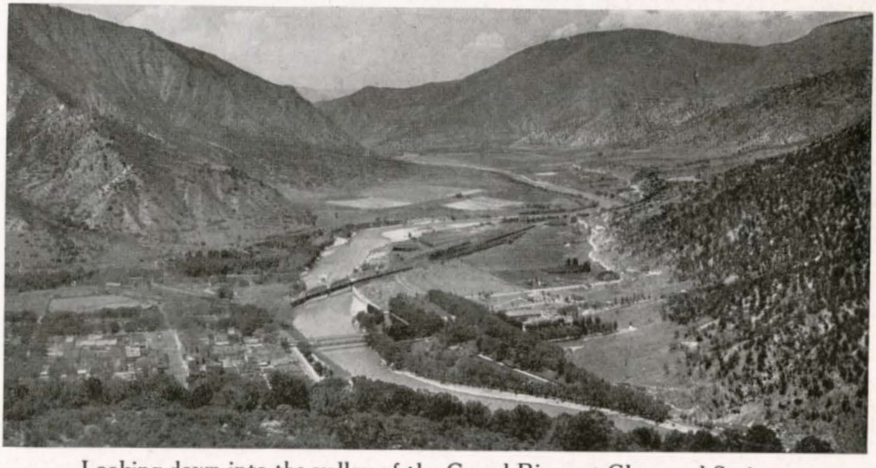
from Manitou by an incline railway.

Then there is Pike's Peak itself. There are at least twenty-five loftier mountain tops in Colorado, but Pike's Peak has always been a landmark. There is a greater variety of scenic attractions in the Pike's Peak region than in any other spot in the whole world—all different and all worth seeing. Pike's Peak was discovered in 1806 by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, who attempted to reach the top but failed, and stated in his diary that "No human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

But there are now two ways to attain the summit.

A few years ago a number of energetic railroad men conceived the idea of a railroad to the top of the mountain to supersede the horse and the burro. The spectacular Cog Road, following the old-time trail, was the result. Since that time a multitude of Colorado tourists have accomplished in ease and comfort the trip that Lieutenant Pike set down as impossible. It is a marvelous ride and one which no visitor to Colorado should miss.

There is also an excellent auto road, 18 miles long and 20 to 50 feet wide. This road winds its way through the Pike National Forest and offers a very pleasant auto trip.



Looking down into the valley of the Grand River at Glenwood Springs

The Seven Falls, at the head of South Cheyenne Canyon, near Colorado Springs

Southwest of Colorado Springs, about ninety miles by rail, and on the way to Glenwood Springs or the "Around the Circle" trip is that famous cleft of the Rockies, known as Royal Gorge where the track passes between sheer walls of granite that tower aloft 2,627 feet. The Arkansas River boils its way through this cleft and leaves but a narrow margin for the train, from which the passenger may view at close range the mammoth spectacle in its entirety—thread-like skyline, massive walls, and the turbulent foam of the waters at their base.

Glenwood Springs is considered by many people the most attractive resort in the Rockies. Here the Canyon of the Grand River widens into a small valley with towering mountains of red and green on all sides. The Colorado is the principal hotel. Bathing, fishing, big-game hunting, tennis, polo, and excursions into the adjacent uplands combine to make Glenwood a tourist rendezvous. The Roaring Fork which pours its waters into the Grand at this point is one of the best fishing streams in the State. Bathing pavilions and the outdoor swimming pool which utilize the waters of the hot sulphur springs are great attractions.

Shoshone Falls, Glenwood Canyon, and Hanging Lake on the side of the Canyon 1,200 feet above Grand River are interesting objective points for walks and drives in the surrounding region.

"Around the Circle"—1,000 miles through the heart of the Rockies—comprises a four-days' tour which includes many famous scenic features. The journey is one of constant interest, but the most impressive pictures are gained in the ascent to Marshall Pass, the passage through the Black Canyon of the Gunnison and at Mesa Verde National Park.

Marshall Pass is the highest postoffice in the world. It is reached by a serpentine trail, the track weaving in and out and occasionally doubling

Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde National Park

Fair Glacier, on the west slope of the Continental Divide, in th

on itself to gain but a comparatively few feet of elevation. At the top the view is superb. Immediately below are the tracks in successive steps like terraces, and across the valleys in every direction range after range of mountains, green, gray or snowy white, thrust their huge peaks skyward. On one hand Mount Ouray looms in mighty magnificence; on the other, and in more distant perspective, the skyline is a fringe of peaks and crater crests.

Seventy miles west of the pass is Sapinero, the entrance to one of the longest and most delightful canyons in all the West. This is known as Black Canyon. For more than an hour curious figures carved by the Gunnison River on rock walls 2,000 feet in height absorb the entire interest.

Chipeta Falls, bursting out of the rocks high above the floor of the

"WHAT IS MAN THAT THOU

St. Vrain Glacier on the east slope of the Divide, easily reached from Denver or Boulder

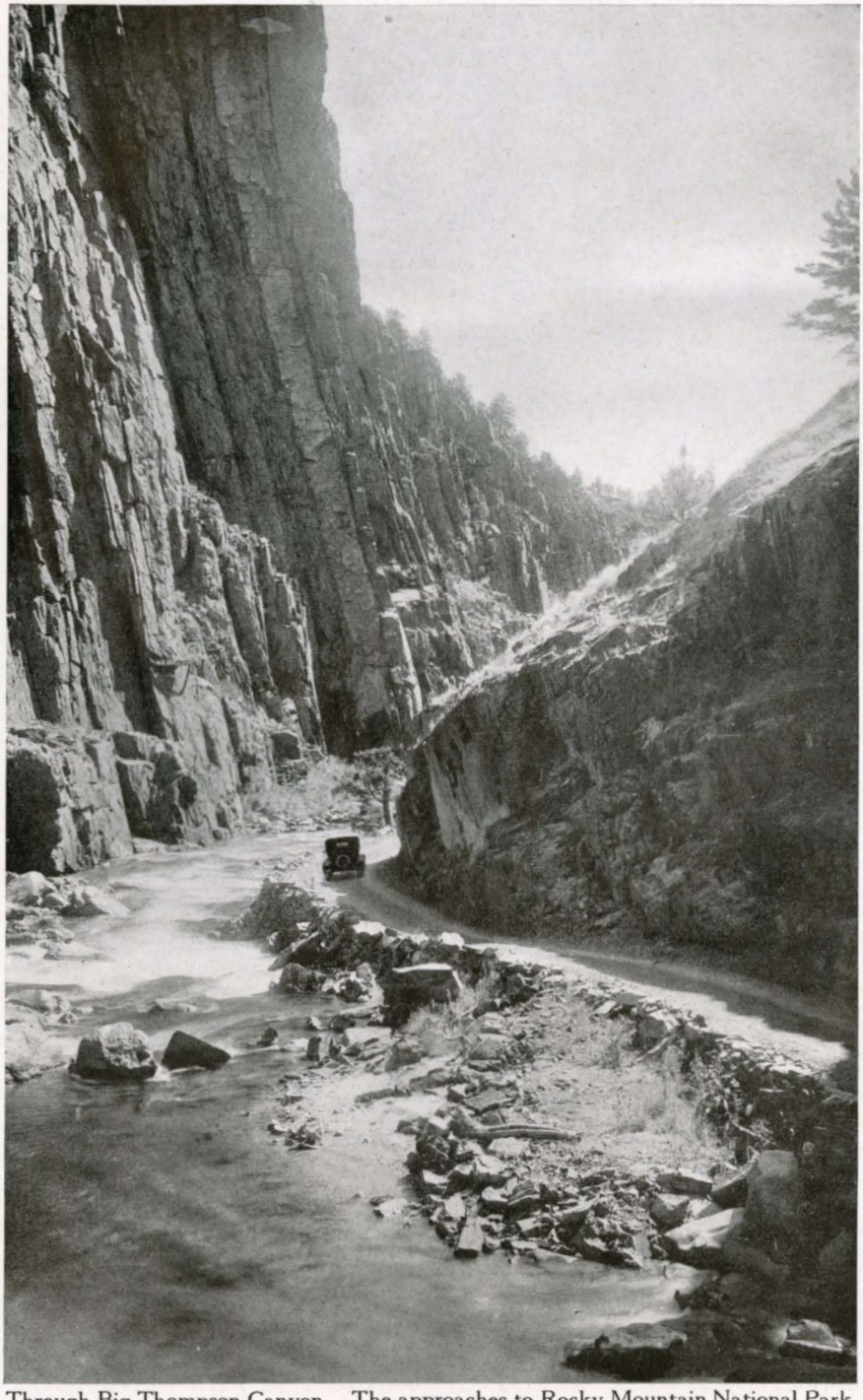
ıe National Forest region adjacent to Denver and Boulder

Canyon, and Curecanti Needle, an isolated spire that has withstood the erosion of the waters for untold ages excite greater admiration than any other features of the Canyon, but from Sapinero to Cimarron, the northern entrance, it is all wonderful. The Gunnison is well stocked with rainbow trout and fishermen are to be seen at almost every turn of river as it passes between the rugged walls.

Mesa Verde National Park

Mesa Verde, in the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado, is one of the most mysterious of our national parks. In the walls of the canyons, which have been cut into the green mesa, stand the ancient community houses of the cliff dwellers. Whence the builders came, how long they

ART MINDFUL OF HIM?"
. Note particularly the five men climbing the great mass of ice on the left center



Through Big Thompson Canyon. The approaches to Rocky Mountain National Park are of untiring interest to the visitor, and the roads a constant delight

remained, where they went, are unanswered questions; but their homes, their granaries, and their temples remain, many of them touched but gently by the hand of time. The corn grinders, axes, and spear-points of stone, the pottery jars and bowls, artistically decorated, the fabrics of cotton, and the tastefully woven basketry left behind establish their primitive culture.

The largest of the prehistoric dwellings is Cliff Palace, with its towers square and round, its 200 living rooms and its 22 sacred rooms. Spruce Tree House ranks next in size. The great Sun Temple, discovered later on the mesa opposite Cliff Palace, is hardly second in interest to these. Every canyon in this high tableland of fascinating beauty has its cliff dwellings.

During the season a camp for tourists is maintained near Spruce Tree House, in the vicinity of the most important cliff dwellings. Daily automobile service is operated between the railroad town, Mancos, and Spruce Tree Camp.

On the "Around the Circle" trip other points of interest too numerous to admit of detailed description are touched, and a delightful branch line trip takes the tourist to Wagon Wheel Gap, the center of the circle and one of the most popular fishing resorts of the region.

Pueblo, the "Pittsburgh of the West," a city of 43,050 inhabitants and the most important manufacturing center of the Rocky Mountain region, is passed on both the going and return trips between Denver, Colorado Springs, and the southwestern section of the State.

'Round About Denver

Denver is one mile above sea level and near enough to the mountains to get the full benefit of the breezes that in summer blow steadily from their

Troutdale-in-the-Pines, thirty miles from Denver

Sherman Avenue, Denver, and the State Capitol

snowy heights. Few cities are its equal in beauty and interest. Every Colorado tourist makes Denver the starting point for his North Colorado resort excursions, but because of the comparative size of the city—256,491 population—tourists are not as much in evidence as elsewhere.

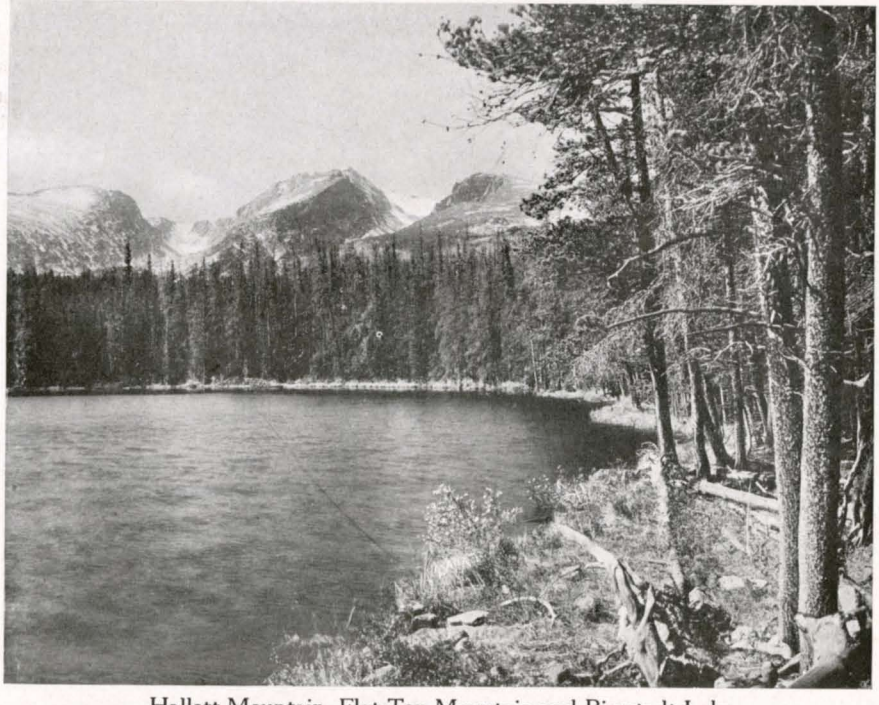
Denver has thirty-five parks and to these have been added eighteen supervised and equipped playgrounds. There are thirty-two municipal tennis courts, two 18-hole golf courses, and two baseball diamonds. Two of the city parks have bathing beaches with bath-houses, and there are outdoor swimming pools in other locations. The quickest and best way for the tourist to get his bearings in Denver is by means of the "Seeing Denver" cars and automobiles.

There are many convenient one-day rail trips from the city to attract the visitor. The Georgetown Loop trip through Clear Creek Canyon includes not only the Loop but Idaho Springs, Silver Plume, and Mt. McClellan. Platte Canyon is famous for its many pleasant and popular summering spots and excellent trout fishing. The "Around the Horn" trip, passing through Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, and Greeley offers a pleasing diversion in that it provides not only a variety of mountain scenery but an interesting survey of the flourishing agricultural section of Northern Colorado. On a journey to Steamboat Springs and

the "Top o' the World" over the Moffat Road, marvels of modern engineering combine with scenic grandeur to create a lasting impression.

Formerly all short excursions out of Denver were confined to the regions reached by rail, but the magnificent auto roads and the reliable service provided by Denver auto companies, such as the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company and the Merrick Tours Company, have now opened up every part of tourist-land. Autos for individual use are available, but the majority of Denver visitors prefer passenger seats in professionally driven motor cars so that they may devote time and attention which otherwise might be absorbed by the road and the steering-wheel to the ever-changing delights of mountain parks, rugged peaks, and those great gashes in the earth's surface which have resulted from millions of years of erosion. These auto highways, hard and smooth, lead in all directions from the city, winding their serpentine courses up and down the mountains, following the zig-zag mazes of the canyons, looking in upon ghost-cities, where once thousands of hardy miners burrowed into the hillsides in their quest for gold and silver, and seeking out those favored spots where mineral springs, hot and cold, bubble up through the earth's crust and serve as resort and sport centers.

Denver's mountain parks comprise about five square miles at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 feet. From the foothills to the summit the "Lariat



Hallett Mountain, Flat Top Mountain and Bierstadt Lake

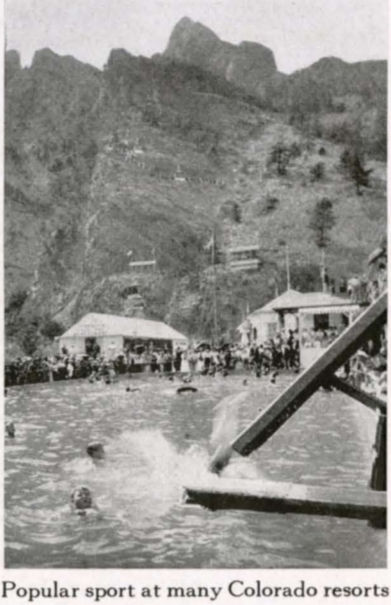
A wild flower excursion—all ages enjoy life in the clear, crisp air of the Rockies

Trail," protected by parapet walls, winds in sinuous loops up precipitous cliffs. The visitor may circle the parks by automobile in a few hours, but it would require weeks to know all their beauties.

No less than a dozen well known canyons are located within a one-day auto radius of Denver. It is in these canyons that old Mother Earth lays aside her mask and reveals the inner secrets of her long life. Great stone faces, begotten of her conflict with the elements, and scarred and seamed in a thousand wrinkles, look down from their dizzy heights with varied expression—now serene and benevolent, now stern and uncompromising, ever mindful of the age-old struggle in which they have defended their battlements against the recurrent attacks of water and air.

Here and there the turret spires of these battlements point far upward in bold defiance of the allied enemy, but as often great holes in the escarpment of red or gray granite, porphyry rock or red sandstone tell the story of defeat.

Each canyon has its own peculiar geological history. Each combines the colors of the rainbow ranging from lightest pink through the various shades of green and gray to the darkest brown, but each has its own peculiar color predominant, and it is thus that each differs from all the others.



Popular sport at many Colorado resorts

North Boulder Falls near Boulder

All the popular resorts of Northern Colorado are adjacent to one or more of these canyons.

Troutdale-in-the-Pines, located twenty-six miles west of Denver in the mountain park region, may be visited in connection with a trip to Bear Creek and Turkey Creek canyons. Troutdale is Colorado's newest mountain resort and, with its modern hotel and cottages, provides city conveniences in a mountain setting.

Idaho Springs, famous for its hot mineral springs, health-restoring baths, swimming pool, and restful surroundings, is reached through Clear Creek Canyon.

Farther north through Virginia Canyon are the old mining towns of Russell's Gulch, Central City, and Blackhawk, thriving towns to all appearances if viewed from the surrounding mountains, but woefully lacking in one essential—inhabitants. These towns and the tungsten mining towns to the north and east are not resorts, but as illustrations in the story-book of mining hope, achievement, and disappointment, they are none the less interesting to tourists.

Big Thompson and North and South St. Vrain canyons are on the route of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company's autos to and from Estes Park.

At the end of a wonderful day in Rocky Mountain National Park

Mary Lake—Rocky Mountain National Park. Look for Rocky Mountain sheep when you visit this region

Eldorado Springs is twenty-seven miles northwest from Denver, near the entrance to Boulder Canyon. It has hot and cold springs, hotel, cottages, dancing pavilions, an outdoor warm-water swimming pool, and other attractions.

Boulder, the meeting place of the Colorado Chautauqua and the seat of Colorado State University, which maintains a summer school of more than 2,000 students, is an hour's ride from Denver. This well known little city lies at the mouth of Boulder Canyon. It has many attractions for the tourist. Its mountain park, less than fifteen minutes' ride from the heart of the city, offers one of the most comprehensive views in all Colorado, and there are many worthwhile mountain resorts in the adjacent national forest. In this forest, as well as in all the other national forests of the State, tourists are free to come and go at will, to camp anywhere, to fish and hunt without restrictions except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart and shelter cabins have been built. Summer homes may be erected on sites leased from the Government, if desirable. Or if tourists do not wish to rough it, there are numerous hotels within the national forests or just across the boundary lines.

High up on the very top of that part of the Continental Divide which passes through this national forest are several glaciers, the existence of which are recent discoveries. These glaciers, located not more than sixty miles from Denver, are among the largest in the entire Rocky Mountain region. Arapahoe, the greatest of the group, is one mile wide and flows 27½ feet a year. These are easily accessible from Denver by auto or by the Denver & Interurban Line to Boulder and by auto from that point.

Among the resorts and hotels of the region, reached from Denver or Boulder (exclusive of Rocky Mountain National Park), are Nederland, Ward, Lyons, Allen's Park, Eckel's, Lake Eldora, Glacier Lake, Stapp's Lakes Lodge, Peaceful Valley, Will's, Raymonds, Copeland Lake Lodge, and Estes Park, the eastern entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park. Estes Park has many hotels of the first-class, notably the Stanley, Elkhorn, Lewiston, The Crags, Baldpate Inn, and Big Thompson.

Rocky Mountain National Park

Of all our national parks none is more easily accessible than the new Rocky Mountain National Park, lying a little to the northwest of Denver, a region as beautiful, as a whole, as any found in the United States, or indeed in the world. Rocky Mountain National Park, 400 square miles in area, includes about ten miles of the Great Continental Divide, with

Long's Peak, Monarch of Rocky Mountain National Park—Altitude 14,255 feet

Approaching Grand Lake, along the western border of Rocky Mountain National Park

Long's Peak, the prominent central feature of the Park, nearly three miles (14,255 feet) above sea level. A dozen other peaks exceed 13,000 feet, and scores stand forth majestically, their snow-covered tops 12,000 feet above sea level.

Scenically it is America's gem, a wonderland of such magnificent beauty that the tourist is sure to return many times. There are scores of unscaled peaks and dizzy heights. It would take one many summers to explore all the canyons, high peaks, lakes, and waterfalls. A half dozen glaciers are found, and gorgeous peaks and slopes are clad with perpetual snow. Wild flowers color every valley and slope, the Park containing more than 1,500 specimens. Bird life too is abundant and big game—deer, bear, and big horn sheep—once hunted extensively in this, their native haunt, are now multiplying rapidly under the protection of the Government. The Rocky Mountain big horn, so shy in the original wilds that it was seldom possible for hunters to catch a glimpse of him, has become so accustomed to intrusion that he may be studied and often photographed by his human admirers.

For many years Longs Peak was considered unclimbable. But at last a way was found through an opening in the rocks, called from its shape "the keyhole," out upon a deep slope leading from near its summit far down to a precipice upon its west side. The east side of Long's Peak is an almost sheer precipice 2,000 feet from the extreme top down to Chasm Lake which was the starting point of a gigantic glacier in prehistoric times. Chasm Lake is easily reached from the valley and is one of the wildest lakes of Nature. It is frozen eleven months of the year.

Hotels, lodges, inns, and camps within the Park provide ample accommodations for those who desire to spend an entire vacation in the region or who desire to stop over a day or two to prolong the pleasure of the short excursions from Denver. The principal hotels inside the Park boundaries

are Long's Peak Inn, Horse Shoe Inn, Stead's, The Brinwood, and Moraine Lodge.

Rocky Mountain National Park can now be reached from Denver direct by automobile. The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company operates motor cars, which leave on regular schedules at convenient hours.

Thousands who spend their entire summer vacations in Estes Park village or in Rocky Mountain Park proper have found the route enchanting, but the dream trip of the entire region, for those whose time is limited, will be realized for the first time during the 1921 season.

This is a two-day circle tour over the Fall River road, the last link of which was completed in September, 1920. Leaving Denver, the cars of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company proceed directly north through a district that has been brought to its highest degree of agricultural development by irrigation. The sugar beet is the principal product, but many other crops are cultivated, and flourishing orchards are to be seen in all directions. The village of Longmont is passed, and Loveland is reached a little more than two hours after the start. And a few miles west of the latter point the passengers of the open cars get their first "close-up" of the mountain scenery in Big Thompson Canyon. In many respects Big Thompson is the most wonderful of all the canyons. In the tortuous ascent of its roadway, its great side walls seem at times to be joined together by end walls, in box-like fashion, and leave the impression that the beholder has been hemmed in on four sides. Gentle curves, sharp angles, one after another—are passed in seemingly endless succession. All is immensity—Nature in the rough. High above, the evergreens, rooted in the scanty soil of the ledges; below, along the waterway, quaking aspens whispering in answer to the hum of the motor. From end

Over the top of the Continental Divide; then an evening of good fellowship at Grand Lake

Castle Gate, Price Canyon, Utah

to end it is a soul-stirring spectacle that directs the thoughts along new and untried channels of wonder and admiration.

At the upper end of the canyon, the basin of Estes Park opens out like a flower at the head of its stem. Here one of the most popular golf courses in the State has been laid out.

On through Rocky Mountain National Park along the Fall River road—up, up, up—until Milner Pass over the Continental Divide is reached—11,791 feet high.

Thence, dropping down and following the Grand River, the first day's jaunt is ended at the Lodge at Grand Lake.

Traveling southward the second day the route leads through Granby and Frazer and over the Continental Divide again at Berthoud Pass. From this point the descent is steady, but gradual—through Idaho Springs and down Clear Creek Canyon to the boundary line of Denver's mountain park. Here the upgrade is resumed in the climb up the western slope of Lookout Mountain, and the wonder circle is completed with the final view down the switch backs of the eastern slope of the mountain, across the intervening miles to Denver, and over the roofs and domes of the city, itself a mile high, to the broad plains beyond.

In all the West there is no trip like it.

Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park

A vacation in Colorado is greatly enhanced by extending the trip to Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake, and Yellowstone Park, three of the world's greatest wonders, all of which may be reached with comfort by a

route of never failing interest. Salt Lake City, while still retaining Mormonesque romance, is a modern city with fine hotels, beautiful avenues, and a snappy air of business enterprise. Its Temple and Tabernacle are famed the world over. Great Salt Lake, with its clear, bright, greenish water, estimated to contain 400,000,000 tons of salt, and of a buoyancy which makes it impossible for the bather to sink, is recognized as one of the great natural wonders of the world.

Yellowstone National Park, with its brilliantly colored formations and pools, its geysers, and beyond all its gloriously beautiful canyon, can be reached with ease from either Denver or Salt Lake City.

This "natural curiosity shop" contains approximately 3,000 square miles of wild and weird scenery. The National Government retains control of the Park, imposing such regulations as will serve not only to protect the Park and its famous herds of buffalo, elk, and antelope from vandalism, but also the tourist from imposition. Four large hotels, so located as to divide the tour of more than 150 miles into easy distances, provide excellent accommodations, while those who prefer a little closer touch to nature find satisfactory opportunity by use of the Yellowstone Park Camping Company's Permanent Camps. The entire trip within the Park is now made by automobile.

Local Information

Detailed information from local sources may be had by addressing Rock Island Travel Bureaus at Colorado Springs, Denver, or Salt Lake City, or the secretaries of the following organizations: Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Denver Tourist Bureau, Denver, Colo.; Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Temple Square, Salt Lake City

Yellowstone Park Camp Cottages

Reaching Colorado

The Rock Island so fully and completely serves the Middle West that it is easily the most convenient route to take to Colorado.

At the three eastern gateways—Chicago, St. Louis, and Memphis—are **Union Depots.** At Chicago there is not only one but **two** such stations (LaSalle Station and Englewood), where direct and quick connections are maintained with through trains from eastern cities.

Then, too, by entering **both** Colorado Springs and Denver directly, avoiding the necessity of going **through** one point to reach the other, the Rock Island most satisfactorily serves the tourist with respect to its Colorado terminals.

This season the principal Rock Island-Colorado trains will be pulled by new mountain-type engines, the most powerful passenger locomotives ever built. They handle their heavy loads with such perfect ease that their stops and starts are almost imperceptible, and the most gratifying feature of their performances is that they maintain "on time" service with a regularity impossible to the lighter engines of former years.

The "Rocky Mountain Limited," one night out, Chicago and Englewood to Colorado via Omaha, leads all Colorado trains in point of popularity and service excellence. It is equipped with every known comfort device, and its observation lounge, well supplied with magazines and writing materials, is a favorite gathering place for all those who enjoy the printed page or prefer the constantly changing panorama which the speeding train unfolds. Barber service is available.

Second only to the "Rocky Mountain Limited" from the Chicago gateway is the "Colorado Express" also via Omaha. From St. Louis is the "St. Louis and Colorado Express" through Kansas City and from

Kansas City the "Colorado Flyer" also. Whichever train is used, the passenger may be sure that every care has been taken for his comfort and convenience.

From the Southeast and Southwest, connections are made in Kansas City **Union Station.**

In the dining car the superiority of Rock Island service is most marked. The diner is a restaurant on wheels equal to the best that any city affords. Meals are unexcelled, appointments attractive, and taken altogether, the Rock Island diner is one of the memorable features of a Colorado trip.

Excursion fares, June 1st to September 30th, inclusive.

A list of Rock Island passenger representatives appears on the last page of this booklet. These representatives are thoroughly familiar with the needs of the tourist and will take pleasure in rendering assistance whenever called upon. Let them help plan your vacation in all its details.

Elevation of Mountain Peaks and Passes

NAME	FEET	NAME	FEET	NAME	FEET
Mount Massive	14,424	Mount Æolus	14,054	Mount King Solomon	13,550
Mount Elbert	14,421	Needle Mountain	14,051	Trinchera Mountain	13,546
Sierra Blanca	14,390	Mount Sherman	14,048	Mount Buffalo	13,541
Mount Harvard	14,375	Mount Humboldt	14,041	Mount White Rock	13,532
La Plata Mountain	14,342	Mount Stewart	14,032	Mount Arapahoe	13,520
Gray's Peak	14,341	Mount Handie	14,008	Mount Dunn	13,502
Mount Torrey	14,336	Mount McClellan	14,007	Mount Dolores	13,502
Mount Evans (1)	14,330	Mount Maroon	14,003	Cottonwood Pass	13,500
Mount Lincoln	14,297	Mount Capitol	13,997	Mount Kendall	13,480
Mount Buckskin	14,296	Snowmass Mountain	13,970	Sultan Mountain	13,336
Uncompahgre Peak	14,289	Pigeon Mountain	13,961	Argentine Pass	13,286
Long's Peak	14,271	Mount Grizzly	13,956	James' Peak	13,283
Quandary Peak	14,266	Mount Ouray	13,956	Mount Homestake	13,227
Castle Mountain	14,259	Horseshoe Mountain	13,912	Mosquito Pass	13,185
Mount Wilson	14,250	Mount Blane	13,905	Mount Hunchback	13,133
Mount Antero	14,245	Mount Frustrum	13,893	Mount Sheridan	12,785
Mount Shavano	14,239	Pyramid Mountain	13,885	Tarryall Pass	12,176
Mount Crestone	14,233	Silver Heels Mountain	13,855	Alpine Pass	11,606
Mount Princeton	14,196	Mount Haynes	13,832	Breckenridge Pass	11,503
Mount Yale	14,187	Mount Arkansas	13,807	Hagerman Pass	11,495
Mount Boss	14,185	Mount Hamilton	13,800	Berthoud Pass	11,349
Baldy Mountain	14,176	R. G. Pyramid	13,773	Fremont Pass	11,330
Mount of the Holy Cross	14,170	Mount Rowter	13,750	Bellevue Pass	11,000
Mount Lizard Head	14,160	Mount Ptarmigan	13,746	Marshall Pass	10,856
Mount Sneffles	14,158	Mount Gibson	13,729	Hayden Pass	10,780
Goats Mountain	14,132	Spanish Peaks	13,620—12,720	Tennessee Pass	10,240
Pike's Peak	14,109	Mount Silesia	13,699	Cochetopa Pass	10,032
San Luis Mountain	14,100	Mount Evans (2)	13,650	Cumbres	10,015
Mount Red Cloud	14,092	Mount Oso	13,640	Trout Creek Pass	9,346
Mount Culebra	14,069	Mount Grayback	13,615	La Veta Pass	9,242
The Wetterhorn	14,069	Mount Rosalie	13,575	Ute Pass	9,198
Mount Simpson	14,055	Mount Guyot	13,565	Poncha Pass	9,059

Seventy-two unnamed peaks between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height are not in this list.

Elevation of Lakes

NAME	FEET	NAME	FEET	NAME	FEET
Upper Chicago Lake	13,000	Evergreen Lakes	10,500	Twin Lakes	9,357
Middle Chicago Lake	11,900	Loch Ivanhoe	10,204	Grand Lakes	8,153
Lower Chicago Lake	11,600	Green Lakes	10,000	Palmer Lake	7,237
Cottonwood Lake	10,700	Trout Lake	9,802		

Passenger Traffic Representatives

Amarillo, Tex.	(C. R. I. & G.)	A. Peterson, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Atlanta, Ga.	313–314 Peters 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 1st Ave.	C. Klingler, Ticket Agent
Chicago, Ill.	179 W. Jackson Blvd.	L. H. McCormick, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept.
	Consolidated Office	George D. Totten, City Ticket Agent
	Room 723 La Salle Station	F. C. Francis, Division Pass'r Agent
Cincinnati, Ohio	204 Lincoln Inn Court Bldg.	J. Merrow, Jr., General Agent
Cleveland, Ohio	308 Hippodrome Bldg.	G. W. Teare, General Agent
Colorado Springs	First National Bank Bldg.	H. I. McGuire, City Passenger Agent
	119 E. Pikes Peak Ave.	R. S. Torrington, Agent, Consolidated Office
Dallas, Tex.	(C. R. I. & G.) 118 Field St.	A. E. Dove, City Passenger Agent
	Cor. Commerce and Field Sts.	Chas. Knight, City Ticket Agent
Davenport, Iowa	Rock Island Station	C. C. Anderson, Div. Pass'r Agent
Denver, Colo.	407 U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg.	G. W. Martin, General Agent
		M. L. Mowry, Dist. Pass'r Agent
Des Moines, Iowa	600 United Bank Bldg.	C. C. Gardner, Gen. Agt. Pass'r Dept.
	7th and Grand Ave.	W. D. Fosler, Traveling Passenger Agent
		O. D. Garvey, Traveling Passenger Agent
	403 West Walnut St.	Geo. R. Kline, Agent Consolidated Office
Detroit, Mich.	Room 209 Majestic Bldg.	P. W. Johnston, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Fort Worth, Tex.	(C.R.I.& G.) 300 Majestic Bldg.	T. W. Bowdry, Division Passenger Agent
	116 Ninth St.	V. N. Turpin, City Passenger Agent
Hot Springs, Ark.		Jas. A. Marks, City Passenger Agent
Houston, Texas	408 Scanlon Bldg.	H. C. Callahan, General Agent
Indianapolis, Ind.	Merchants Bank Bldg.	D. J. Bermingham, General Agent
Kansas City, Mo.	705 Walnut St.	C. W. Jones, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
	Railway Exchange Bldg.	J. N. Stroud, Traveling Passenger Agent
		C. E. Nelson, Traveling Passenger Agent
Lincoln, Neb.	110 N. 13th St.	Geo. W. Bonnell, Agent, Consolidated Office
Little Rock, Ark.	121 W. Second St.	G. J. Cissel, City Passenger Agent
	Second and McLean Sts.	Chas. H. Rohrer, Traveling Pass'r Agent
Los Angeles, Cal.	Van Nuys Bldg.	B. F. Coons, General Agent
		J. L. Stanton, District Passenger Agent
Mason City, Iowa		H. MacMillan, City Freight and Pass'r Agent
Memphis, Tenn.	406–410 Exchange Bldg.	F. C. Johnson, General Agent
	60 N. Main St.	F. R. Bottenfield, Acting Agent, Consolidated Office
Milwaukee, Wis.	Room 602 Majestic Bldg.	W. T. Baldwin, General Agent
Minneapolis, Minn.	Metropolitan Life Bldg.	W. L. Hathaway, Gen'l Agent, Pass'r Dept.
	524 Second Ave. South	G. F. Hanson, City Pass'r Agent
		J. F. McElroy, City Ticket Agent
New Orleans, La.	403 Queen & Crescent Bldg.	E. A. Groves, General Agent
New York, N. Y.	280 Broadway	K. E. Palmer, General Agent, Pass'r Dept.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	424–5 Grain Ex. Bldg.	H. H. Hunt, Division Passenger Agent
	304 W. Grand Ave.	R. O. Hopkins, Agent, Consolidated Office
Omaha, Neb.	312 Railway Ex. Bldg.	J. S. McNally, Division Passenger Agent
	1416 Dodge St.	L. Beindorff, Agent, Consolidated Office
Peoria, Ill.	422 Liberty St.	Warren Cowles, District Passenger Agent
	Cor. Jefferson & Liberty Sts.	W. E. Johnson, Agent, Consolidated Office
Philadelphia, Pa.	1211 Chestnut St.	Geo. B. Farrow, General Agent
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Jenkins Arcade Bldg.	H. M. Brown, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Dept.
St. Joseph, Mo.	106–108 S. Fifth St.	John J. Goodrich, General Agent
	505 Francis St.	A. E. Martin, Agent, Consolidated Office
St. Louis, Mo.	817 Chemical Bldg.	W. J. Hennessy, City Pass'r Agent
	320 N. Broadway	E. E. Cowles, City Ticket Agent
St. Paul, Minn.	Cor. 4th and Robert Sts.	Chas. H. Head, City Passenger Agent
		W. H. Lennon, City Ticket Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah	Room 207–208 Walker Bank Bldg.	J. G. Doolittle, General Agent
San Francisco, Cal.	493–495 Monadnock Bldg.	F. W. Thompson, General Agent
Seattle, Wash.	953 Stuart Bldg.	Geo. P. Cave, General Agent
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Rock Island Station	A. F. Pilcher, General Agent
Spokane, Wash.	411 Symons Block	B. F. Rinkenberger, Trav. Frt. and Pass'r Agent
Topeka, Kan.	Rock Island Station	C. E. Bascom, City Passenger Agent
Wichita, Kan.	Room 101, Union Station	O. Collins, District Passenger Agent

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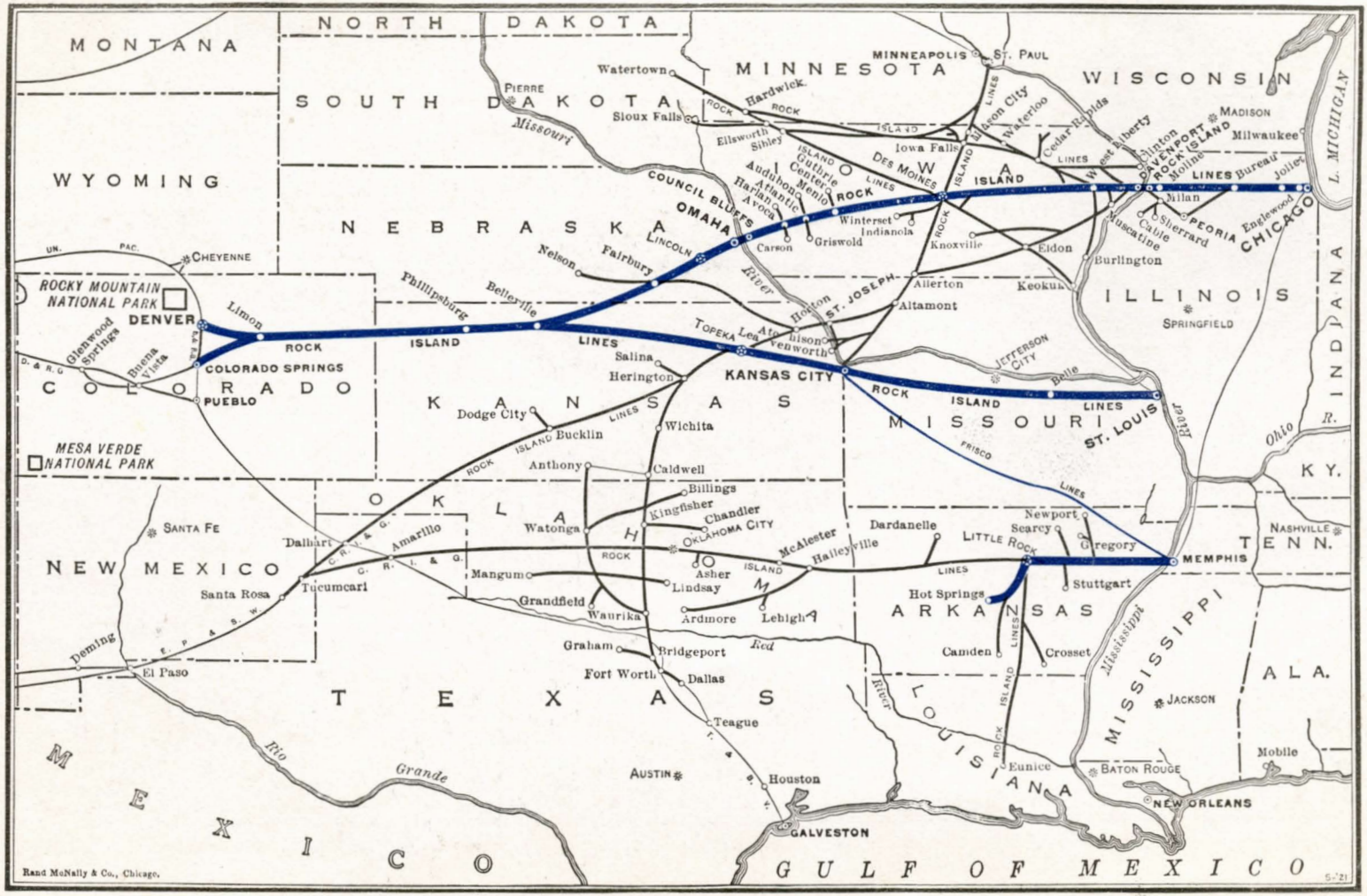
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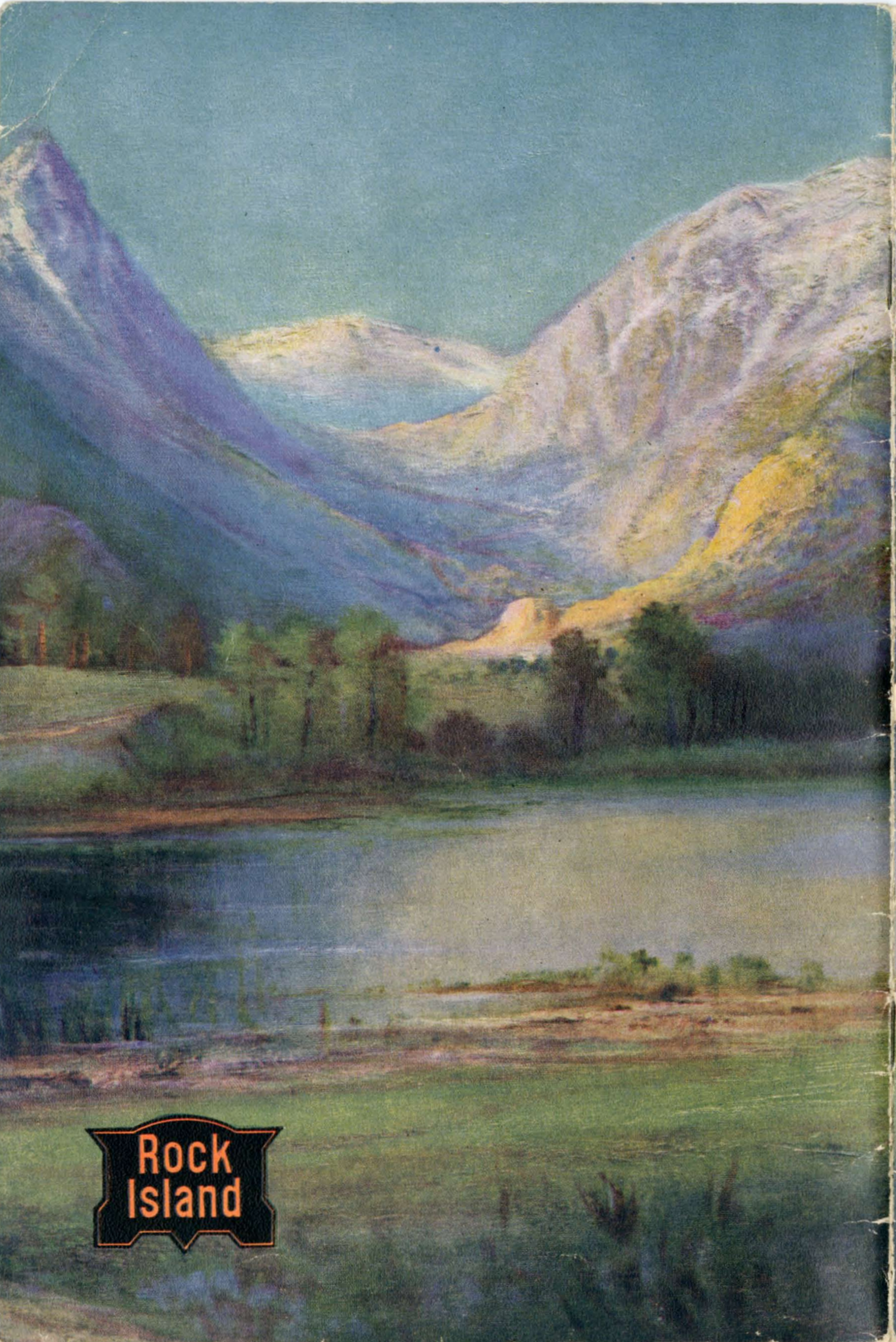
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