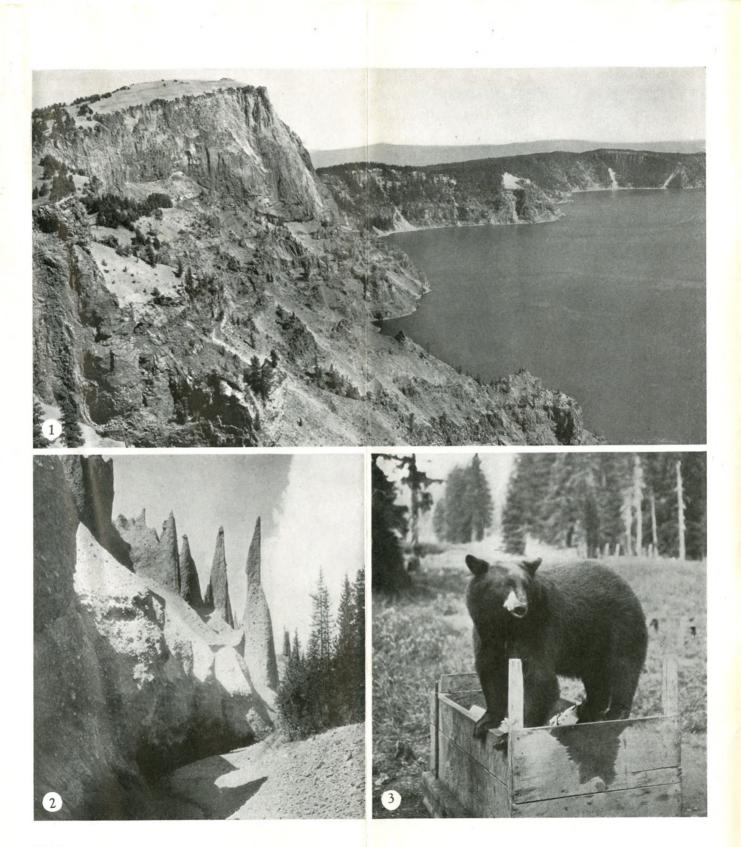
WIZARD ISLE, AN ANCIENT CONE WITHIN THE MIGHTY CALDER A





[2]

In Southern Oregon, sixty miles north of the California line, stands the broken remnant of a once mighty mountain. In the ancient crater bowl of this mountain lies one of the world's scenic wonders—a lake whose romantic setting and bewitching coloring are unduplicated anywhere.

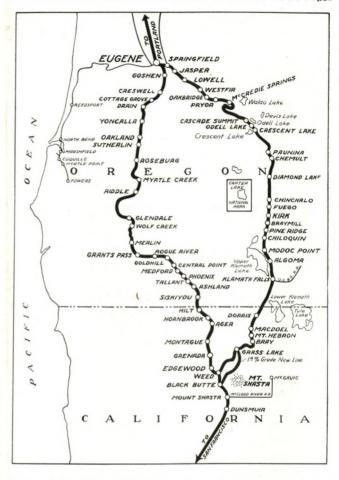
THIS broken mountain itself is still lofty, its upper crags soaring seven to eight thousand feet above the sea. The lake that lies within these circling crags is a thousand and more feet below their summits, and is one of the deepest fresh water lakes on earth. But it is the color of the lake, its unusual setting, and strange geologic history that make it so fascinating to travelers.

The mountain crags, the lake they contain, and the surrounding territory of mountains, pinnacles and forests are collectively known as Crater Lake National Park.

The story of Crater Lake and how it came into being will be briefly told here. But the tourist without any knowledge of its unique and bewildering history will still stand fascinated on its shores.

Oregon's Mountain that Vanished

CRATER LAKE'S dwelling place is known as Mount Mazama. It is about one hundred miles north of Mount Shasta, California's great sleeping fire mountain, and is a true member of that lofty chain of extinct volcanoes that includes Rainier, Adams and St. Helens in Washington, Hood, Jef-



Crater Lake National Park is midway between Portland and California points on the Shasta Route, Southern Pacific. It is embraced between the two alternative lines of the Shasta Route which are known as the Siskiyou Line (on the west side of the Park) and the newly completed Cascade Line (on the east side).

ferson and the Three Sisters in Oregon—all snowcapped peaks today of rare scenic loveliness—and Lassen, the still smouldering volcano of California. Mount Mazama's fires, however, are utterly stilled

WHERE NATURE HAS HEWN STRANGE CARVINGS

Visitors to Crater Lake are surprised to find that the great sheet of blue water, seemingly at their very feet, is in reality a thousand or more feet vertically below them. The pines on the side of the cliffs seem like tiniest shrubs when glimpsed from the edge of the lake. (i) One of the first glimpses beheld by visitors from Crater Lake Lodge. (2) Sand pinnacles, a mile or two east of the lake. (3) Bears in Crater Lake National Park are harmless and friendly. Game in national parks is protected from hunters.



Its day as a fire-breathing mountain has been over for untold centuries. Its loftiest crag is now but 8,156 feet above sea level. Yet there was a time when this strange mountain was probably equal, in height, with Mounts Rainier and Shasta—far above the 14,000 feet level and perhaps over-topping 15,-000 feet.

Created by volcanic forces of the period that cast up its neighbors, Mount Mazama like them grew cold. There came a day when great glaciers gathered upon its cheeks like hoary whiskers. Such glaciers may still be seen upon Rainier, Adams,

Hood, Shasta and other volcanic cones of the Pacific Northwest.

Yet Mount Mazama is only seven to eight thousand feet high today. What became of the rest of its enormous bulk?

Evidently there was a vast cataclysm of nature that carried the upper half of Mount Mazama away, leaving a yawning depression in its place. But the surrounding plains of Oregon do not show evidences of an explosion. Nor do the streams give indication of having carried such debris out to sea. Yet a total of *seventeen cubic miles* of rock and lava has vanished from the earth's surface. The conclusion of geologic science is that the entire upper seven thousand feet of Mount Mazama *fell in upon itself*. But this is only half the story.

Enter-the Loveliest Lake in Nature

FOR the resulting crater, or "caldera" as it is known to science, six miles long north and south by five miles wide east and west, has been healed and cooled by the falling rains and snows of the ages. And this precipitation, rising foot by foot, has covered over the bottom of the great pit to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet. The site of the vanished summit is thus covered by a vast, glittering lake of deepest indigo.

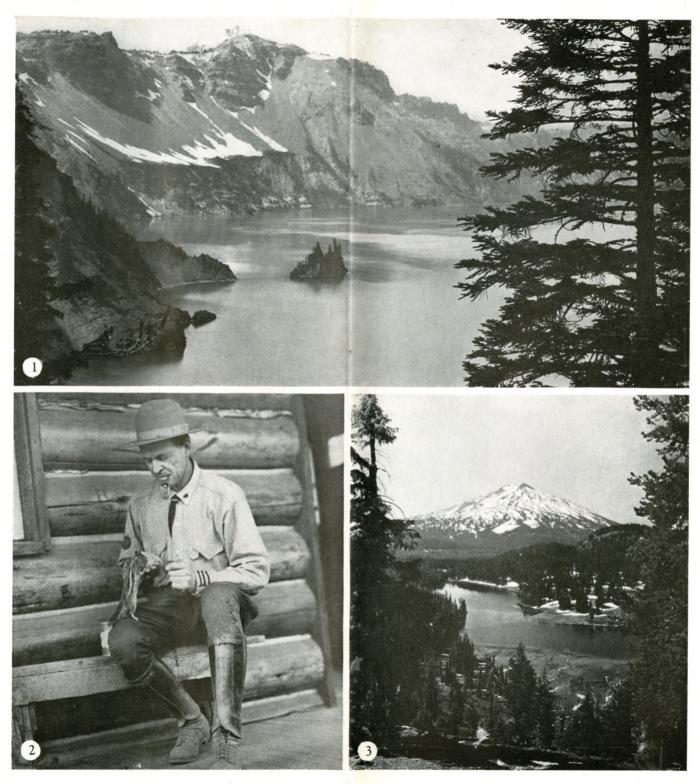
And what a lake! In 1853 a party of prospectors were ranging over the Cascade Range in search of a legendary lost mine. The mine was never found. But the mule of one rider stopped suddenly, his fore feet planted at the brink of a mighty crater. The rider, adrowse in his saddle, would have been pitched downward a thousand feet if his mount had not been alert. It was then that Crater Lake, bluest of the blue lakes of nature, was first beheld by white men's eyes.

WATERS PLACID AND WATERS TUMULTUOUS

Preparatory to spreading her glorious surprise, Crater Lake, nature provides fairy waterfalls for the visitor en route. Above, Salt Creek Falls, a marvelously beautiful spot on the Cascade Line. (1) One of the great crags of volcanic conglomerate, a mixture of lavas of many ancient fires, that leans out over the caldera or pit of the ancient mountain. (2) Mill Creek Falls near Prospect, on the road between Medford, Oregon, and Crater Lake. (3) Sand Creek Falls, on the road between Klamath Falls, Oregon, and Crater Lake. Owing to its pumice structure, the general countryside about Crater Lake is comparatively arid.



[5]



EVERY MILE OF THE SHASTA ROUTE IS OF PANORAMIC IN TEREST

Blue, Blue Waters of Sparkling Radiance

THE party of prospectors gasped at the vista. Mile upon mile of radiant water, held in a perfect circular cup, danced beneath their gaze. No conception of any such prospect, no inkling had given them the slightest warning.

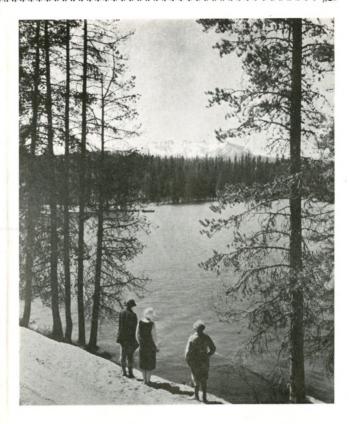
For years after the great discovery, the shores of Crater Lake remained accessible only to travelers on horseback, equipped for the hardiest sort of going. But every party that reached the spot brought back stories of the witchery and mystery of this remarkable lake. A fresh water lake without visible outlet, the largest lake known in the world to occupy the gulf of an extinct volcano, a lake of well-nigh unfathomable depths, a lake of loveliest tints of blue that ever flashed before the eye of the traveler—these were the tales brought back.

And so the varied wonders of Crater Lake came to be known; its blue waters and its painted cliffs, and the prospects that could be obtained from those cliffs, Llao Rock, the Watchman, the Cloud Cap, Glacier Peak, Garfield Peak, Vidae Peak, and the others. It was recognized that here was one of the most interesting scenic spots in the West. So it was made a National Park, and set aside as a place of public relaxation and recreation for all time.

Travel is No Longer a Hardship

NOT Crater Lake only, but all its surrounding terrain of ravines, forests, fascinating pinnacled rocks and boulder-strewn canyons, are contained within Crater Lake National Park; and these in turn are surrounded by national forests.

All sections of the park can now be reached comfortably in a few hours by automobile from Medford on the Siskiyou Line, and from Klamath Falls



on the Cascade Line. The two lines are optional to travelers on the Southern Pacific's Shasta Route between San Francisco and Portland.

It is a far cry from the hardships of early-day travel to Crater Lake to the modern luxurious ease with which these beauties may be enjoyed. Excellent roads connect the Lake with Medford and Klamath Falls, over which comfortable auto stages make the trip on regular schedule.

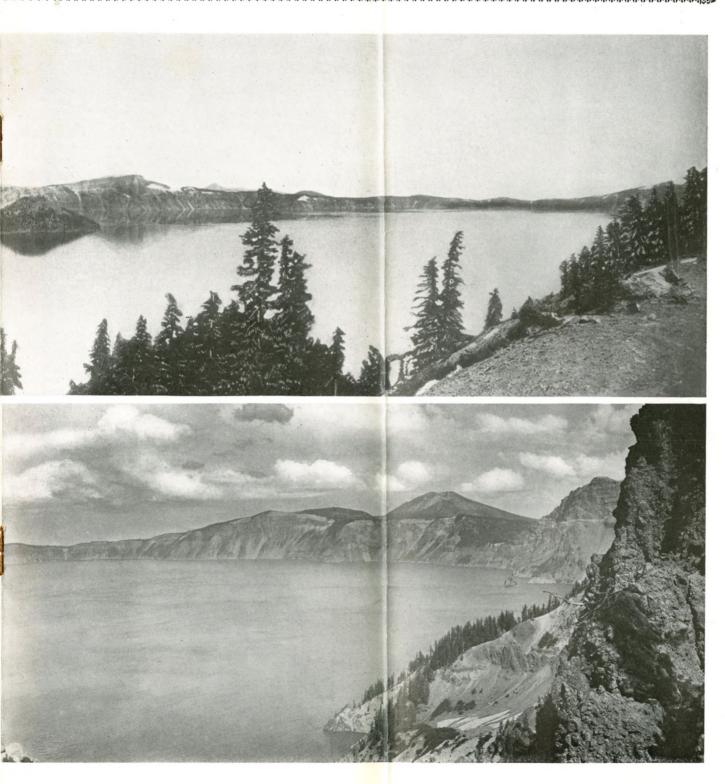
The scenic glories of this wonderland may be enjoyed by means of regularly-operated automobile trips over the Rim Road, that splendid 35-mile highway about the lake's rim, and by motor boats on the lake itself.

← SCENES AND PASTIMES FOR ALL TASTES

The new Cascade Line of the Shasta Route, Southern Pacific, opens many new vistas to Crater Lake visitors. (1) The Phantom Ship, made of the ancient lava, spreads its little sails on the surface of Crater Lake like a dainty caravel. It completely disappears in some lights. (2) Breakfast time for one of the forest ranger's little friends. (3) Batchelor Butte from Todd Lake, on the new Cascade Line. Above, this page, Diamond Peak as seen from the opposite shore of Crescent Lake. Snow disappears in summer. NOW YOU CAN REACH CRATER LAKE BY EITHER SISKIYOU LINE OR NEW CASCA



DE LINE, SHASTA ROUTE. YOU CAN GO ONE WAY AND RETURN VIA THE OTHER.



$EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS \\ at CRATERLAKELODGE AND CAMP \\ = (2) +$



Crater Lake is 84 miles from Medford on the west and 65 miles from Klamath Falls on the east.

Auto, stage and boating fares are as follows:

Auto Stage Medford to Crater Lake	and	d re	turi	2			\$17.50
Auto Stage Klamath Falis to Crater							
Auto Stage Medford to Crater Lake							
Klamath Falls							16.50
One way Klamath Falls to Crater L	ake						9.00
One way Medford to Crater Lake							9.00
Rim drive (automobile) 41 miles .							5 00
Sunset Drive (automobile) 10 miles							1.00
Around the Lake (launch) 15 miles							2.00
Wizard Island and return (launch)							I.00
Row boats per hour					•	·	.60

Excellent Hotel and Camp

The Crater Lake National Park Co. operates a very attractive hotel and a comfortable camp in the Park.

Crater Lake Lodge, on the rim of the lake, is of

stone and frame construction containing comfortable sleeping rooms both with and without baths. Tent houses are provided at the Lodge as sleeping quarters for those who prefer them, meals being taken at the Lodge.

Rates at Crater Lake Lodge (American Plan):

In Lodge			\$5.50 per day and up per person
Room with bath			8.00 per day per person
Room with private	e toile	t.	7.00 per day per person
In Tent Houses			5.00 per day per person

In the great, hospitable living-room of Crater Lake Lodge, whose windows look down 1000 feet upon the blue witchery of the waters, guests gather about a huge fireplace in the evenings and hear nature lectures and explanations of the scientific origins of the surrounding wonderland, delivered in simple language by government naturalists.

Originally without any fish life, Crater Lake has been well stocked by the government and now abounds with rainbow and black-spotted trout. Trout, steelhead and salmon also frequent the nearby mountain lakes and streams.

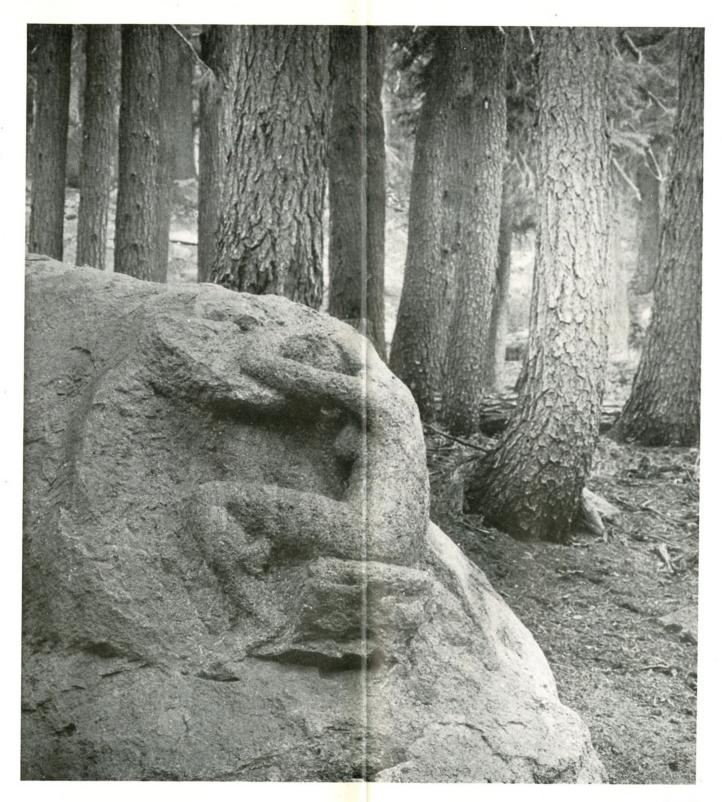
Twelve miles north of Crater Lake is Diamond Lake, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the Cascade Range. The Forest Service has constructed a road from the south end of the lake to the Crater Lake National Park boundary, and this makes it possible to make the round trip from Diamond Lake to Crater Lake in a few hours' time.

Easy to Reach via Southern Pacific

SOUTHERN PACIFIC has made the stopover at Crater Lake very simple and convenient.

During the park season, July 1 to September 20, round-trip excursion tickets are sold at reduced

The opposite page shows the remarkable carved figure, life-size and hewn in bold relief from volcanic rock, discovered some years ago in a wooded glen close to Crater Lake. What was its origin? Is it a freak of nature, or, as has been claimed, was some prehistoric individual overwhelmed by lava and the form of her body recorded in this everlasting pose? The most reasonable theory ascribes this lovely figure to the handiwork of some visiting artist. On the preceding double page are shown three views of Crater Lake from characteristic points about the rim. Above, page 10, a view of Crater Lake Lodge, where accommodations are excellent.





SOUTHERN PACIFIC AGENT WILL HELP YOU PLAN YOUR TRIP

fares. Passengers holding round trip or one-way tickets between San Francisco and Portland have the option of utilizing either the Siskiyou Line, via Medford, or the new Cascade Line, via Klamath Falls.

Moreover, such tickets will be honored if visitors prefer to go in by one gateway and out by the other. For example, travelers electing to visit the park via Klamath Falls on the new *Cascade* Line may resume via Klamath Falls and the *Cascade* Line, or may go out via Medford and the *Siskiyou* Line. Stopover privileges are very broad, and baggage storage is waived for the period passengers consume in visiting the Park.

Visitors to Crater Lake National Park via Southern Pacific enjoy some of the country's most remarkable scenery all along the 771-mile way between San Francisco and Portland, between which cities Crater Lake midway lies. Travelers from San Francisco skirt the shores of that city's famous bay for miles, then cross its upper waters and enter the famed Sacramento Valley, one of the great grain and orchard areas of the West. Mount Lassen, occasionally active volcano, is to be seen from the car windows toward the east. Then the tumultuous, verdant canyons and mountains of the Siskiyous are reached and the train glides up and up over the shoulder of snow-crowned Mount Shasta whose head stands 14,162 feet above the sea.

New Cascade Line Now Available

NORTH of beautiful Mount Shasta the Cascade Line branches to the northeast and, passing through the city of Klamath Falls, and the Klamath Indian Reservation, penetrates the lake country east of Crater Lake National Park and climbs up to the summit of the Cascade Range at Lake Odell. The line then winds through pictur-



esque mountain scenery over a splendid new roadbed down the west side of the Cascades to rejoin the Shasta Route at Eugene.

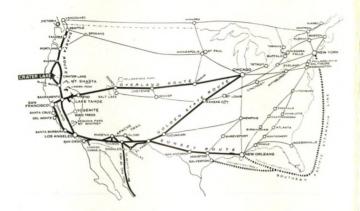
The new Cascade Line gives Central Oregon direct access to Portland and improved access to California points. It shortens the distance on Southern Pacific's Shasta Route between Portland and California by 23.7 miles.

Or Siskiyou Line May be Utilized

THE Siskiyou Line crosses Mount Shasta's broad plateau to northward and descends the Siskiyou Mountains into Oregon. Travelers bound for Crater Lake via the Siskiyou Line stop over at

← SOUTHERN PACIFIC HAS OPENED A NEW WONDERLAND

Travelers on the Siskiyou Line, Shasta Route, will find in the new alternative Cascade Line a most enjoyable variation of their journey between Portland and San Francisco, and a new, supremely enjoyable vacation land. (1) Wizard Island viewed from the rim just west of Crater Lake Lodge, Llao Rock in background. (2) Odell Lake, just east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Above, this page, snow-decked Mount McLaughlin, an extinct volcano, as viewed from Lake of the Woods.



Southern Pacific provides four distinct approaches to points on the Pacific Coast, as shown above. Shasta Route, Overland Route, Golden State Route and Sunset Route comprise this far-flung system, together with Southern Pacific's own line of steamships from New York to New Orleans. The arrow above indicates the position of Crater Lake on the national map.

Medford, where stage connects for Crater Lake Lodge and camps. Resumption of the journey northward from Medford bears the traveler down the fertile valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers. This is the great orchard belt of southern Oregon, famous the world over for its pears and its produce of tree and field. Primeval fir forests cling to the upper slopes and crests. But roads, cities, farms, homes and schools are fast turning this region into a garden spot of civilization. The countryside as it unrolls beyond the Pullman window is a fascinating panorama of man's steady advance against a pioneer wilderness that waited through all the centuries, fertile and smiling, for his coming.

At Eugene, seat of Oregon's state university, the Siskiyou and Cascadelines merge and continue down the world-renowned Willamette Valley to Portland. Grain fields, orchards, and farms, dotted with mills and industrial plants and communities, carry on the epic of the developing West as the traveler comes within sight of Mount Hood.

Portland, the metropolis of Oregon at the foot of the Willamette Valley, is close to the juncture of the Willamette River with the great Columbia, and is the northern terminus of the Shasta Route, Southern Pacific.

Every mile of the journey between Portland and the California cities is a mile of fascination. And its utmost enjoyment demands at least a brief visit, and a longer stopover if possible, at the unique gem among America's national parks—Crater Lake.

Further information regarding Crater Lake, its points of interest and its travelers' accommodations, may be had by writing to Crater Lake National Park Company, Crater Lake, Oregon, during the season July 1st to Sept. 20th. From Sept. 21st the Crater Lake National Park Company's headquarters is Lithia Springs Hotel, Ashland, Oregon.

Four Great Routes to Pacific Coast Offered by Southern Pacific

N^O other railroad offers such a choice of routes to the West as does Southern Pacific. This company operates its own steamships from New York to New Orleans, and thence the famous Sunset Route to California making Southern Pacific a true transcontinental line—the only one in the United States. In addition, Southern Pacific operates three other great routes: (1) Shasta Route between the Pacific Northwest and San Francisco —for travelers going to or returning from California over northern lines. (2) Overland Route, the Lake Tahoe Line, Chicago to San Francisco via Ogdēn. (3) Golden State Route, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso.

The entire Pacific Coast is a wonderland for the traveler.

Your nearest Southern Pacific agent will give you full information as to passenger fares, Pullman reservations, time schedules, etc. If you wish, he will gladly call at your office or home and help you arrange your trip, or help you with freight shipment. He will also attend to such details as tickets and Pullman and hotel reservations for you. Phone or write him. Let him help you to plan your journey.

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