

CALIFORNIA CALLS YOU



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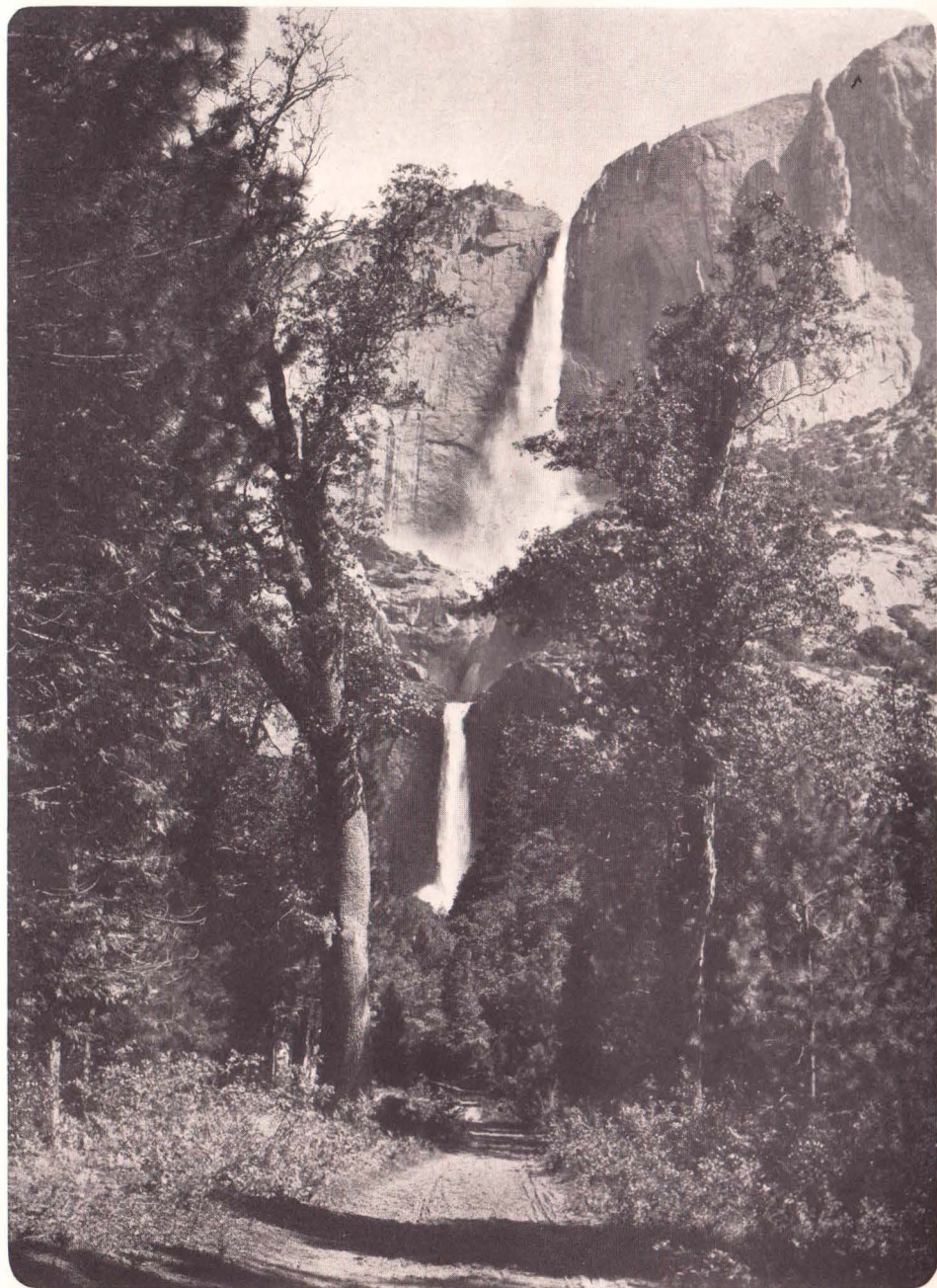
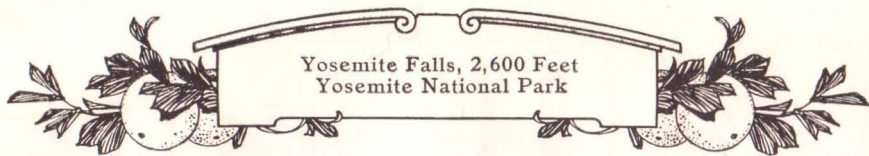
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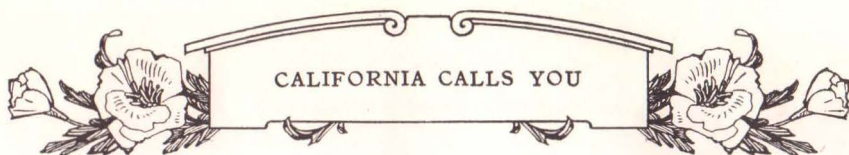
UNION PACIFIC

California Calls You



UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM





CALIFORNIA Calls You. It calls to every person who seeks recreation out of doors at any season of the year. The lure of our westernmost state is in its infinite variety. Diverse in everything—topography, climate, peoples—California has that which appeals to the spirit of play in every American. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; play tennis; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips; or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gamiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts, mountains, and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of nature.

From the groves where oranges gleam like rich gold amid dark foliage you may gaze up at lofty peaks sparkling with snow-crystals. From Mount Whitney's granite summit you may look down toward a valley that is four hundred feet below sea level—from the highest to the lowest point in the United States. In one day you may travel through the four seasons. California's climate has been much commended for its clemency, but it is to be praised also for its diversity. Tonic air that is redolent with the scent of mountain pine; the salt tang of the sea in coast breezes; the arid health-giving atmosphere of the far southern plains—the very air you breathe is ever-changing as you traverse this Land of Sunshine. In California there is far more climatic variety than in that stretch of our eastern coast between Charleston and Plymouth, though both regions lie within identical degrees of latitude—more variety, but not such extreme variation.

That glamour of romance which has attracted Americans to the old countries is abundant here; it is not a raw land without historic traditions. Fifty years after the landing of Columbus these shores were visited by the Spanish ships of Cabrillo, and in 1579 Sir Francis Drake sailed his gallant galleon, *Ye Golden Hinde*, into a "faire and good harborow," thirty miles north of the Golden Gate. He called this land New Albion—so that California may well claim to be the oldest New England.

While the midland plains were still peopled only by roving bands of paint-daubed aborigines, California's valleys were graced by scenes of civilization and religious devotion. The mission settlements that mark from south to north the progress of the padres may be likened to the cathedral towns of Europe and the annals of the days of Spanish domination are replete with romantic incident. The discovery of gold, in 1848, ushered in a new period of California history, a wild and red-blooded era, that throbbed with dramatic living.

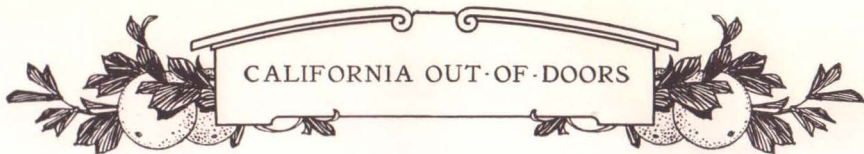
Variety is the spice of California life. Monotony is banished from this bright land. A rich spirit of pageantry enters into the daily life of the people who have such a climate, and have had such a history. There is scarcely a village or town that does not hold its fiestas and floral carnivals to charm the visitor. The invigorating atmosphere allures to life in the open, invites you to enter into every sort of sprightly outdoor recreation. If there is a motorist's paradise, surely it is California. The whole State is a network of good roads, most famous of which is *El Camino Real*, the coastwise highway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, following the route first trodden by the feet of the mission fathers.

VENERABLE FRANCISCAN
MISSIONS
ALONG THE KING'S HIGHWAY



San Carlos de Carmelo, 1771
Dolores, 1776
San Diego de Alcalá, 1769

San Carlos de Borromeo, 1770
San Luis Rey de Francia, 1798
San Gabriel Arcangel, 1771



Whatever you desire most in the way of living, it awaits you in California. If rest is your wish, you may seek out any of the hundreds of quiet mountain and sea-shore retreats scattered throughout the State—and here it is not always necessary to forsake the mountains to worship beside the sea. In this land of flower-covered bungalows, living is reasonable; you can spend a summer or winter here at an expense no greater than at home.

California is well prepared to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, tent cities, and mountain camps, assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.

Sport and Recreation in California

GOLF—The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California in any month of the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast. There are splendid golf courses throughout California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses.

POLO—While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo's winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado's field, and some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played there.

In California the game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. There are grounds at Los Angeles, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Hillsborough (San Francisco), Burlingame, and Del Monte.

TENNIS—Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Lively exercise at the nets is a pleasure, summer or winter. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort hotels have their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

MOTORING—The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many Easterners ship their automobiles to California every year. Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real ("The Highway of the King"), that historic pathway of the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence across the bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand today nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation.

Union Square
San Francisco



YACHTING AND BOATING—Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a succession of lofty headlands, with the coast ranges rising 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors that break into the coastline, from Humboldt Bay to San Diego, are moored many fleets of pleasure craft—motor boats, yachts, rowboats, and canoes.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Twenty miles southwest across the sea rise the rocky-peaked Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground. At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island. Santa Catalina Island is visited from there by the larger craft. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque Channel Islands, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north, on Monterey Bay, yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey. The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Marina.

BATHING—On California's coastline are numerous wide clean beaches where attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in

A Charming Bungalow Court
Los Angeles



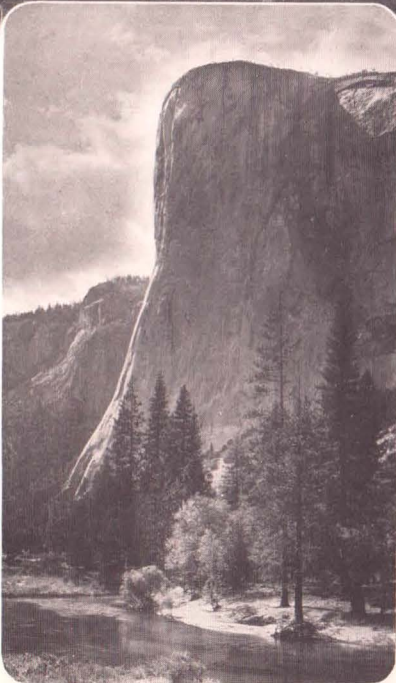
the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside. As pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. At the height of the season the surf and bordering sands are crowded with bathers, and feminine beauty in bright costumes has brought fame to these golden strands. The principal seaside resorts in this region are Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Farther south is Del Mar, and across the bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year coast resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. Miramar and Ventura are in the same vicinity. Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach are farther up the coast, near San Luis Obispo.

On the Bay of Monterey, Santa Cruz annually attracts crowds of vacationists to its broad beach. Del Monte and Monterey share between them a semi-circular sweep of sand, and Pacific Grove has many sheltered coves and beaches. The strands of Asilomar, Pebble Beach, and Carmel are also favorite bathing places. Across the bay from San Francisco are the beaches of Alameda where bathing is enjoyed in tempered waters.

CAMPING—To know intimately the charm of the great outdoors one must become a tent-dweller in the mountains, or beside the sea. The simplicity and economy of this mode of living appeal to many, particularly in California where

Yosemite National Park
The Half Dome, 4,892 Feet



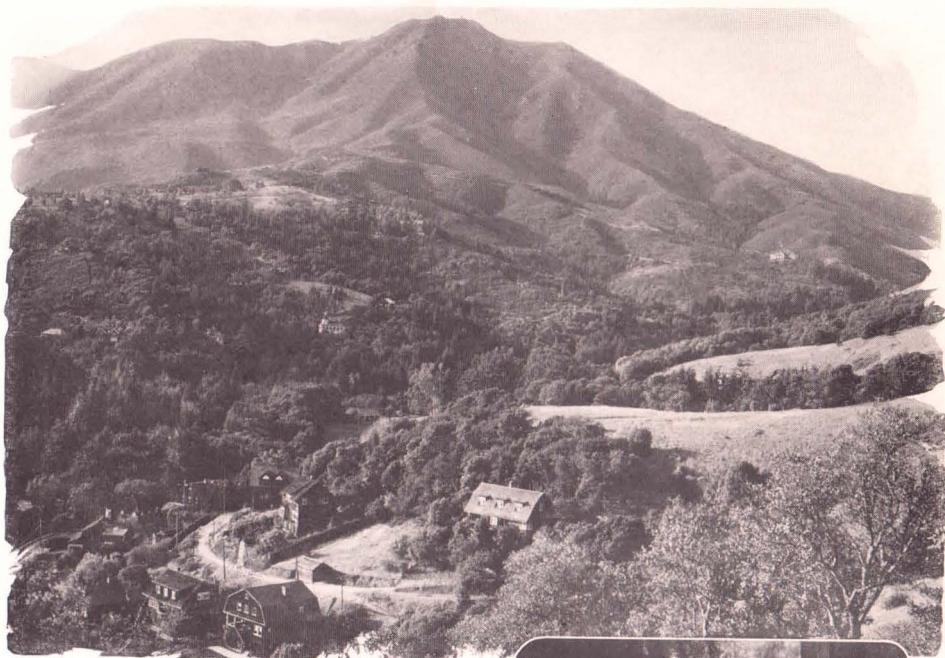
El Capitan, 3,300 Feet.

weather conditions in vacation season are almost ideal. The Forest Service encourages the use of the national forests for recreation, no permit being required for temporary camping.

Camping by the seashore is often a community outing, for here have been established many "tent cities." These neat canvas municipalities will be found at Coronado Beach; at Avalon on Catalina Island; at Ventura, Venice, El Pizmo, Santa Cruz, and at several other points along the coast. Yosemite, Tahoe, the Giant Forest, and the Sierra Madre Range, also the Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains, all have commodious camps in summer.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—The lure of the high places is strong in the heart of mankind, and true mountaineering can be found in the lofty ranges of California. No other range surpasses the Sierra Nevada in majesty and variety

Mt. Tamalpais
From Mill Valley



of scenery, or in pleasant summer climate. For five hundred miles this rugged mountain chain extends along the eastern border of California, attaining its greatest altitude in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet high, and there are many near-by peaks almost as lofty. Trails in the High Sierra are open from late in June until early in October. Horses and pack animals, with guides, can be secured at several points.

From Yosemite Valley, mountain trails radiate in every direction. The Tahoe country, with its mile-high Lake Tahoe and scores of smaller lakes, charms the leisurely tramp, and there are elevated summits such as Mount Tallac and Freel's Peak. Mount Shasta, perhaps the best-known of California's snow mountains, rising to an altitude of 14,380 feet, is climbed by hundreds of tourists every summer. The best trail



Big Tree Grove, Humboldt County

Orange Groves and Snow-Capped
Peaks near Los Angeles



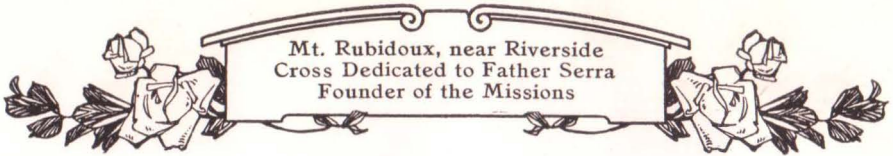
to the summit is from Sisson, with a connecting trail from Shasta Springs. The Coast Range is less lofty than the Sierra, and its easy accessibility makes it a favorite resort of "hikers."

The Sierra Madre, northeast of Los Angeles, culminates in Mount San Antonio (Old Baldy), 10,080 feet. Wilson and Lowe, 6,000 feet, are in this range. The other great peaks of the south are San Bernardino 10,630, San Geronio 11,485, and San Jacinto 10,805 feet.

FISHING—In diversity of location and in variety of fish life the waters of California offer the angler a wide choice.

The rainbow trout is the most widely distributed of the native varieties. Others are the cut-throat, steelhead, Dolly Varden, and the Tahoe trout, while Loch Leven, Eastern brook, and European brown trout have been introduced in large numbers.

The Coast Range has many lively trout streams. There are several north and south of San Francisco, and Los Angeles fishermen have not far to go to reach the streams of the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino Mountains. The fishing in the clear cold streams that are fed from the snowy Sierra Nevada always can be relied on; among these are the Truckee, American, Yuba, and Bear rivers, while farther north are the Upper Sacramento, Pitt, McCloud, and Klamath rivers. On the Northern Coast Range are the Russian, Noyo, Eel, and Mad rivers. Lake Tahoe has its big trout, and smaller lakes in the Tahoe country have smaller fish, but all are sturdy fighters. The Merced and other streams in Yosemite are favorites, and at Wawona the catches are always good.



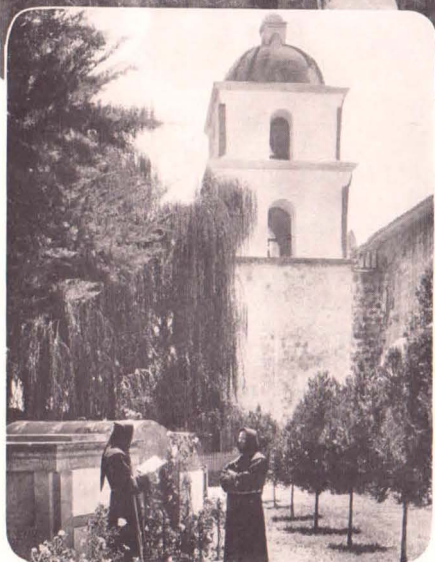
The headwaters of the Kings and Kern rivers in the High Sierra are alive with trout. In Volcano Creek, a tributary of the Kern, are the famous golden trout. Black bass are numerous in Bass Lake on the north fork of the San Joaquin River, and also in the lagoons south of Los Angeles. Striped bass are plentiful in the mouth of the Sacramento River.

Fishing for the giant king salmon in the Bay of Monterey during June, July, and August is noted sport. Farther south, especially below Point Conception, the fish are almost all related to tropical species—the yellow-tail, barracuda, black sea-bass, bonito, swordfish, sheepshead, albacore, and tuna. The best deep-sea fishing is around the Coronado Islands and in the Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente channels.

Avalon Bay on Santa Catalina Island, as well as the waters off Coronado Beach, are widely famed for their wonderful sport, the most prized capture being the leaping-tuna. The giant of these waters, however, is the black sea bass, often weighing 600 pounds. The yellowtail is also as fine a fighter as there is in the sea; it weighs from 15 to 60 pounds. The white bass, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds, as well as the swordfish, likewise put up a strenuous struggle. All up and down the coast are facilities for the angler, with rowboats and launches ready for hire, and experienced boatmen.

HUNTING—Of the large game animals deer are the most common in California. They are growing more numerous, despite the fact that thousands of bucks are killed in the State each season. Three varieties of deer are found there—the black-tail, white-tail, and mule-deer. The best hunting grounds in the

Pershing Square
Los Angeles



Mission Santa Barbara
1786

Sierra region extend from Kings and Kern rivers northward, and in the Coast Range, practically the entire length of the State, from the Trinity and California National forests to the San Bernardino Mountains.

Bears are numerous in the Sierra Nevada, the San Bernardino mountains, and parts of the Coast Range, yet so shy and sly are they that only a skillful woodsman can get within sight of them. The wild goats on Santa Catalina Island are thought to be descendants of those left by Cabrillo in 1542.

The cougar or mountain lion, an outlaw with a price upon his head, is frequently found in the timbered

heights where deer roam. Foxes are common, especially in the Coast Range. The wild cat or red lynx frequently draws a shot, and in the mountains the gray wolf is sometimes seen. Smaller fur animals are plentiful.

Most hunted of the feathered game are the wild ducks; the varieties include

Terrace Garden at
Hollywood

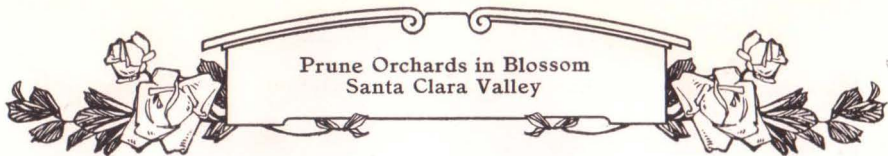


sprig, widgeon, mallard, spoonbill, ruddy, canvas back, teal, bluebill, and gadwall. The Los Angeles region furnishes excellent sport for duck hunters, and the region about the Bay of San Francisco, in the Suisun and the Alviso marshes, is a great duck-hunting area. There are also thousands of acres of "tuleland" along the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other inland rivers that are open to all. Wild geese and brant are also fair game during the duck season.

Mountain and valley quail are plentiful. Another fine bird is the blue grouse, and on the eastern side of the Sierra many sage fowls are bagged. Both in mountain valleys and lowland plains the hunter may test his aim on "the gamiest bird that flies"—the Wilson snipe. Beside these, California has in great numbers the upland plover, golden plover, avocat, ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeon, and wild dove.



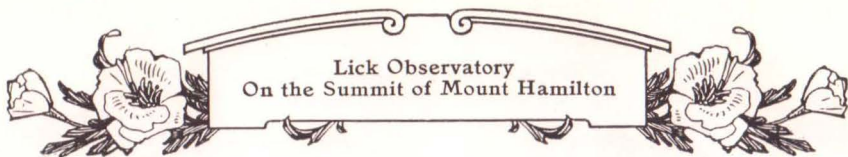
Mission Santa Ynez
1804



Resort Regions

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY. Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards, in 1781. Built upon the plains sloping seaward from the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of the surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles has its Chinatown and other foreign sections. Within the city limits there are twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return. Paved highways afford delightful automobile tours through many miles of orange groves and the numerous communities which cluster around Los Angeles. Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections. A few miles west is Beverly Hills, with its well-equipped tourist hotel.

PASADENA. Among the famous resort cities nearest to Los Angeles, is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Its principal resort hotels are the



Huntington, Raymond, and Green, open all the year. Pasadena is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semi-tropic trees and flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its annual Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day.

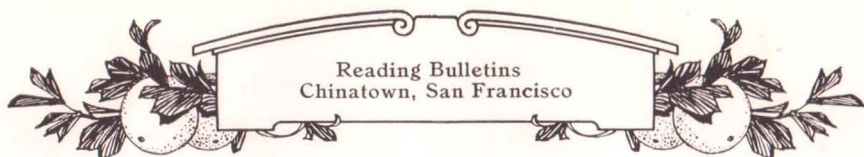
SAN GABRIEL, with its old Mission San Gabriel and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles. The Mission, which was founded in 1771, is well-preserved, services being held regularly.

RIVERSIDE has a unique all-year hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, combining the picturesqueness of the eighteenth century with the luxury of the twentieth. It is a cloistered building with tiled roof, arched porches, many a gable around a spacious court. There is a campanile, with ancient bells where vesper hymns and old Spanish tunes are played.

Surrounding Riverside are miles of auto drives lined with tall eucalyptus, drooping pepper, and magnolia trees. Above the city rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions.

SAN BERNARDINO. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. To the north are the San Bernardino Mountains from which the city gets its name, rising to a height of from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, where lie Big and Little Bear Lakes with beautifully timbered shores.

REDLANDS. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show-place is Canyon Crest Park.



Reading Bulletins
Chinatown, San Francisco



Japanese Garden, Golden Gate Park
San Francisco

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS. Among the most popular summer vacation grounds of this southern territory are the San Bernardino Mountains. The thrilling "101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World" leads through this region, including Big Bear Lake, with numerous inns and camps along its shore. The drive is made by regular auto stages from San Bernardino and Redlands.

SEASIDE RESORTS NEAR LOS ANGELES. Within a ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer varied opportunities for enjoyment. Santa Monica, Ocean

Park, and Venice join in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city. Redondo Beach follows, and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, the largest of the seashore cities, with its noted Hotel Virginia. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches

Flower Stands
Market Street, San Francisco



join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND. Avalon, on the Island of Santa Catalina, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of this sprightly resort village with its mountain background is one of the most bewitching on the coast. The waters are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium—all viewed from comfortable glass-bottomed boats.

SAN DIEGO. San Diego, "where California began", is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, in 1769, founded the first California mission—San Diego de Alcala, now in ruins. The



Memorial Museum
Golden Gate Park

Palm-Shaded Residences Los Angeles

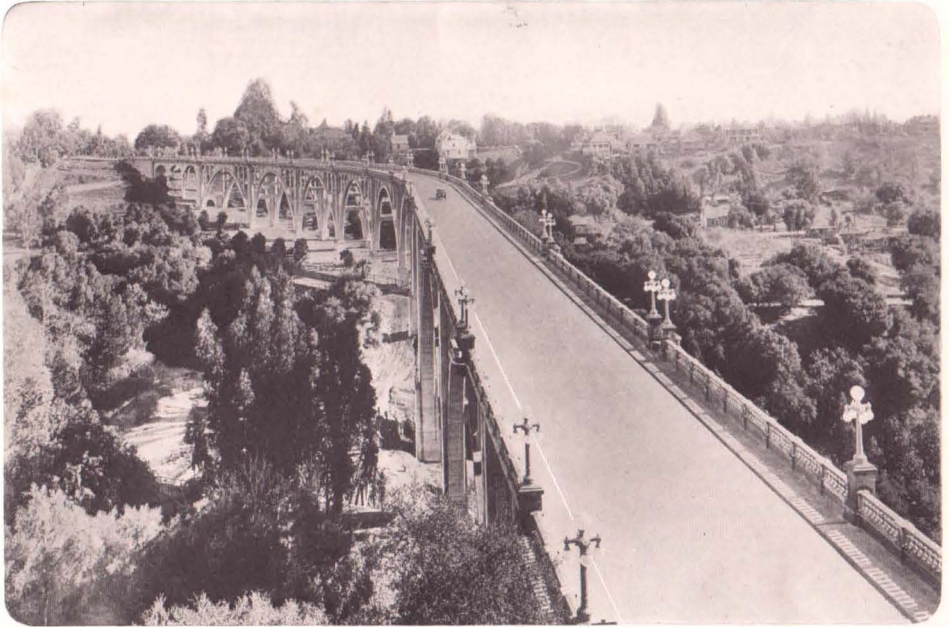
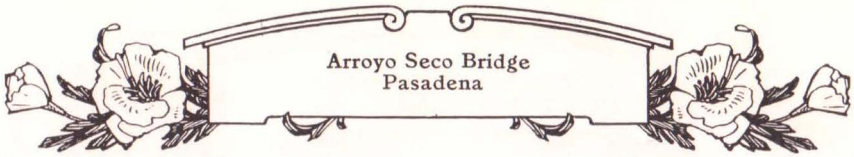


healthful and moderate climate makes this region delightful at all seasons, and there is much interesting country roundabout. Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by a mountain range. Most striking are the bay and ocean views, with Point Loma to the north jutting far to sea, and the Coronado peninsula to the west. San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. Balboa Park is a beauty spot well worth a visit. There are several good hotels which provide first-class service.

A popular resort on the coast nearby is La Jolla, with comfortable accommodations and bathing beach.

CORONADO BEACH. On the peninsula across the bay from San Diego is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel Del Coronado stands upon Coronado's "Silver Strand," and is surrounded by lawns and flowers and tropical verdure. It is one of the largest and best known of resort hotels. Bathing, fishing, and yachting are some of the aquatic sports. On the beach is also Coronado Tent City, open only during the summer season.

SANTA BARBARA. On the coast north of Los Angeles is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation, and surroundings have placed it among California's best known winter and summer resorts. From the sloping foothills of the Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel toward the craggy islands that lie beyond. The old Santa Barbara Mission stands in one of the residence districts. Its resort hotels are the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto; and several other hotels afford good service. There is a bathing beach near by.



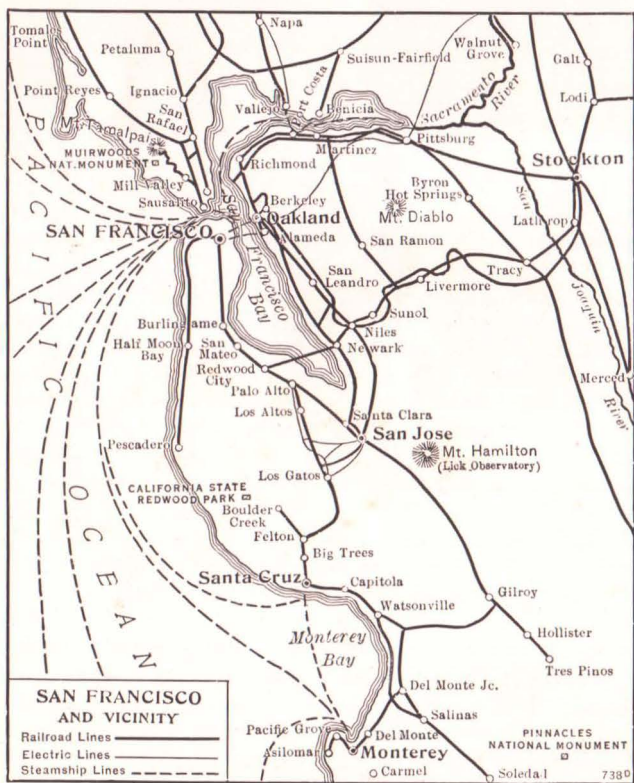
MONTEREY AND DEL MONTE. There is no more romantic spot in the West than Monterey. Cabrillo landed here in 1542, and sixty years later, in 1602, Vizcaino claimed the country for the king of Spain. In 1770, Gaspar de Portola, first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. At Del Monte is the Hotel Del Monte, among the foremost of California's all-year resort hotels. It is surrounded by lawns, studded with stately oaks and flower beds, the result of thirty-years' landscape gardening. The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts from the hotel. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a beach resort of much charm and just beyond is Asilomar, a summer camping ground of the Y. W. C. A. Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay, is on the Seventeen-Mile Drive, and Carmel-by-the-Sea, with its well-preserved old mission, is but a few miles beyond.

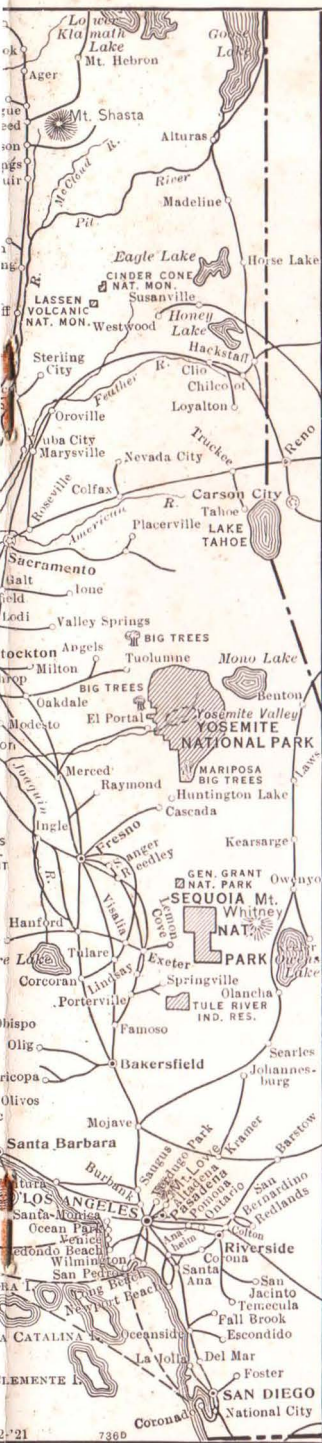
SANTA CRUZ REGION. Santa Cruz, on the Bay of Monterey, is a popular resort for San Franciscans. The Casa del Rey is a well equipped seaside hotel. Surf bathing, golf, and deep-sea fishing are among the sports. The Santa Cruz Mountains are much sought by vacationists, and in their forests are many resort places. At Big Trees, six miles from Santa Cruz, is a grove of redwoods.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY. San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as

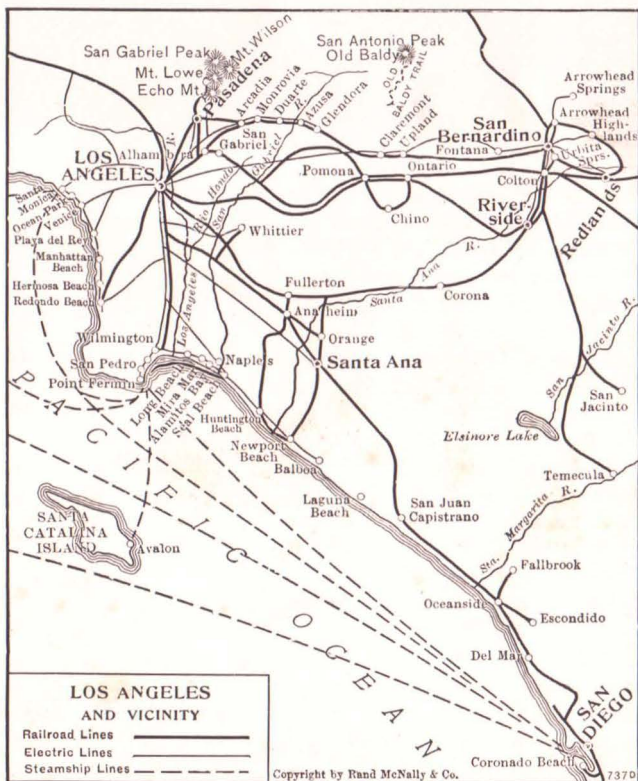


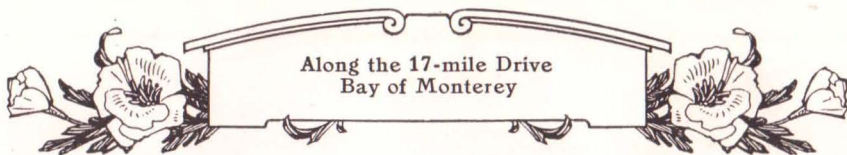
View of San Francisco and Bay





Tent City, Coronado Beach, San Diego





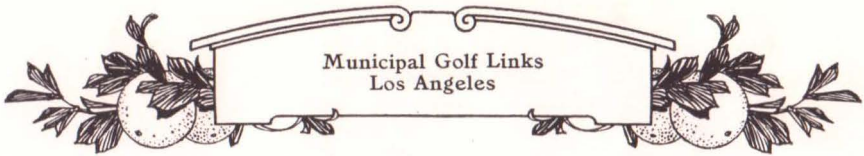
one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph, Russian, and Nob Hills, Sutro Heights, and other vantage points draw one again and again; while the view from Twin Peaks is a bird's-eye of city and surroundings.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea; in summer San Francisco is delightfully cool and in winter its climate is spring-like. It is one of the most interesting seaports.

Its shops, its theatres, its many Bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars; and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; Golden Gate Park, The Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks, the waterfront or *Embarcadero*, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor.

There are numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

OAKLAND, BERKELEY, AND ALAMEDA lie across the bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public buildings and good hotel accommodations. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public edifices. Alameda lies to the



south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has popular bathing beaches. Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

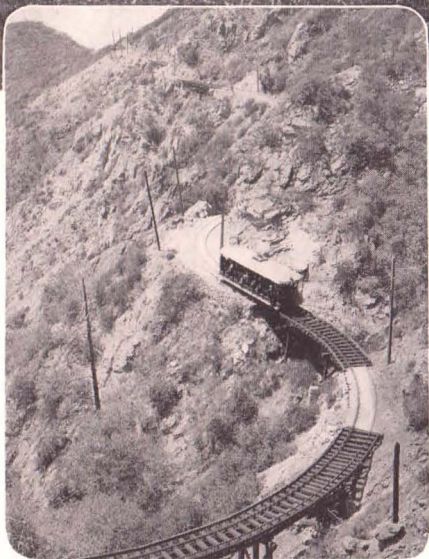
MARIN COUNTY AND LAKE COUNTY RESORTS. Across the bay, north of San Francisco, lies Marin County. Mount Tamalpais, with its well-known tavern, rises above the waters of the bay. Its summit is reached by the "crookedest railroad in the world," and commands a remarkable view of San Francisco Bay. Halfway to the summit a branch leads to the Muir Woods, a primeval forest of giant redwoods. To the north are the Russian River resorts, and Lake County, farther north, has a chain of picturesque lakes and resorts.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY, in which Eureka is the principal city, offers exceptionally good fishing and hunting. Trout and salmon are abundant in the streams, and deep-sea fishing is excellent. Grouse and waterfowl are plentiful; deer are numerous in the mountains.

SHASTA RESORTS. All along the course of the Upper Sacramento River rustic inns and cottages dot the verdant, pine-clad sides of its winding gorge. The points of interest include Castella, Castle Rock, Castle Crag, Dunsmuir, Upper Soda Springs, Shasta Retreat, Mossbrae Falls, and Shasta Springs. The snow-capped peak of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet high, dominates this region.

THE TAHOE COUNTRY. Lake Tahoe, in the High Sierra, is one of the largest and most beautiful of mountain lakes; the coloring of its clear waters, a brilliant emerald and indigo blue, is remarkable. Twenty-three miles long,

Harbor of Avalon
Santa Catalina Island



Electric Railway on
Mt. Lowe

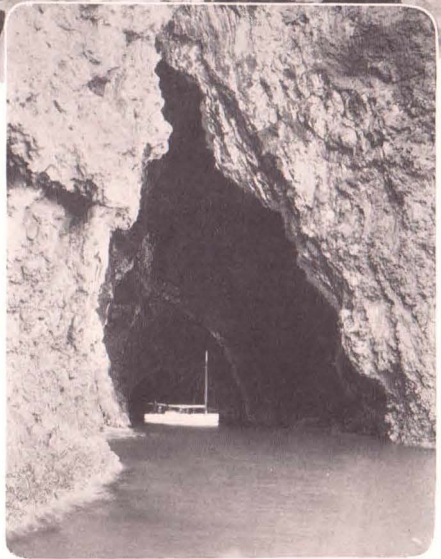
thirteen miles wide, and more than 1,800 feet deep, it is completely hemmed in by mountains with peaks varying in height from 8,250 to 11,120 feet above sea level. The elevation of the surface of the water is 6,280 feet. The pine-fringed and indented shores have many charming stopping-places, with comfortable hotels and cottages. It is noted for its big trout. The Tahoe Tavern, of rustic construction, has excellent accommodations for summer tourists. There are twenty other resorts upon the shores and in the vicinity. A steel steamer makes daily trips around the lake during the season. Seventy-five smaller lakes and numerous trout streams are

within twenty-five miles of Tahoe. Lake Tahoe is reached from Truckee, thence fifteen miles up the picturesque canyon of the Truckee River by narrow-gauge railway. Stop-overs permitted at Truckee on through tickets during season.

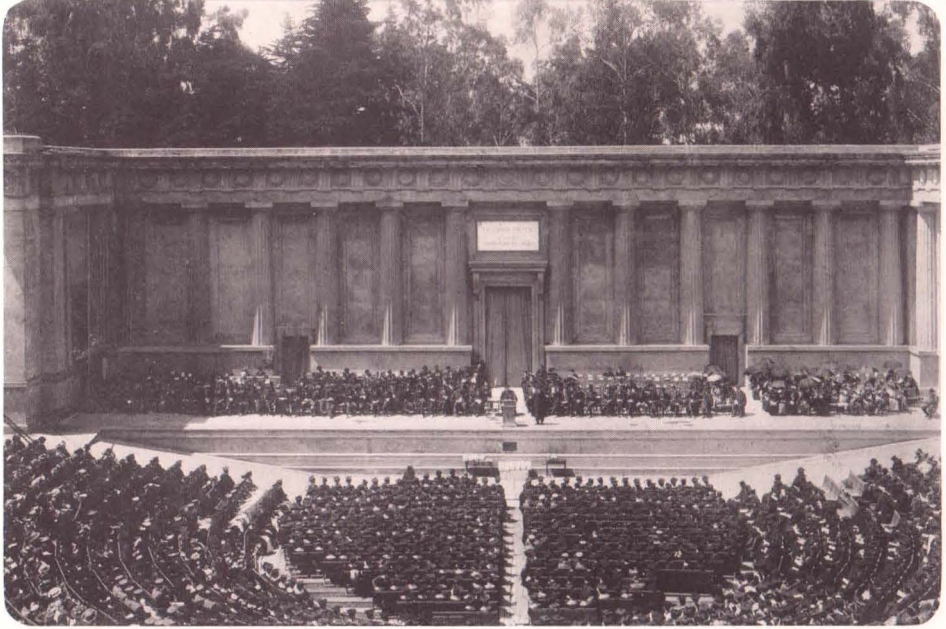
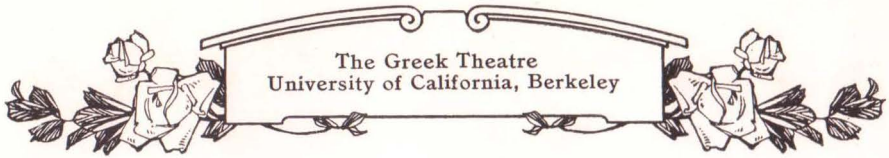
The Beach at Santa Cruz



THE NEW TIOGA ROAD—This new mountain highway over the crest of the Sierra connects Lake Tahoe with Yosemite National Park and affords a three-day motor tour, 226 miles in length, a trip of highest scenic magnificence and absorbing variety. The Tioga Tour crosses Carson Valley, ascends to Mono Lake, and climbs through Leevining Canyon to Tioga Pass (9,941 feet). Majestic snowy peaks, from 12,000 to more than 13,000 feet high, soar into the heavens, a part of the Sierra hitherto accessible only to hardy mountaineers. The route continues across the center of Yosemite National Park, past Tenaya Lake, to the noted Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, thence to Inspiration Point and Yosemite Lodge, in the center of Yosemite's wonders. The Yosemite National Park Company operates automobile stages over this route from Tahoe Tavern daily, during the season.



Painted Cave,
Santa Cruz Island



YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls and the earth's oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Park covers an area thirty-six by forty-eight miles, yet many of its most spectacular sights are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only seven miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and park-like forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Of its waterfalls, Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable.

The Mariposa Big Trees, *sequoia gigantea*, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over twenty-nine feet in diameter at base. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years. The smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of sequoia are reached from El Portal.

Yosemite is reached by rail via Merced to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village. There is also daily auto service

Cactus Beds in Westlake Park
Los Angeles



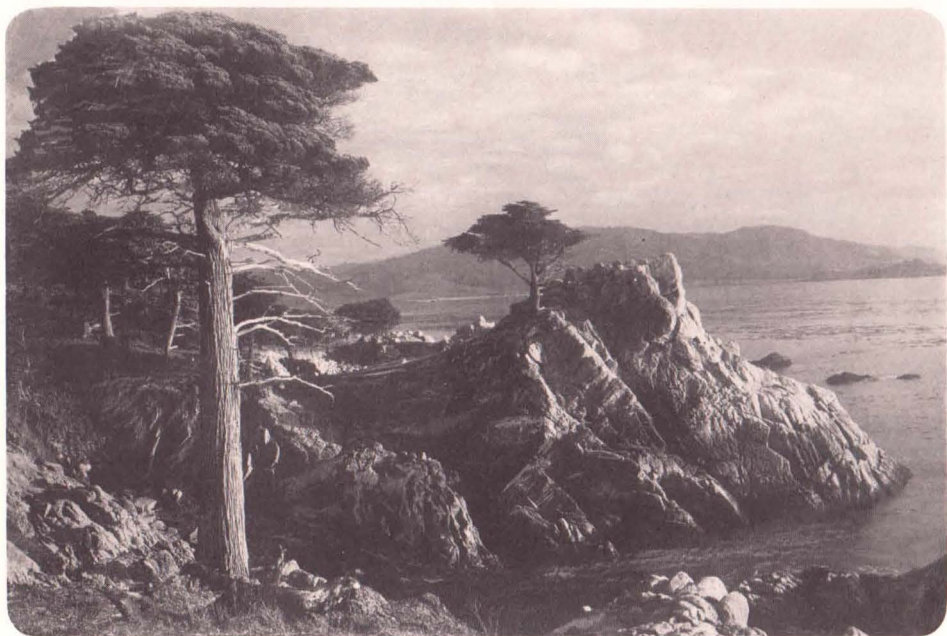
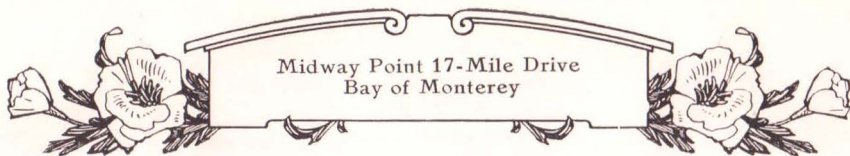
during the summer season from Merced direct to Yosemite via Wawona and the Mariposa Big Trees.

THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS. South of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove including the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in General Grant National Park, is thirty-five feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon toward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 feet above the valley floor. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave is one of its scenic features.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest Hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses in the



Grant National Park. Sequoia Park is reached by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest. General Grant Park is reached by auto from Fresno, Sanger or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

The Union Pacific System Joins East and West with a Boulevard of Steel

When planning a visit to California, or indeed to any place west of the Missouri River, the choice of route is the most important factor in the general pleasure and success of the trip. True, in these days of luxurious equipment, railway service is usually good. But there is one great system whose route, roadbed, track and general physical condition are noticeably superior—the Union Pacific.

This superiority is due in part to natural advantages. The builders of the road selected the path of least resistance, the trail originated by herds of buffalo and by the Indians, then used successively by trapper, fur trader, gold-seeker, Mormon, the Overland Stage coaches, and the Pony Express. It was then the shortest route across the continent, and it remains so today, for the tracks of the Union Pacific are followed by the Lincoln Highway and by the transcontinental mail aeroplanes. When Abraham Lincoln sponsored the building of the pioneer transcontinental railroad, California was eighteen travel days distant from the Missouri River; now, it is but two days away.

Cliff House and Seal Rocks
San Francisco



The natural advantages of the route have been steadily improved by the energy and foresight of the management. The original line had few curves and easy grades, yet these have been reduced. The original bridges have been replaced by durable structures of steel and concrete. Heavier rails, each supported by two more ties than the standard requirement, have been laid. The smooth roadbed has been made smoother and its ballast of clean, resilient Sherman gravel is free from dust. Ninety-two per cent of the line between Omaha and Ogden is double track. Automatic electric safety signals protect you all the way from Chicago and Omaha to the Pacific Coast.

Union Pacific trains carry the latest steel equipment, embodying every modern improvement conducive to comfort. Limited trains carry observation cars and all through trains carry dining cars, which expedite train schedules and permit the traveler to enjoy his meals at leisure.

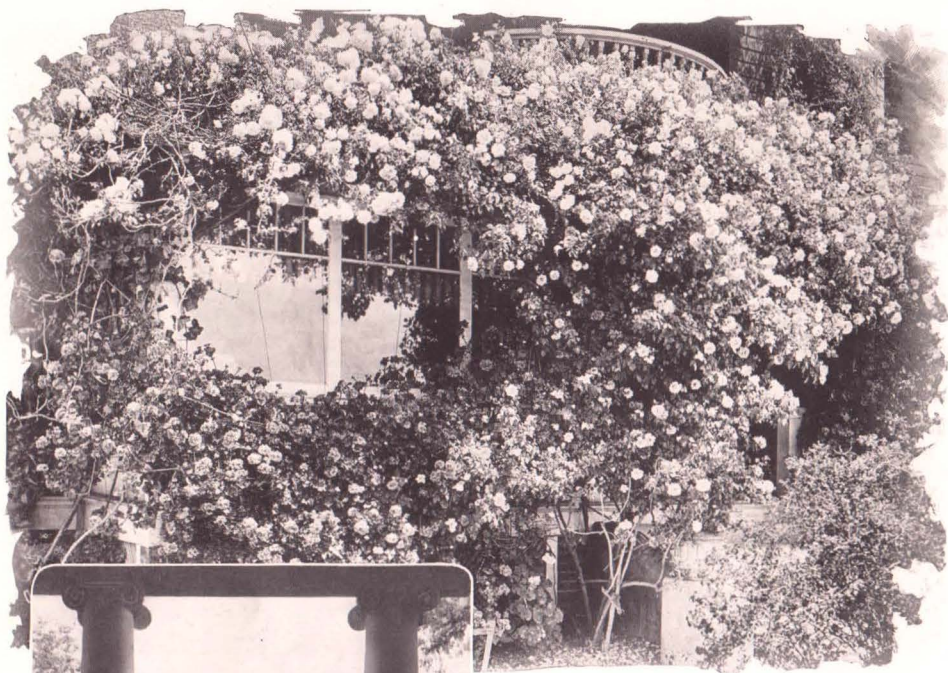
These features are some of the solid foundations for safety and comfort on the Union Pacific System.

Speedy and Satisfactory Service to California

The Union Pacific takes you to California quickly and comfortably. It operates six splendidly-equipped daily trains carrying through sleeping cars from Chicago to Colorado and the Pacific Coast, together with through service from St. Louis. These trains include the famous Overland Limited, the premier long-distance train; its twin the Los Angeles Limited; the Pacific Limited; the Continental Limited; and the Oregon-Washington Limited.



Rose-Covered Residence
Southern California



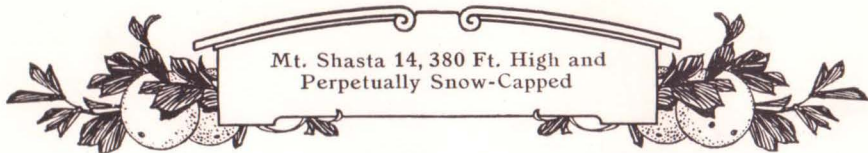
Sunken Gardens of a
Santa Barbara Home

All trains from Chicago depart from the handsome Northwestern Terminal via C. & N. W. Ry., except the Pacific Limited, which departs from the Union Station via C. M. & St. P. Ry. Union Pacific through sleeping cars from St. Louis depart from Union Station, via Wabash Ry.

Via Union Pacific System an itinerary may be planned that permits the passenger to see most, en route and on the Pacific Coast, with the greatest economy of mileage.

Here are some of the ways you may travel via Union Pacific, enjoying a maximum of sight-seeing and comfort.

Going direct to San Francisco and returning via the "Southern Loop" (to Los Angeles either by the Coast Line or through the San Joaquin Valley, thence to Salt Lake City, by the Salt Lake Route); or via the "Northern Loop," using either the "Shasta Route" or the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Com-



pany's steamers to Portland, thence the Columbia River Route of the Union Pacific System, to either Ogden or Granger.

In order to make the complete "Pacific Coast Loop" the passenger travels first either to Los Angeles or to Seattle, then along the Coast to the other point, and returns eastward by the most direct course to Ogden or Granger.

Without extra fare, Denver and Salt Lake City may be visited en route. Side-trip, Denver to Colorado Springs, will also be granted without charge on round-trip tickets to California.

Convenient side-trips may be made from Denver to Rocky Mountain National Park; from Salt Lake City, Ogden or Pocatello to Yellowstone National Park; from Lund, Utah, to Zion National Park; and from Truckee to Lake Tahoe and via the new Tioga road to Yosemite National Park.



City Hall
Oakland

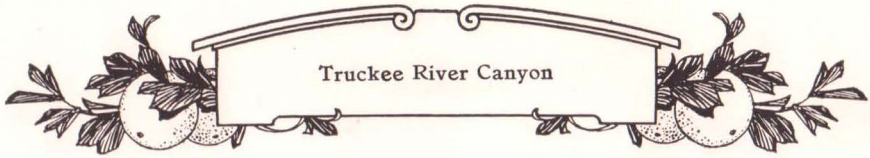


Through the Heart of the Scenic West

The Union Pacific has two great metropolitan gateways—Omaha and Kansas City. Through service from Chicago is by way of Omaha; from St. Louis it is by way of Kansas City. From Omaha the route crosses the great agricultural state of Nebraska. From Kansas City the fertile grainfields of Kansas are traversed, then Colorado, rich both in mineral and agricultural wealth. Denver is a cosmopolitan city of marked civic beauty and hospitality; it is the gateway to numberless scenic regions in the Rockies, including the Denver Mountain Parks and Rocky Mountain National Park. From Denver northward for many miles there are splendid views of the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains. These lines converge at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and continue as one to Granger.

Crossing Wyoming, there are many interesting scenes. From Sherman (elevation, 8,009 feet), the highest point on the Union Pacific, westward to Laramie and beyond, distant mountain ranges are continually in view; noted Elk Mountain may be seen from the vicinity of Hanna and Percy. At Creston, the Continental Divide is crossed; near Green River are numerous castellated buttes.

Shortly after entering Utah some of the most magnificent scenery on the Union Pacific comes to view—Echo and Weber Canyons, where streams have cut stupendous gorges through the Wasatch Mountains; among the peculiar formations, "The Witches" and "The Devil's Slide" are especially noteworthy. From Ogden, second city of Utah, with picturesque Ogden Canyon in its suburbs,



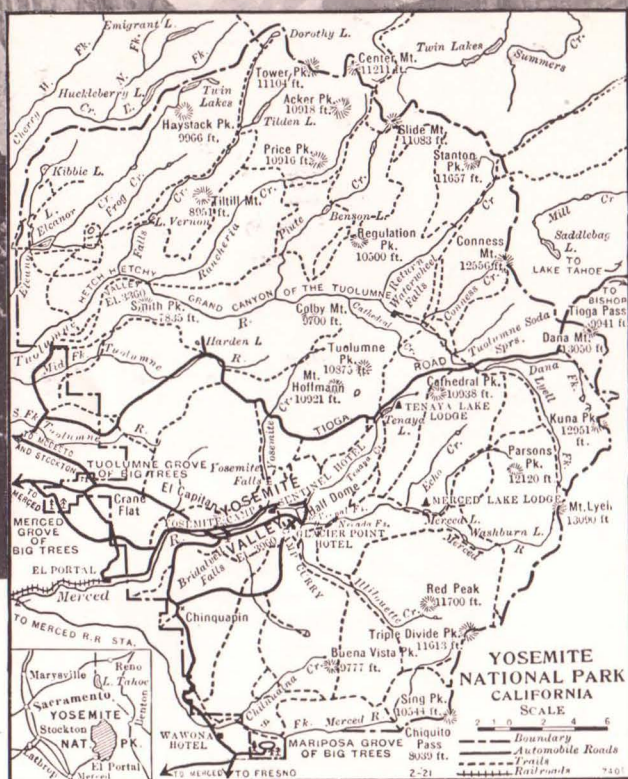
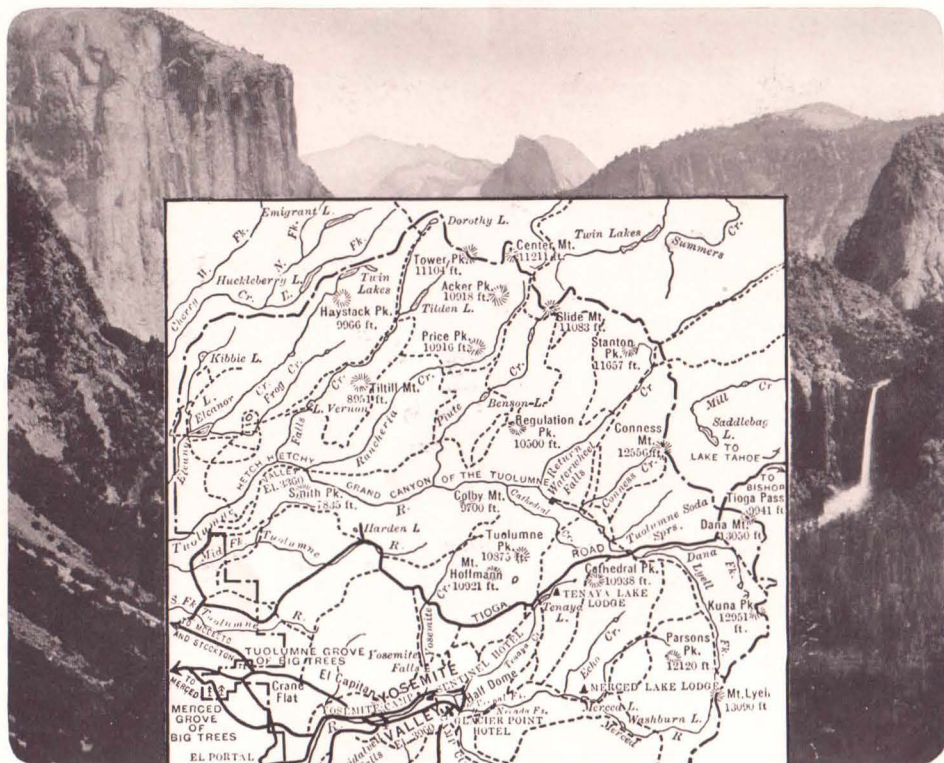
it is an hour's ride to Salt Lake City. Its beautiful background of mountains, the handsome, historic buildings of the Mormons, and the strange sea of brine nearby, make the capital of Utah a place of perennial interest to the visitor. In the huge Mormon Tabernacle, free recitals on the wonderful organ are given at noon, daily except Sunday. From either Ogden or Salt Lake City, side-trips may conveniently be made to Yellowstone National Park.

Ogden to San Francisco

From Ogden, the Overland Limited, Pacific Limited, and other Union Pacific through trains run via the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Just after leaving the former the tracks cross Great Salt Lake on the Lucin Cut-off, a notable engineering achievement that shortened the distance to San Francisco by about forty-four miles, and gives the traveler thirty miles of "going to sea by rail." After the flat alkali plains of western Utah, the route follows the Humboldt River the greater part of the distance across Nevada, and sharp-crested, tinted mountains stand on parade to the southward.

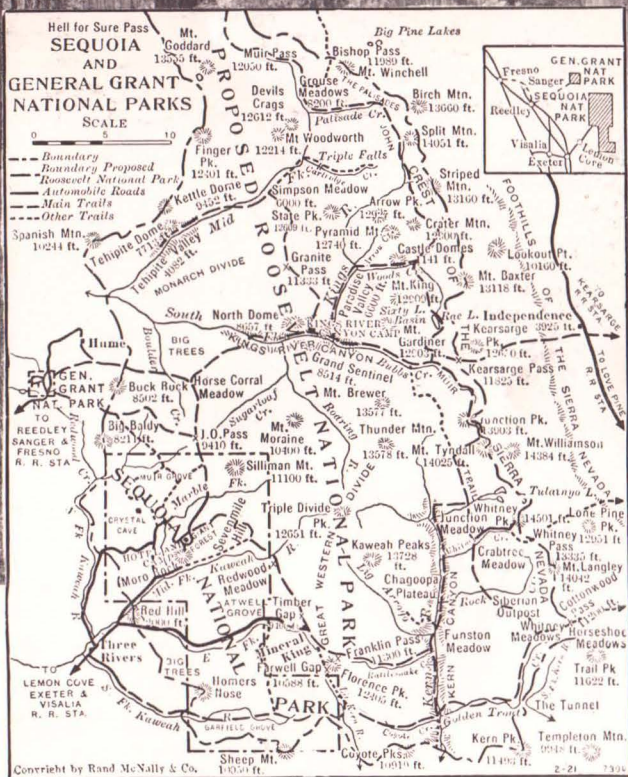
East of Reno the railroad enters the valley of the dashing Truckee River, which it follows across the California boundary to Truckee in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. From Truckee a side-trip of fifteen miles by rail takes the traveler to Lake Tahoe, one of the most beautiful mountain lakes in America. Tahoe Tavern and numerous other resorts stand upon its shores; excellent fishing may be had. The new Tioga Road connects Lake Tahoe with Yosemite National Park and regular auto-stages operate during the summer season.

Yosemite National Park

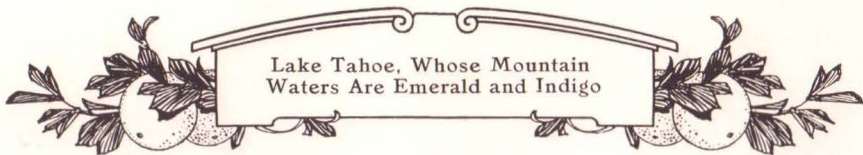


Beyond Truckee, the railroad climbs toward the summit of the Sierra, disclosing many fascinating panoramas of peaks and pines; the deep blue waters of charming Donner Lake, girt by sombre forests, may be seen just before Donner Pass (elevation, 7,012), the highest point on the road, is reached. Thence the train descends to Emigrant Gap and Blue Canyon, where American River has carved a great gorge that deepens and attains its most majestic proportions in the vicinity of Giant Gap and Cape Horn. On the lower slopes of the Sierra are the regions famous for their yield of placer gold and for their

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks



dramatic histories, described in Bret Harte's tales. The descent continues to the fertile fields and orchards of the Sacramento Valley, and to Sacramento, the prosperous capital of California. From Sacramento the route crosses the rich farms along the delta of Sacramento River to Benicia, where immense ferry-boats carry the train across the Straits of Carquinez. Thence, the tracks skirt the Bay of San Francisco to Oakland, and a twenty-minute ferry ride brings the traveler to San Francisco.



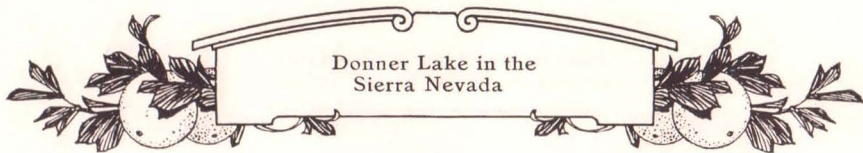
Salt Lake City to Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Limited and other Union Pacific through trains to Los Angeles are operated over the Salt Lake Route from Salt Lake City. Shortly after leaving the Mormon Zion, the train passes around the end of the Oquirrh Mountains immediately above Great Salt Lake, affording splendid views of that remarkable dead sea; the sunsets over the lake are noted for their splendor.

Turning southward, the train traverses the great valleys of central and southern Utah, where modern engineering is making the semi-arid plateaus fair and fertile with prosperous farms.

At Lund, Utah, 242 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, stop-over is permitted during the season on all through tickets, for visiting Zion National Park. The Park includes the incomparable gorge of the Mukuntuweap and the painted towers and temples of the River Virgin, a wonderland where Nature's skill at carving and coloring appears in rarest perfection. There are comfortable Wylie Camps in Zion Park, and automobile service is maintained from Lund, May 15th to November 1st. Trips may be made from Zion National Park to fantastic Bryce Canyon, and across the Kaibab Plateau to the north rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Crossing into Nevada at an elevation of five thousand feet, the route starts on its downward course to the shores of the blue Pacific. It cuts through the mountains by way of the beautifully colored Rainbow Canyon, crossing the



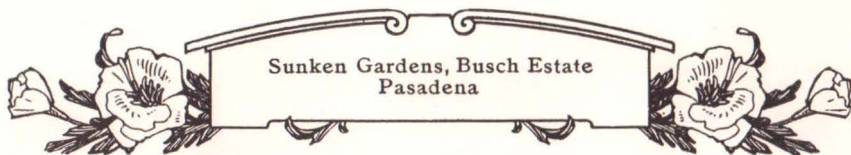
valley of Las Vegas, where Padre Escalante, in the seventeenth century, made an ending of his famous journey of exploration.

A few miles farther and the traveler is within the limits of California. Then comes the climb over the Sierra through Cajon Pass and the sudden descent into Southern California, with its thousands of acres of golden-fruited orange groves, its palm-shaded homes and its flourishing cities.

First comes San Bernardino, founded by the Mormons, and the first western terminus of the Mormon Trail. Then follow Colton, Riverside (with its renowned Glenwood Mission Inn and Rubidoux Drive), Ontario, and Pomona, each noted for its beauty and the productiveness of the surrounding orchards, and finally, Los Angeles, the magic metropolis of Southern California.

Let the Union Pacific Help to Plan Your California Trip

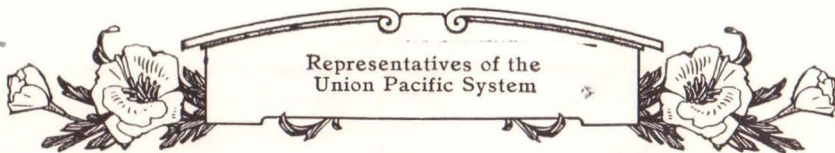
The Union Pacific cordially invites you to call upon or communicate with any representative listed on page 39, who will be pleased to furnish additional information concerning your California trip, and to help you prepare your itinerary. Many of the little problems incident to the journey may be simplified by consulting one of our travel representatives. Our California agencies are familiar with conditions in their respective territories and their information may be useful to you, especially in planning trips to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China.



Union Pacific Publications

The Union Pacific has illustrated booklets containing accurate travel information and descriptions of the scenic attractions of the regions reached by its lines. Any representative will send you copies, upon request. You will find these publications, which are listed below, interesting, informative, and helpful in planning any western trip:

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(Sights and Scenes)
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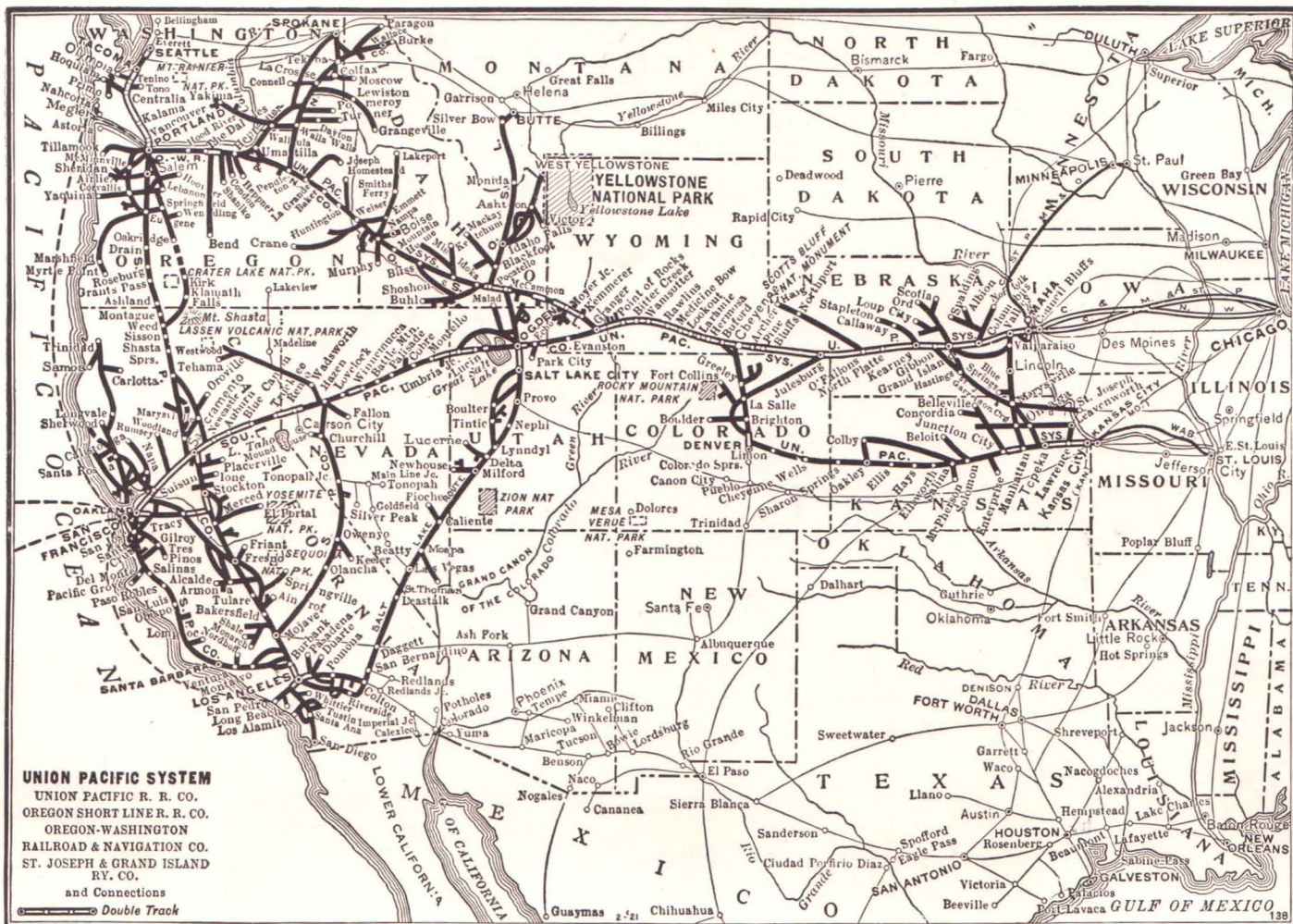
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CALIFORNIA
CALLS
YOU

UNION BACIFIC

CALIFORNIA CALLS YOU



UNION PACIFIC

