

*The*  
**PACIFIC**  
**NORTHWEST**  
*and*  
**ALASKA**







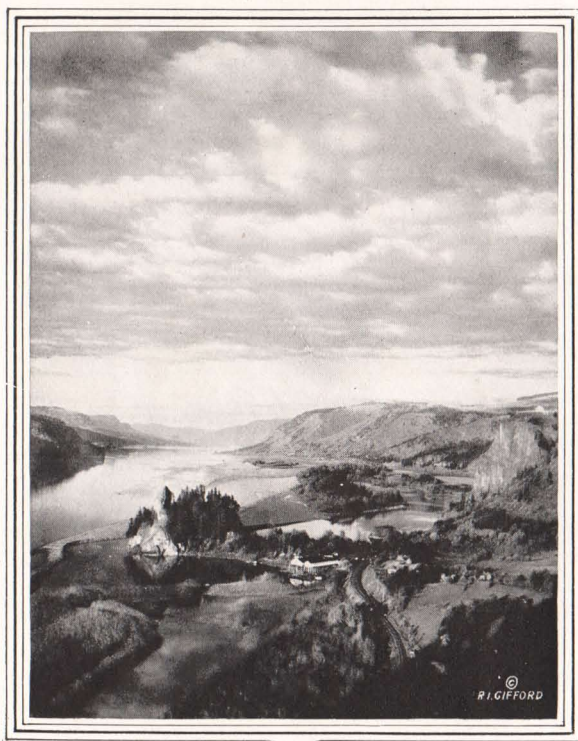








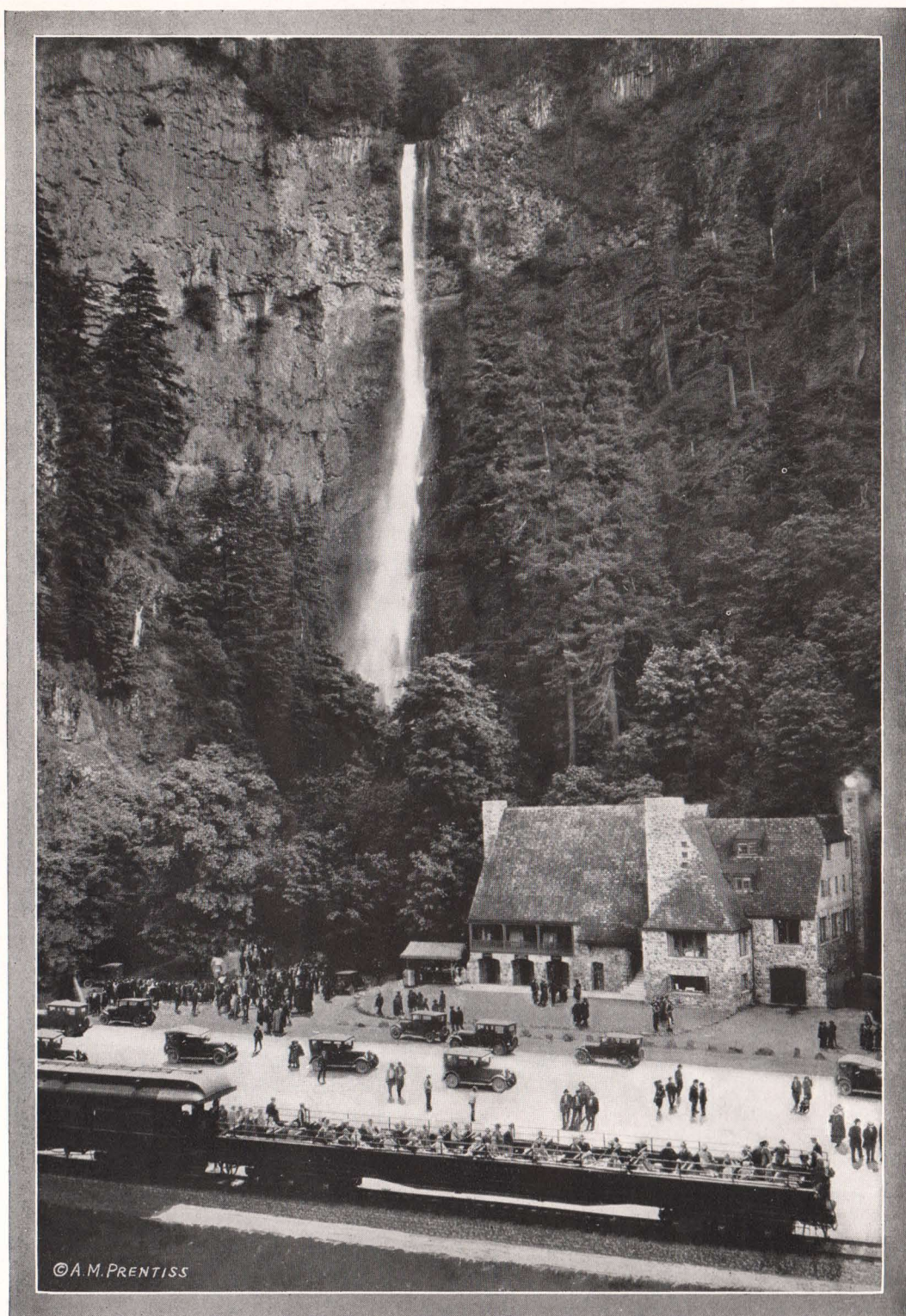
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PACIFIC  
NORTHWEST  
AND  
ALASKA



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CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.  
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM





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Multnomah Falls, Seen from Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Trains



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## REACHED VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

**T**HIS vast region of lofty, glacier-gripped mountains, primeval forests, majestic rivers and far-reaching salt waterways includes Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and part of Idaho. It is a charmed land of scenic surprises and glories; of genial climate summer and winter, produced by the Japan Current and the mountains; of handsome metropolitan cities; of unchecked agricultural and commercial prosperity; and a land incalculably rich in partly developed resources. It is easy of access from nearly any part of the United States via Chicago & North Western Ry.-Union Pacific System.

Its immensity and variety are so great that only the most striking features may be mentioned in any brief survey. From the lofty Cascade Range, which divides the region into coastal and inland sections, rise magnificent snow peaks whose names are everywhere familiar: Hood, Adams, St. Helens, Baker, Rainier. The Blue Mountains, the Wallawas, the Siskiyou, the Sawtooth, the wild Olympics, and the American and Canadian Rockies contribute their quota of rugged scenery. Splendid forests of fir, pine, cedar, spruce, larch and hemlock clothe plateau, peak and plain, while lovely wild flowers grow in profusion.

Beautiful lakes and bewitching waterfalls are numerous. Puget Sound penetrating far into northwestern Washington, thrusting out innumerable bays and inlets, is an extensive and picturesque system of sheltered, island-dotted waterways upon which are some of the finest harbors in

the land.

The principal rivers are the Snake, the Fraser and the mighty Columbia. Where the Columbia River cuts directly through the Cascade Range it has carved a gorge of tremendous grandeur, softened in places by forests, glens and cataracts.

Two outstanding national parks are in the Northwest: Rainier National Park with its colossal snow peak clasped by a huge group of glaciers resembling a monster starfish; and Crater Lake National Park with its exquisite lake of blue resting high in the collapsed crater of an extinct volcano. Mt. Olympus National Monument and Oregon Caves National Monument are recreation places of high interest; and the weird Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho is drawing more and more visitors.

The famous cities of the Pacific Northwest are always a delight. Portland, "The Rose City," is noted for civic beauty and hospitality, its harbors, docks and the wealth of its industries. Tacoma is a great port upon the terraced hills above Puget Sound with Mt. Rainier for a background.

Seattle, gateway to Alaska and the Orient and the phenomenal metropolis of the Northwest, is situated royally upon its seven hills overlooking Elliott Bay and Lake Washington, where ships from all lands anchor. Quaint Victoria is a city of old England transplanted in America; hustling Vancouver has fine parks and drives. Historic Astoria is at the mouth of the Columbia, delightful Spokane is the metropolis of "the Inland Empire," and Pendleton is the home of the thrilling "Round-up." All of these cities



Golf is Played the Year Round





Portland, Oregon, and Mt. Hood

and many others in "The Charmed Land" are provided with ample and excellent hotel accommodations with a range of service suited to the needs of each individual; they are also centers for fine sight-seeing trips.

The ocean beaches of the Pacific Northwest, north and south of the Columbia and along Puget Sound, are numerous and attractive, offering varied entertainment in addition to the finest surf bathing.

The Pacific Northwest believes in good roads and this belief finds highest expression in the Columbia River Highway in Oregon, a masterpiece of scenic road building paralleling the Union Pacific. Other fine highways extend from British Columbia to California and to various places of interest throughout the Northwest.

Fishing is one of the star attractions—an abundance of trout in the lakes and streams, rivers and bays filled with salmon whose fighting qualities have become a piscatorial byword. Equally excellent is the hunting; there's plenty of big game in the wilder districts and wild fowl, grouse and pheasants are not hard to find.

The Pacific Northwest is a vacation land to satisfy all desires. The number of interesting sight-seeing trips—by train, automobile and boat—is legion; mountain climbing, hiking, horseback riding, camp-

ing, fishing, hunting, swimming, sailing, canoeing offer opportunities in every part of the region; there are many fine golf courses, public and private. This is an open-air land perennially green, always genial in climate, and is visited by interesting people from all parts of the world who soon feel at home in its hospitable modern hotels and resorts. Detailed information may be obtained from any C. & N.W. Ry. representative listed on page 45 and from the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of the Pacific Northwest. Like the native salmon that always comes back to the stream of its birth, one who has tasted the delights of the Pacific Northwest feels a compelling urge to return.

## Historical

Alluring mystery enveloped the Pacific Northwest until the opening years of the 19th century; it was a vague, faraway place where a great river came down to the Pacific past tremendous mountains clothed with vast forests, in which hostile savages and unknown dangers lurked. Yet its coasts had been seen by daring navigators probably more than 250 years before any explorer ventured into its fastnesses. It is thought that the Spanish sailor Ferrello saw





Bridge at Shepperd's Dell, Columbia River Highway

the Oregon shore in 1543; Sir Francis Drake carried the English flag along the coast in 1579; Vizcaino and Auguilar cruised the waters of the Northwest in 1603, and Pérez, another Spaniard, anchored in Nootka Sound in 1774. A year later, Pérez and Heceta landed a party near the mouth of the Columbia and several were killed by Indians. Captain Cook, the famous English navigator, visited and named Vancouver Island in 1778. Vitus Bering, the Russian, also made important explorations further north during the middle of the 18th century.

American exploration began with the visit of Captains Robert Gray and J. Kendrick, sailors in the service of Boston fur merchants, who, in 1792, discovered and entered the mouth of the River *St. Roque*, which Captain Gray renamed the Columbia after the ship he commanded. On November 8, 1805, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, sent by the United States Government and guided part way by the Indian woman Sacajawea, reached the Pacific near the mouth of the Columbia after a journey fraught with hardships and peril, completing perhaps the most famous exploration in the history of the United States and awakening a widespread interest in the great Northwest. Astoria was founded in 1811 by the Pacific Fur Company; in 1824

the Hudson's Bay Company established Ft. Vancouver. American immigration began in 1832 over the celebrated Oregon Trail, now followed by the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific, the pioneer through car line; the Methodists under Jason Lee founded a mission in 1834, the Presbyterians under Marcus Whitman in 1836. In 1843 the American inhabitants met and formed a provisional government and in 1846 the boundary dispute with Canada was satisfactorily adjusted. Trouble with the Indians was continuous in the early days and lasted until 1873.

In more recent years, this favored land, wrested from a wilderness by the hardihood of venturesome, homeseeking Americans, may be said to have had no history except a chronicle of steady progress. Deep-rooted prosperity has settled upon it and firmly fixed it in the economic weld of the nation; flourishing metropolitan cities and world ports have arisen; farms, orchards and ranches dot the former wilderness; waterfalls have created abundant hydro-electric power; the stately forests have been turned to the service of civilization; and many miles of fine roads have made accessible its countless scenic treasures. The genial summer climate of the Pacific Northwest is perhaps the climax of its enchantment.



# Oregon

Oregon, which has preserved the original name of the Great Northwest, is a mountain state with an area of 96,699 square miles, traversed from north to south by two great ranges, the Coast Range and the Cascade Range. In size, it is ninth among the States. In the northeast are the Blue Mountains, "the Swiss Alps of America." By the lofty Cascades, Oregon is divided geographically and climatically into two distinct sections. Western Oregon includes that highly developed portion of the state between the Cascades and the Pacific Ocean. It contains the wonderful Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, beautiful, fertile and altogether desirable. The western part has a mild, delightful winter climate, and northwest winds keep summer temperatures moderate; there is abundant rainfall. The genial climate and arresting scenery of this region make it a glorious summer playground. Eastern Oregon is a high table-land of much less rainfall and greater fluctuations of temperature, where there has been great agricultural development under irrigation.

The great river of Oregon is the Columbia with a drainage area of 245,000 square miles. Its principal affluents are the Snake, Umatilla, John Day, Deschutes, and the Willamette. The Columbia is navigable for ocean-going ships to Portland, 115 miles inland; thence, for river steamers to the Cascades, and, by means of the canals at that point and at Celilo, for 190 miles beyond. The Columbia is noted for the beauty of its scenery, its recreational advantages, and for its hordes of salmon.

There are a number of majestic peaks in the Cascades of Oregon, the most notable being Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet high. The state also contains many lakes, most famous of which is exquisite Crater Lake, in the National Park of that name.

Oregon is the richest lumber state in the Union and one of the great producers of

wheat, live stock and wool. In order of their value, the principal agricultural products are wheat, hay, potatoes, oats, hops, corn, barley and rye; and the chief fruits grown are apples, prunes, berries, pears and peaches. Thirty-six thousand square miles of the state were originally forested, and the greater part of this area remains untouched. There are 75 varieties of trees, of which 32 are conifers and furnish the commercial timber. The Douglas fir is the principal tree west of the Cascades. Although the Blue Mountain region abounds in minerals, gold only is mined extensively.

Oregon is becoming one of the great manufacturing states of the Union because of her wealth of raw materials and immense store of water power; one-third of all undeveloped water power in the United States is in Oregon. Next to agriculture, lumbering is the most important industry; the canning of fish ranks third.

The public schools are well endowed and the educational system highly organized; there are eight universities and colleges.

## Cities

**Portland** (reached via Union Pacific), on the Willamette River just above its confluence with the Columbia, is the metropolis of the state, with a population of more than 350,000, and chief city of the Columbia River Basin. It has an excellent freshwater harbor with a 30-foot minimum channel to the sea and has an immense foreign and coastwise commerce. There are fifty-

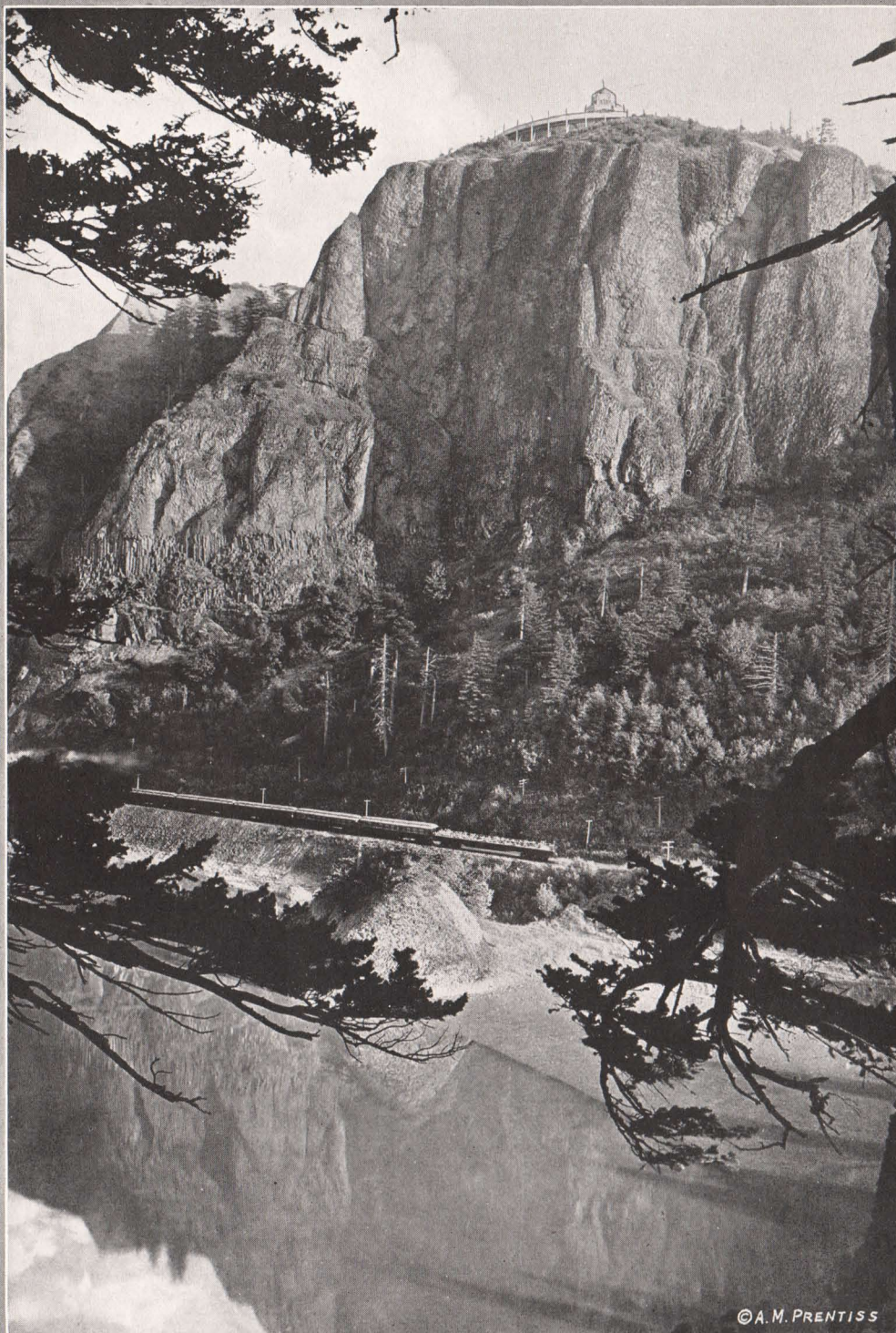
seven regular steamship lines serving the port. Portland is a natural center of tourist travel. All the important health and pleasure resorts in Oregon and southern Washington can be reached quickly by highways or by steam and electric railways.

Portland is known as "The Rose City" because from spring until late autumn every yard and garden and the parkways along the streets are veritable conservatories of roses; even during the winter many sheltered gardens produce beautiful



Latourell Falls, on the Columbia River Highway





Crown Point from Rooster Rock, along the Columbia River, and a Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Limited Train with Open-Top Observation Car





The Dalles of the Columbia River

blooms. Portland's remarkable success with "the queen of flowers" has led the American Rose Society to establish its principal test gardens there. The nationally renowned "Rose Festival" and pageant is held there in June each year.

Portland is famous for its civic beauty, enhanced by the magnificent background formed by the Cascade Range, with Mts. Hood, Adams and St. Helens outstanding, and by the island-dotted Willamette sweeping through the heart of the city, as seen from Council Crest. Notably a community of homes, Portland has handsome public buildings, churches, many excellent and hospitable hotels, theatres, and business blocks, museums, fine schools and a number of colleges, the Multnomah Public Library, the Public Auditorium, more than 2,000 acres of parks and public playgrounds, excellent street car and interurban service, and an ambitious system of municipal docks, terminals, and harbor improvements. Among the city parks are the Washington, Mt. Tabor, Laurelhurst, Peninsula, Macleay and Jackson. There are sixteen golf courses in Portland and vicinity. The climate is celebrated for the coolness of the summers and the mildness of the winters. Scores of short excursions may easily be made from Portland to the snow-capped mountains

and their fishing streams, along the great river, and to the charming beaches on the Pacific.

Portland is the chief lumber-manufacturing city in the world, and has immense furniture factories; it ranks second as a wool market; it is the chief wheat port and flour-mill city of the Pacific Coast and one of our greatest livestock and packing centers. It is also the principal banking center of the Pacific Northwest. With ten million undeveloped hydro-electric horse power and an abundance of raw material at her gates, the city has measureless possibilities as a manufacturing metropolis. Ships from all maritime nations come to her harbor and many steamship lines have agents in the city.

**Astoria**, about nine miles from the mouth of the Columbia, is reached by rail or steamer from Portland. Superbly situated upon the slopes of picturesque hills, Astoria is the oldest and most historic city in the American Northwest; it was founded in 1811. Near-by is a salt cairn marking a camp of Lewis and Clark in 1805. Astoria is now a prosperous community with good hotels, five miles of water frontage, extensive docks and lumber yards, commodious warehouses, and a large maritime commerce. Its salmon fisheries and can-





Mt. Hood, Oregon, from the Moraine of White River Glacier

ning industries are among the greatest in the world.

From Astoria may be reached the delightful North Beach resorts on the Washington Coast, and also Seaside, Gearhart and other beaches on the Oregon Coast.

Other cities in Western Oregon are Salem, the state capital, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Marshfield, Roseburg, Medford, and Ashland with its noted mineral spring. Interesting side trips may be made from all of them and the adjacent streams afford the liveliest fishing, particularly the McKenzie, Rogue and Umpqua rivers.

**Pendleton**, in Eastern Oregon, is an enterprising city on the Union Pacific in the center of a great wheat and wool-growing section. It holds in September each year, a noted frontier festival called "The Round-up." The program is made up of races, roping, bucking horse contests, "bull dogging" steers, and many other equestrian feats of thrilling interest planned to revive and perpetuate the fading romance of the "Wild West." This is a community celebration and draws an attendance of more than fifty thousand people.

**Hot Lake**, 83 miles east of Pendleton, has a large well-equipped sanatorium built over a large radioactive spring of water heated by nature to 196° Fahrenheit, and

flowing at the rate of 2,500,000 gallons each day.

Other cities and resorts are described in connection with the mountains and beaches.

### The Columbia River Gorge and Highway

Undisputedly supreme in the nation's list of scenic roads is the Columbia River Highway. It may be traveled from the Pacific near Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, eastward to Portland, thence onward through the Cascade Range, a total distance of 337 miles; the roadway is twenty-four feet wide, with bitulithic surface, and its steepest grade does not exceed five per cent. Eventually the highway will be extended to the Idaho boundary. The entire 200, or more, miles of hard surfaced pavement is the achievement of expert engineering. Its smooth easy grades, artistic bridges of concrete, and curves protected by parapets of stone and cement remove all sense of fear as one rides around vertical cliffs and across deep canyons where the engineers who made the surveys were suspended by ropes to align the grades. Construction commenced in 1913 and the official opening of the first section took place in 1915.

From Portland the highway enters the





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1 Rose-terraced Home, Portland, Ore.  
2 Crown Point, Columbia River Highway  
3 Mt. Hood from Bull Run Lake

4 Fishing in the McKenzie River  
5 Columbia River Highway, near Eagle Creek  
6 Shoshone Falls, Idaho



western gateway of the gorge of the Columbia, far above the river. Crown Point, a huge eminence more than seven hundred feet high, around whose crest the highway runs in a majestic curve, is the salient feature of the landscape. On its summit a stately memorial of stone and concrete dedicated to the pioneers of Oregon, serves the public for observation, shelter, and comfort. The tracks of the Union Pacific System wind around this impressive promontory and, in fact, parallel the entire highway from Portland through the Cascades, offering passengers wonderful views of the inspiring scenery of the gorge. Below Crown Point, Rooster Rock emerges from the river, and from the opposite shore projects Cape Horn. Within the next few miles nearly a dozen waterfalls of exquisite beauty and national renown command the observer's admiration. Among them are, Latourell, Mist, Bridal Veil, Wahkeenah and Horsetail. But most celebrated of all is the enchanting Multnomah (named after an Indian tribe), falling daintily more than 600 feet, and taking rank among the highest waterfalls in the land. Its waters first leap 541 feet into a circular basin, whence they cascade for 10 feet and then quickly plunge another 69 feet. High above the cascades between the first and second falls an artistic observation bridge has been erected providing an intimate view of this exquisite cataract. Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific trains and Union Pacific motor coaches go directly past the falls.

Onward through the gorge, which is sculptured into massive palisades of columnar basalt, towering buttes, and pinnacles, is found a wild profusion of beauty, with the high crests of the Cascades in the background. The castellated rocks are mantled with the moss of centuries, and the foliage and wild flowers attain a luxuriant growth. Shepperds Dell; Oneonta Gorge, a remarkable cleft in the canyon wall; Beacon Rock, a landmark used by Lewis and Clark; unconquered St. Peters Dome; Tanner

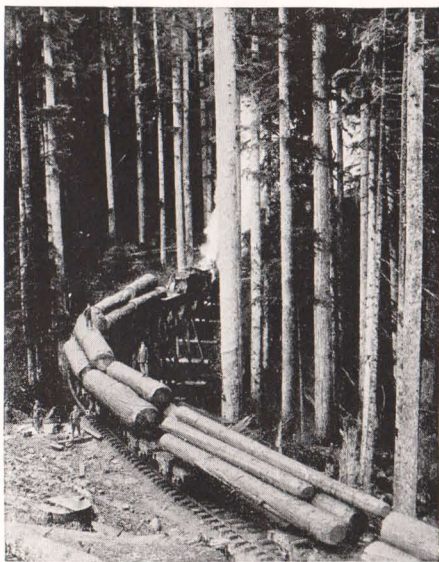
Creek; Eagle Creek with its petrified trees; and the fabled Bridge of the Gods, are among the conspicuous features of the Columbia Gorge.

On each side of the Columbia at a point half-way between Bonneville and Eagle Creek, rise the huge shore abutments of the Bridge of the Gods—eternal sentinels watching over the scene of a terrific prehistoric struggle with the elements, according to Indian legend. This is the divide in the Cascade Range, and here the great gorge finds its wildest, most majestic expression. Over this scene, Samuel Lancaster, highway engineer, wrote his personality in fashioning the great Columbia River Highway.

At the Cascades, the Columbia falls down a forty-foot stairway of stone in splendid cataracts; there, the Federal Government has constructed locks making navigation possible for another 200 miles. Wind Mountain, a bare conical peak noted as a landmark, towers on the northern shore. The Mitchell Point Tunnel, with its five windows hewn from the eternal rock, is one of the outstanding engineering feats of the Columbia River Highway, exceeding the famous Axenstrasse of Switzerland in skill of construction. At Hood River, the attractive commercial center of a famous apple-producing region, the charming Columbia Gorge Hotel overlooks the great river near Waugwingwin Falls. Side trip to Mt. Hood, which soars in solitary grandeur at the head of the Hood River Valley to the

south, is described on the following pages.

There is not the same scenic glory east of the Cascade Range that so emphasizes that portion west of it, though it does not lack industrial interest. On Melaloose Island, a bare block of upthrust basalt, is an old Indian burying ground. At The Dalles, another prosperous industrial community, the Columbia is constricted into a narrow channel of basalt, where the stream leaps and seethes in a series of furious rapids and whirlpools. Lewis and



Logging in the Pacific Northwest





Astoria, Oregon, and Harbor Viewed from the Air

Clark camped there in 1805-6. Above these rapids are Celilo Falls, the site of a Government lock-canal where there are curious fish-wheels for catching salmon.

Distances from Portland, along the Columbia River Highway, to:

Crown Point.....	25.5 Miles
Latourell Falls.....	28 "
Shepperds Dell.....	29 "
Bridal Veil Falls.....	30 "
Wahkeenah Falls....	33 "
Multnomah Falls....	34 "
Oneonta Gorge.....	36 "
Horsetail Falls.....	36.1 "
Beacon Rock.....	39 "
Bonneville.....	42 "
Cascade Locks.....	44.5 "
Mitchell Pt. Tunnel..	63 "
Hood River.....	68 "
The Dalles.....	91 "

Both the Union Pacific and the Highway parallel the Columbia to The Dalles, and they follow it for some distance eastward. Sherman, on the Union Pacific, is the junction point for the fertile Deschutes Valley. Deschutes River, which flows through a rugged canyon 1,000 to 1,500 feet deep and is noted for its striking scenery and excellent trout and salmon fishing, is one of the greatest water power streams in the West.

All along that portion of the Columbia

River which has been described are attractive resorts whence lead scenic trails back into the mountains to the headwaters of the streams that plunge in cataracts from the cliffs of the Gorge. Many of the localities have historic associations of deep interest. The comfortable motor coach service of the Union Pacific Stages, Inc., is obtainable to points of interest on the Columbia River, or they may be reached by Union Pacific trains.

### The Mountains of Oregon

Within the borders of Oregon are the great Cascade Range, the Coast Range, the Siskiyou, the Blue and Willowa Mountains. They offer to those who seek active life in the open one of the finest playgrounds in America.

In the highest elevations of the Cascades are glaciers, vast snowfields, and stretches of gaunt crags, where the true mountaineer finds his joy. Below is the flowery mountain-meadow region, dotted with thousands of lakes, whence issue the streams flowing to the navigable rivers of the valleys. Below the mountain-meadows and subalpine parks are vast forests of fir, spruce, cedar and pine which make the Northwest the wonderful timber-producing center of the world.





The Ocean Beaches of Oregon and Washington are Delightful

Exceptional views may be obtained from the higher peaks of the Cascades. The far-flung stretches of ice, snow, rock, meadows and forests, once seen, never can be forgotten. The glades covered with flowers, the crystal-clear lakes reflecting the crowning cliffs, the brooks hastening seaward, cata-racts plunging from them—all enhance the beauty of the pictures.

Nowhere will the sportsman and angler find more abundant and delightful opportunities. The mountain streams and lakes of the Pacific Northwest are alive with gamy trout of every known species, replenished by state enterprise, and the wilds are the haunts of all kinds of game. Wise regulations prevail, but there is ample latitude to satisfy the enthusiast.

From Lassen Peak in California northward, the Cascade Range unites in a colossal chain the conspicuous peaks of Mounts McLoughlin, Thielsen, Diamond Peak, the Three Sisters, Mount Washington, Three-Fingered Jack, Mount Jefferson, culminating in Mount Hood, north of whose glistening cone the Columbia breaks through the barrier.

At the head of Hood River Valley and dominating everything in the vicinity, looms the splendid white peak of Mount Hood, the most noted and the most beautiful of

the galaxy of Oregon's crowned pinnacles, 11,225 feet in altitude. Though it is sheathed by nine glaciers and has all of the icy grandeur of any Alpine summit, it may be ascended with comparative ease. The Homestead and Cloud Cap Inn at the snow-line are on the north side of the mountain; Government Camp Hotel, Calverley's, and Battle Ax Inn are on the south side. All of these resorts may readily be reached from Hood River, on the Columbia River Highway, or from Portland, via the Loop Road. Guides and equipment for the thrilling four mile climb over snowfields and glaciers to the summit may be had during the season at Cloud Cap Inn and Government Camp. The surrounding country affords unlimited outing variety of more leisurely nature.

Directly north, some 40 miles beyond the Columbia, tower Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams, which are described under "Washington."

There is no more fascinating camping trip than that southward from Mount Hood to Mount Jefferson, Diamond Lake, Crater Lake and Klamath Lake, over the Sky Line Trail, at an average elevation of 4,000 feet; this is a horseback outing that practically crosses Oregon on the summit ridges of the Cascades and traverses for some 260 miles



a region of numberless lakes, peaks, glaciers, forests and volcanic areas, where fishing is exceptional. To the eastward winds the deep spectacular gorge of the Deschutes; beyond lie the vast uplands of central Oregon. Complete information may be obtained from National Forest supervisors.

Another charming recreation region is the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon. The rugged snowy peaks that surround lovely Wallowa Lake resemble those of Switzerland. Their general elevation is 8,000 feet, although individual summits such as Eagle Cap, are loftier. The depth of Wallowa Lake is undetermined. It averages 2 miles wide and four and one-half miles long. At the head of the lake is a comfortable lodge, tents and cabins for the accommodation of tourists.

Dotted among the mountain summits above Wallowa Lake are numerous smaller lakes-forming a paradise for fisherman and hunter; the scenery is of unrivaled beauty. To reach these lovely spots, saddle horses with competent guides may be secured at Wallowa Lake Lodge. A branch line of the Union Pacific extends from LaGrande to Joseph where tourists are met by auto stage from the Lodge.

Much of the mountain areas lie in National Forests where trails, free camp sites, and other facilities for recreation are maintained by the rangers.

### Crater Lake National Park

Oregon contains, in the midst of the southern Cascades, one of the greatest natural playgrounds, Crater Lake National Park. It includes a lake of exquisite beauty whose blue waters rest deep in the crater of an extinct volcano, more than six thousand feet above sea level.

Ages ago, Mt. Mazama, a lofty volcano, ranked with Shasta and Rainier among the kings of the Pacific Coast peaks. Within its heart the fires must have raged with extraordinary fury, for they burned out its center, leaving but the shell of a mountain. Then

came a stupendous cataclysm; the volcano exploded and its crest collapsed within its hollow base. No witness recorded this monstrous spectacle, for the lake was not discovered until 1853, but to the geologist the evidence of its occurrence is complete. Since then the accumulating rain and snow of unnumbered centuries have been held in the wrecked crater, forming a lake five miles across and two thousand feet deep.

Crater Lake, thus born in the ruin of a volcano, is the bluest and deepest of lakes. Its water when dipped up is crystal clear, so clear that a white dinner plate may be seen at a depth of nearly 100 feet. Its glorious colors range from deep indigo and cobalt blue to turquoise and ultramarine, with many intermediate tones. The lake has no outlet. An atmosphere of mystery broods over its lovely surface, and its precipitous, delicately tinted lava walls, two thousand feet high, suggest unearthly forms. Today two beautiful islands alone break the placid surface of the lake. One of these, Wizard Island, is a crater within a crater, and there is even a small lakelet in the top of the cone; while against the eastern shore a craggy islet called the Phantom Ship appears and disappears against the cliffs as one encircles it. Indian legends declare the lake to be the dwelling place of gods and demons.

When discovered, the Lake contained no fish, but it is now well stocked with rainbow and black spotted trout, noted for their fighting qualities. There are rowboats and launches for hire. Good trails lead to several peaks and canyons in the vicinity; wild flowers are numerous and a number of wild animals find refuge there.

The Park may be approached either from Medford, Ore., its gateway on the west, or from Klamath Falls on the east; auto stages operating daily reach the summit before dinner, where a warm welcome awaits visitors in the big, comfortable Lodge occupying an imposing site on the southern rim. The season is from July



Totem Poles, Sitka, Alaska





Forest of Douglas Fir, en route Rainier National Park





Tacoma—Mt. Rainier in Background

1st to September 30th. In addition to the Lodge, tent and camp accommodations are available and every comfort is provided for visitors.

### Oregon Caves National Monument

Grants Pass is the gateway by regular auto-stage (thirty-seven miles) to the Oregon Caves in the Siskiyou Mountains, familiarly known as the Marble Halls of Oregon, and an interesting and grotesque example of natural architecture.

The caves contain hundreds of rooms and compartments. Subterranean rivers are heard, sometimes overhead, sometimes beneath the lanes of travel, echoing in the dark mysterious caverns yet to be explored. So far as explored, the caves consist of three and one-half miles of marble passages and grottoes from one to five stories in height. Some of the chambers are of immense proportions; others are quite small. The largest known is over five hundred feet long and one hundred feet high. The formations are richly varied in color, shape and size. Stalactites and stalagmites of diamond-like brilliancy assume fantastic proportions. The "River Styx," a crystal rill, flows through the lower levels.

Oregon contains many other natural attractions, particularly its National Forests.

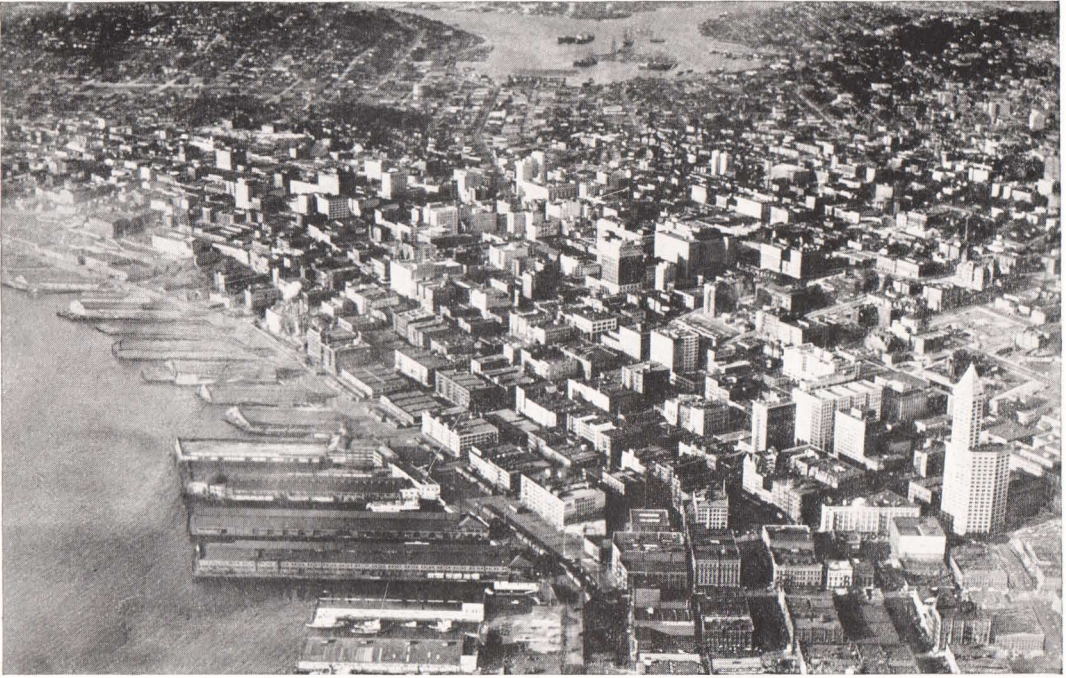
### Oregon Beaches

Those who love the ocean need but turn their backs to the mountains and follow the Columbia from Portland to the Pacific, a trip of much charm, whether made by rail or steamer. Astoria, described in the foregoing, is the gateway to all of the beaches near the mouth of the great river, both in Oregon and in Washington.

The Oregon beaches near Astoria are Seaside, Gearhart, Cannon Beach, Netarts, Oceanside, Bayocean, Neah-Kah-nie, Manzanita and Garibaldi; farther south are Newport, Sunset and Bandon. Several bold promontories, the most notable of which is Tillamook Head, thrust picturesque cliffs from the forested mountains across the broad strand and into the sea, throwing off fantastic islets of rock.

At Seaside and Gearhart, typical Oregon beach resorts, are excellent hotels and boarding houses, summer cottages, stores, churches, indoor pools, golf courses, dance pavilions and numberless places of amusement. A historical touch is supplied by the fact that Lewis and Clark came to the end of their trail near Seaside in 1805, and established winter quarters on the site of old Ft. Clatsop. At Cannon Beach, named from the finding of an ancient cannon washed in from a forgotten shipwreck,





View of Seattle's Business District from the Air

there is rugged scenery, such as Haystack Rock and Arch Cape.

Upon all of these wide, clean beaches, swept by the thundering surf of the greatest of oceans, all of the best kind of seashore diversions, including lively fishing, are available in most attractive form—wholesome recreation for all the ages of man, although it is the children, perhaps, who find the most delightful playgrounds on the wave-washed sands.

## Washington

Washington, the "Evergreen State" with an area of 69,127 square miles, is divided by the mighty Cascade Range, as is Oregon, into two distinct sections, the western part having a mild, moist climate, the eastern, a greater range of temperature. It is nineteenth in size among the States. Washington is characterized by great topographical diversity, ranging from low plains to such lofty peaks as Mount Rainier, together with broad rolling prairies, elevated plateaus, deep canyons and fertile valleys. Puget Sound, a great inland sea of astonishing beauty, with many arms and bays, extends southward 200 miles from Canada to Olympia. The mighty Columbia, flowing through eastern Oregon and forming Wash-

ington's southern boundary, has been described in connection with the former state.

Like Oregon, Washington has the mild invigorating climate and the treasury of magnificent scenery that make an unsurpassed summer recreation region—towering peaks, enchanting fjords, lovely lakes, thundering waterfalls, vast forests. Fishing and hunting of first excellence is abundant. Rainier National Park, Mt. Baker National Forest, Mt. Olympus National Monument and other recreation regions are described on the following pages.

On the lower lands along the coast and Puget Sound are vast forests; diversified farming, fruit-growing and dairying are the principal agricultural pursuits. In eastern Washington is some of the most fertile wheat land on earth; there also are the great cattle and sheep ranges, and fine irrigated farms.

The principal crops are wheat, fruit, hay, potatoes, oats, barley and corn. In the Puget Sound Basin are practically inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal. The state also contains lead, zinc, tungsten, platinum, and large deposits of iron ore. The greatest industry of Washington is the manufacturing of lumber and its products. About 5½ billion feet of timber are cut annually and the untouched stand approximates 400 bil-





Mt. Rainier and Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park

lion feet; the most valuable tree is the Douglas fir. Another industry of foremost importance is salmon fishing; there are more than 70 canneries. With an abundance of water power, there are extensive manufacturing interests—among them flour and paper mills, shipyards, iron and steel works, smelters, beet sugar, condensed milk, fertilizer and furniture factories, fruit and vegetable canneries. A vast maritime commerce is carried on, particularly with the Orient and Alaska.

There is an excellent public school system, supplemented by 133 private institutions. The University of Washington is at Seattle and the State Agricultural College is at Pullman.

### Cities

**Tacoma**, Washington (reached via Union Pacific), is charmingly situated on rolling hills that slope down to Commencement Bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. It is a city of parks set within a vast natural park. The municipality owns two electric power and lighting plants, water-works, a belt line railway and operates a municipal dock. Tacoma has a Carnegie Library, two high schools, several denominational colleges and academies, substantial business blocks, three golf courses, attractive parks

and a municipal stadium seating 35,000 persons. Fort Lewis, one of the largest National Army Cantonments during the Great War, is 15 miles distant.

The manufacture of lumber is Tacoma's leading industry; its smelters reduce ores from Washington and Alaska. A large ocean commerce gathers about its six miles of water-front, where immense wheat warehouses stand. Tacoma has an abundance of hydro-electric power close at hand for municipal use and for manufacturing. Steamship service is maintained to Pacific Coast ports, British Columbia, Alaska, the United Kingdom and the Orient.

There are numerous scenic regions of high rank within easy reach. The sharp peaks and wild canyons of the Olympic Range are perhaps less known than any other section of the United States. Rainier National Park, with its glorious peak which the Indians call "The Mountain that was God" (visible from Tacoma) may be reached in about three hours by automobile and there are many boat trips on Puget Sound.

**Seattle** (reached via Union Pacific), population approximately 400,000, is the largest city of the Pacific Northwest and a seaport of importance. It is situated on Elliott Bay, between Lake Washington and





Recreation at Mt. Baker Lodge—Mt. Shuksan in Distance

Puget Sound. Its area, including water, is about 95 square miles. It has a hilly site of marked beauty, with the snow-capped Olympics in the west and the lofty Cascades in the east. Lake Washington, 22 miles long and 4 miles wide, is connected with the Sound by an 8-mile ship canal, and with Lake Union, affords fresh-water harbors in the heart of the city. With such facilities, Seattle has an immense volume of commerce with Pacific Coast ports, British Columbia, Alaska, South America, Australia, Hawaii, the Orient and with Atlantic ports through the Panama Canal; it is, in fact, the nearest U. S. port to Asia. Practically all the products from Alaska come to Seattle. The chief exports include wheat, flour, lumber, pulp paper, fish, coal, hay, fruits, live stock and dairy products; among the leading imports are silks, rice, tea, coffee, sugar and spices. Cheap, abundant hydro-electric power—there are several projects bigger than Muscle Shoals—has made Seattle the most important manufacturing city in the Pacific Northwest.

The municipality owns the water system, an electric light and power plant, and the major portion of its street railway system; has established beaches and distinctive municipal markets, and is brilliantly lighted. It has many stately public buildings, pala-

tial hotels, fine churches and tall business structures; among the latter is the 42-story L. C. Smith Building.

There are 46 fine parks, 36 playgrounds, 18 golf courses, zoological gardens, and an extensive boulevard system; bathing beaches everywhere; 96 grade, special and high schools; a number of denominational colleges, and the University of Washington with 8,500 students. Fort Lawton is adjacent to Seattle, and a U. S. Navy Yard is at Bremerton across the bay.

Seattle has a mild climate and ranks as one of the most healthful cities in the world. It is noted for its flowers, blooming all year—lobelias, roses and rhododendrons, perhaps, being the most frequent. There is a multitude of scenic attractions in the vicinity, among them the interesting water-front and cruises to the San Juan Islands and British Columbia; Rainier National Park (88 miles distant); Snoqualmie Falls; Lake Kachess; Mt. Baker and Mt. Baker National Forest in the Cascades; Lake Crescent in the Olympics; Puget Sound Navy Yard. Good fishing is enjoyed within the city limits.

**Longview**, Washington (reached via Union Pacific), the model industrial city of the Pacific Northwest, is situated near the confluence of the navigable Cowlitz and





Mt. Rainier Reflected in Mirror Lake, Rainier National Park



Columbia rivers, fifty miles from the sea. The site was selected in 1922 and the city now has a population in excess of 15,000. It has a natural deep-water harbor, twelve miles of frontage on the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers, and is served directly by three transcontinental railroads and two paved highways; has wide paved streets, hotels, parks, sections zoned for homes, business and industries, making it a remarkably well-planned community. The Long-Bell Lumber Co. has in operation the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world and another company is building similar ones; visitors will be courteously shown through these plants. Two paper manufacturing companies and a 375,000 bushel grain elevator are operating in Longview.

Longview is located in a natural playground and sportsman's paradise. It has a sporty golf course and tennis courts. Within a few hours ride via rail or highway are the ocean beaches. Near-by are easily accessible snow-capped mountain peaks and good hunting and fishing are within easy reach.

Other cities and resorts in Washington are described in the following pages; a description of Spokane may be found under "The Inland Empire."

### Puget Sound

The great inland sea known as Puget Sound is one of the most picturesque bodies of salt water in America and furnishes one of the most magnificent systems of harbors and one of the finest recreation regions in the world. Extending southward from the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia for some two hundred miles, its two main arms stretch far into the state of Washington; its area is 2,000 square miles and it has a shore line of 1,600 miles. Captain Vancouver discovered, named and mapped it in 1792.

The sinuous bays, fjords and "canals" of Puget Sound reflect the skyscrapers of great cities, snowy peaks, stately forests, prosperous agricultural scenes. Charming islands, great and

small, break its deep placid waters, everywhere sheltered from the rough moods of the ocean. Chief among them are the San Juan Islands, 172 in number and remarkable for varied beauty; Whidbey Island, northward from Everett, is the second largest island in the United States proper. Vashon and Bainbridge, adjacent to Seattle, are both extensive. Hood Canal, a narrow fjord of high scenic appeal, skirts the wild Olympic Mountains and bends like a fishhook into Kitsap Peninsula.

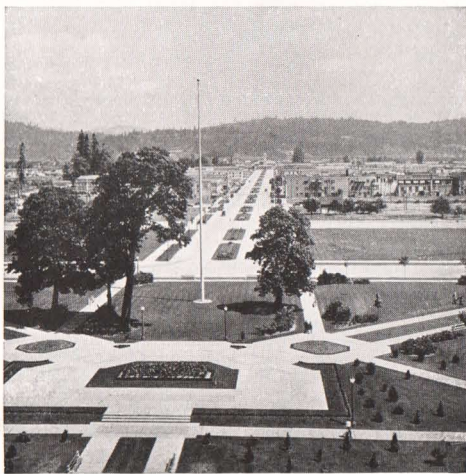
For yachting, boating, canoeing, motor cruising, in fact, all forms of aquatic sport, it would be difficult to name a region more completely satisfying. The fishing is excellent; 95 varieties of food fish live in the Sound. Sightseeing cruises are innumerable. The climate is cool in summer, ranging between 65° and 75°, and warm in winter, tempered by the Japan Current, although part of the country is farther north than Quebec. Extremes of temperature are unknown and cloudless days and little rain are the rule during the summer. Insect pests are rare.

With the Olympics on the west and the Cascades on the east, scenery of the highest grandeur is ever present; on the islands are charming marine landscapes less rugged and imposing, and restful retreats.

On the east shore of Puget Sound are four of Washington's largest cities: Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Bellingham, the latter the gateway to Mt. Baker; on the southernmost inlet is Olympia, the interesting state capital and the gateway to the Olympic Peninsula. On the west shore is Bremerton with its great Puget Sound Navy Yard, and

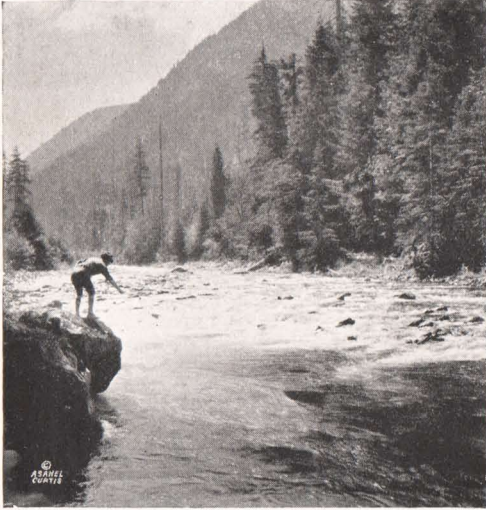
Port Townsend. Port Angeles is farthest west, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Excellent paved motor highways follow the shores of Puget Sound and reach most of the scenic centers. The map on page 46 of this booklet shows how completely the Union Pacific System and its connections serve the Puget Sound region.

Many delightful trips on the Sound may be made from all of the cities men-



Jefferson Square, Longview, Washington





There are Many Fine Trout Streams in the Pacific Northwest

tioned in the foregoing, some on palatial steamers, others on small craft. The "Georgian Circuit" from Seattle includes Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo in British Columbia, passing the intervening islands. The San Juan Islands, the Hood Canal, the Olympic Peninsula, Bremerton Navy Yard, Bainbridge and Vashon Islands are among the cruises of greatest interest. There is ferry service between the principal ports on opposite sides of the Sound and also between Victoria and Port Angeles.

The scenes of these brief voyages change continually: rocky headlands, forested hills, sunny beaches, a maze of misty islands, a lighthouse, lumber camp or saw-mill, a quaint, half-hidden village-port, passing craft of all kinds, then the harbor of some important city—these are some of the features of the varying panorama seen in comfort from the excursion boats.



Panorama of Crater Lake and Wizard

## The Mountains of Washington

In Washington the great mountain ranges are continuations of those described in Oregon. The Cascades, dividing the state into a smaller western and larger eastern section, vary in width from 50 miles in the south, to more than 100 miles in the north, and uplift five mighty snow-peaks of volcanic origin; Adams (12,307 feet), St. Helens (9,671 feet), Rainier (14,408 feet), Glacier Peak (10,436 feet), and Baker (10,750 feet). In the northwest the Coast Range expands into the exceedingly wild Olympic Mountains, of which Mt. Olympus (7,915 feet) is the highest peak. The Blue Mountains extend into the southeastern part of the state, and in the northeast is the Cabinet Range.

Among these towering peaks, below the levels of eternal snow and ice, are immense forests, meadows of lovely wildflowers, lakes, streams, waterfalls—a bewildering richness of scenic beauty that brings complete satisfaction to the mountain lover and fulfillment of desire to the angler and the hunter.

In the southern part of the State, reached



Skyline View of Tacoma



A Portion of Seattle





ard Island, Crater Lake National Park

most conveniently from Hood River on the Columbia River Highway and the Union Pacific System, two splendid peaks, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams soar into the sky. The first, a relatively young volcano (extinct) with huge lava flows on its flanks, has a transcendent beauty—a pure white cone that almost seems to be artificial in the perfection of its proportions. Adams is more massive in structure, an older volcano, honeycombed with lava caves, and is a conspicuous landmark. Near Mt. Adams is Trout Lake, a quiet mountain resort in whose vicinity are glaciers, ice caves and mountain streams; Mt. Adams can easily be climbed from Trout Lake. Mt. St. Helens is reached from Woodland or Castle Rock.

### Mt. Olympus National Forest

The Olympic Peninsula is wild, rough and inspiring; big game haunts its fastness, Indians inhabit it, and much of its tumbled, unpopulated area has never been explored. It extends from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Chehalis Valley and from Puget Sound to the Pacific. It contains the most rugged mountains, culminating in Mt. Olympus, the deepest can-



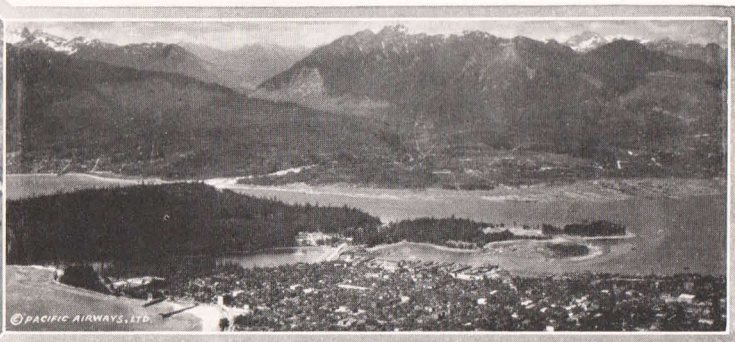
Where the Pacific Dashes Against a Rugged Cape

yons, the most turbulent rivers, and the thickest forests in the state, as well as many beautiful lakes, waterfalls and glaciers; wonderful wildflower gardens bloom on its upland meadows. The fishing everywhere is excellent and includes species of trout and salmon unknown elsewhere.

The Olympic Peninsula may be reached by rail, automobile or steamer, by way of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Port Townsend, Port Angeles and points on the Hood Canal, whence highways lead into the foothills; the trails must be followed thence into the interior, usually with guides and pack outfit, for there are no roads. Lake Crescent, Sol Duc Hot Springs, Lake Cushman, Ozette Lake and Lake Quinault are interior points much sought by the vacationist who desires to leave civilization behind. A trip from Lake Quinault down the Quinault River in a



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Aerial View of Vancouver, B. C.





Viewing Spokane, Washington, from an Airplane

canoe manned by Indian guides is a thrilling experience long remembered.

### Rainier National Park

Monarch of all the mighty peaks of the Cascades is Mount Rainier, one of the noblest and most imposing mountains on the globe. Like all the higher summits of the range from Shasta to Baker, it was once a fire mountain, with a complete cone like that of Fujiyama in Japan, and its crater rose 2,000 feet above the present crest. Jets of steam still penetrate the ice and snow near the summit and hot springs flow at its foot. The Indians named it: "The Mountain that was God." Throughout the Northwest, its supremacy is indicated when it is simply called "the Mountain."

Rainier is a towering giant nearly three miles high (14,408 feet), and its shattered crater forms triple summits. The upper half is glistening white with snow and ice; the lower slopes display the purplish-black of dense forests of tall conifers and the lower altitudes are covered thickly with fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, cottonwood and spruce, some of the finest forests in the land. Between the ice and the pines is a belt of wild flowers, a band of beautiful, variegated color, fifty miles in extent. Among the 365 varieties of wild flowers

found in the Park are Indian paint-brushes, monkey flowers, red heather, valerian, saxifrage, avalanche lilies, lupine, mertensia, violets, pentstemon, potentilla, buttercups, Indian basket grass, gentians, phlox and asters. The Park is a refuge for wild life. The mountain rises approximately 11,000 feet above its immediate base which covers one hundred square miles. Mount Rainier has a glacial system unequalled in size and majesty elsewhere in the United States—in fact, one of the largest in the world. Twenty-eight glaciers hold it in their icy grip, resistless rivers of ice carving the vast flanks of the mountain. Nisqually Glacier, though not the largest, is easiest of access, its frigid lower fingers reaching to the gardens of wild flowers growing at its base.

Rainier National Park, about eighteen miles square, was created in 1899. It has hotels that furnish excellent accommodations at reasonable prices regulated by the Government, in addition to tent quarters at lower rates; these are National Park Inn at Longmire Springs, and Paradise Inn and Camp in Paradise Valley. There is also White River Camp in the northeast part. Good roads lead into the park.

Mountain climbing of unlimited variety is the prime attraction; this ranges from comparatively easy peaks in the Tatoosh



Mountains to the climax afforded by ascending "the Mountain" itself, which should not be attempted without a guide. Winter sports may be enjoyed all summer, and snow equipment may be rented from the hotels. There are miles of trails for hiking and horseback riding, short trips on the glaciers, to lakes and waterfalls, and the Wonderland Trail completely encircles the mountain. The fishing is fair. Evening entertainment is usually provided at the inns.

Rainier National Park is forty miles southeast of Tacoma, fifty-five miles southeast of Seattle, as the crow flies. It may be reached via Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific to Portland, Longview, Tacoma or Seattle, thence by regular, comfortable automobiles the year round. The season is from June 15th to September 25th, but National Park Inn at Longmire Springs and the winter Lodge in Paradise Valley are open all year.

### Mt. Baker National Forest

One hundred fifty-two miles northeast of Seattle lies the Mount Baker National recreation area of 75,000 acres. Outstanding features are magnificent Mount Baker (10,750 feet) and picturesque Mount Shuksan. Between these famous peaks, at an elevation of 4,200 feet, nestles Heather Meadows, with Mount Baker Lodge accommodating 350 guests, open in season June 15th to September 15th. It is an attractive Alpine resort and is reached by a splendid road through forest and canyon and along mountain streams. All expense tickets, including transportation and hotel accommodations, may be obtained at Seattle and Bellingham.

The visitor to Mount Baker Lodge may choose from a wide variety of recreations, including mountain climbing, horseback riding, boating and fishing. The lodge itself offers attractive evening entertainment.

### Washington Beaches

What has been said of the Oregon beaches is equally applicable to those of Washing-

ton. In fact, the North Beaches, upon an unbroken twenty-mile boulevard of sand between Ilwaco and the entrance to Willapa Harbor, are reached through Portland via Astoria, Oregon, and Union Pacific System trains. There are rocky capes, a wooded back country, fishing streams and a number of attractive beach resorts, Seaview, Long Beach, Breakers, Ocean Park, and Nahcotta. Besides the most delightful surf-bathing, natatoriums and dance pavilions, many other amusements are available.

Farther north are Westport and Cohasset Beaches on Grays Harbor, reached via Union Pacific System through the thriving towns of Aberdeen and Hoquiam; and Sunset, Pacific and Moclips Beaches near the Quinault Indian Reservation.

In addition there are innumerable facilities for bathing and other aquatic sports at all of the principal cities on Puget Sound.

## The Inland Empire

The great section of the Northwest which lies between the Cascades and the Blue Mountains, including also northern Idaho, is known as the Inland Empire.

Spokane (reached via C. & N.W.-U. P.) is the center of this great region, which is a glorious inter-mountain playground of lofty ranges, sparkling lakes, dazzling waterfalls, deep canyons, mighty rivers, stately forests, and a vast storehouse of nature from which is produced annually more than \$400,000,000 in new wealth.

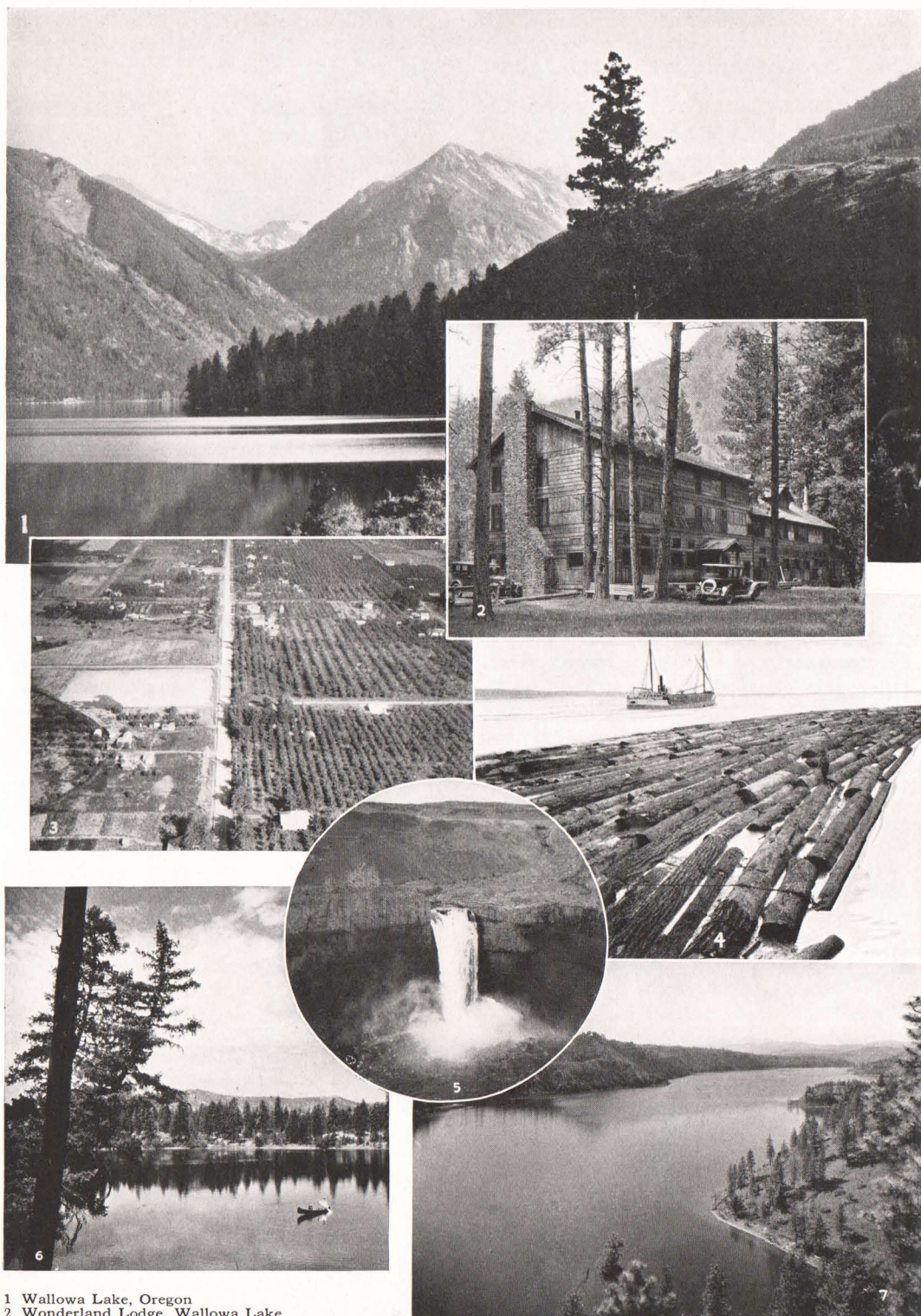
Seventy-six sparkling mountain lakes within fifty miles of Spokane are accessible over improved highways. Principal among them are Liberty, Hayden, Priest, Spirit, Pend d'Oreille, Couer d'Alene, and Twin Lakes. Every member of the family will find delightful outdoor recreation and invigorating rest in this region of sky-blue water where scores of attractive lake resorts offer the entire range of vacation activities.

The lakes and streams, alive with the gamiest species, are a delight to fisher-



Juneau, Capital City of Alaska





- 1 Wallowa Lake, Oregon
- 2 Wonderland Lodge, Wallowa Lake
- 3 Orchards and Gardens, Walla Walla, Wash.
- 4 Boom of Logs, Grays Harbor, Wash.
- 5 Palouse Falls, Palouse River, Wash.

- 6 Liberty Lake near Spokane, Wash.
- 7 Couer d'Alene Lake, Idaho



men. In nearly every agricultural and forest area either quail, grouse, Hungarian partridge or Chinese pheasant are found, while in the marshes and lakes ducks and other water fowl abound. The big game hunter may indulge in his favorite sport, for in the rugged mountains are deer, goats, elk, sheep, wildcat, cougar and bear.

**Spokane.** The metropolis of the Inland Empire is Spokane with 126,000 population. It is modern in construction, beautiful in architecture, progressive in spirit, and ideal in its location on the Spokane River with a mountain background. It has excellent hotels and restaurants. There is much to charm the visitor and to make a prolonged stay enjoyable. Falls are frequent on the mighty river flowing through its center—and white spray covers the huge power houses where nearly 200,000 electric horse-power is produced. From the center of the city it is but a short ride to any one of the 43 parks or 14 playgrounds which comprise 2,200 beautiful landscaped acres. There are three golf courses and facilities for other sports.

Mt. Spokane, the highest peak in eastern Washington, is 33 miles northeast of Spokane; a wide, smooth highway, bordered with pines and firs, leads to the summit. Two hours after leaving your hotel you find yourself on the eminence where a fine panoramic view of parts of Washington, Idaho and the Canadian Rockies in British Columbia is unfolded.

### Resorts Near Spokane

Spokane, encircled by pine-clad hills, offers many restful scenic drives; the High Drive and the Rim Rock Drive are perhaps the most noted.

Old Spokane House which was established in 1810, antedating the founding of Astoria, is of historic interest. Here was built the first trading post in the territory, marking the beginning of Pacific Northwest commerce which has grown to such a tremendous volume.

A two hour drive through the beautiful Spokane Valley, skirting Coeur d'Alene Lake and over Fourth of July Canyon, brings the visitor to Cataldo Mission, the earliest Indian Mission in the Rocky Mountains. Built with wooden pegs and located on the old Mullan Military Road, the first wagon road blazed over the Rockies, it stands in a remarkable state of preservation.

Kellogg, Wardner and Burke (reached by the Union Pacific from Spokane) are in the very heart of the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district which produces 20% of the entire lead output of the nation.

A two hour drive from Spokane brings one to the Grand Coulee (central Washington) a gigantic gash in the crust of the earth over thirty miles in length, climaxing in the famous fossil dry falls of the Columbia River. Among its many visitors are scientists and students from universities the world over, attracted by this geological wonder.

One of the Pacific Northwest's finest cataraacts is Palouse Falls adjacent to the Union Pacific between Spokane and Ayer on the Palouse River. Its waters drop 198 feet (higher than Niagara) and rush five miles through a narrow canyon 1,000 feet deep to join the Snake.

Ten days or more can be profitably spent in the scenic Inland Empire playground.

### Yakima Valley—Walla Walla

Yakima (reached via Union Pacific), population 26,000, is the commercial and industrial center of Yakima Valley. This irrigated area comprises 500,000 acres of orchards and farms,—the home of 100,000 people.

Walla Walla, population 18,000, situated on the Union Pacific in the Walla Walla Valley fruit and grain district, is one of the historic spots of the Northwest; in 1847 it was the destination of the missionary Marcus Whitman, whose memory Whitman College commemorates.

The Palouse Country, northeast of Walla Walla, is noted for wheat production and general farm wealth.



Wahkeenah Falls, on the Columbia River Highway



## Idaho

With an area of 83,888 square miles, Idaho is widely diversified topographically, having many high mountains interspersed with gorges, valleys, wooded parks, broad plateaus, rolling prairies, beautiful lakes and great rivers, in short, a wealth of impressive scenery. For vacation outings far from the beaten paths, it affords the widest variety—with excellent fishing and hunting. From the Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene, and Bitterroot Mountains along the eastern boundary, spurs penetrate through nearly all of the state to the great plains of the Snake River Basin which extends in crescent shape across the southern part. In the northern and central parts are many charming lakes, and picturesque Bear Lake is in the southern part. In altitude Idaho ranges from 700 to 12,000 feet. The great river of the state is the Snake. Its tortuous course is enlivened by many splendid cataracts including Shoshone Falls, one of the finest in the United States, 46 feet higher than Niagara. This stream provides hydro-electric power for numerous towns and irrigation for nearly 4,000,000 acres.

Humid, dry, and irrigated farming is practiced. In the Snake River Valley there are vast irrigation systems; the Jackson Lake reservoir, on the south fork of the Snake, is the largest in the United States, and the great Arrowrock Dam, near Boise, the highest in the world, impounds water for 240,000 acres. The completion of the immense American Falls reservoir will add some 750,000 acres to the irrigated farm lands of the state.

The important crops are alfalfa, wheat, oats, sugar beets, apples, prunes and potatoes. Stock raising, particularly sheep, is an important industry. Thirty-seven per cent of the state is forested and some of the lumber mills are among the largest in the world. Idaho ranks first in the production of lead, and a close second in silver; other important metals are gold and zinc.

Among the places

of special interest to the tourist (reached via Union Pacific) are Lava Hot Springs, Shoshone Falls, Boise and the Arrowrock Dam, Payette Lakes, the Sawtooth Mountain and Salmon River regions, "Craters of the Moon" National Monument and the lakes of northern Idaho, Coeur d'Alene, Pend d'Oreille and Priest. The sections of this booklet devoted to the "Columbia River Route to the Great Northwest" and "The Inland Empire," describes the state's attractions in greater detail. Famous Yellowstone National Park lies partly in Idaho and may be reached by convenient side trip from Pocatello.

## British Columbia

British Columbia contains vast regions of great scenic beauty, lying mainly along the Rocky Mountains. A noted mountaineer has described these regions as fifty Switzerlands thrown into one. It is a land of peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, graceful waterfalls, foaming torrents, deep gorges, and lakes of sapphire and emerald set between pine-clad mountains.

These playgrounds may be reached from Seattle, by way of Vancouver, by train, steamer or highway. Experienced guides and outfitters accompany tourists in their trail-tramping and mountain-climbing, and fine resort hotels and well-conducted camps provide food and shelter. There are hundreds of miles of good roads, and horse trails innumerable, by which the places of interest may be reached.

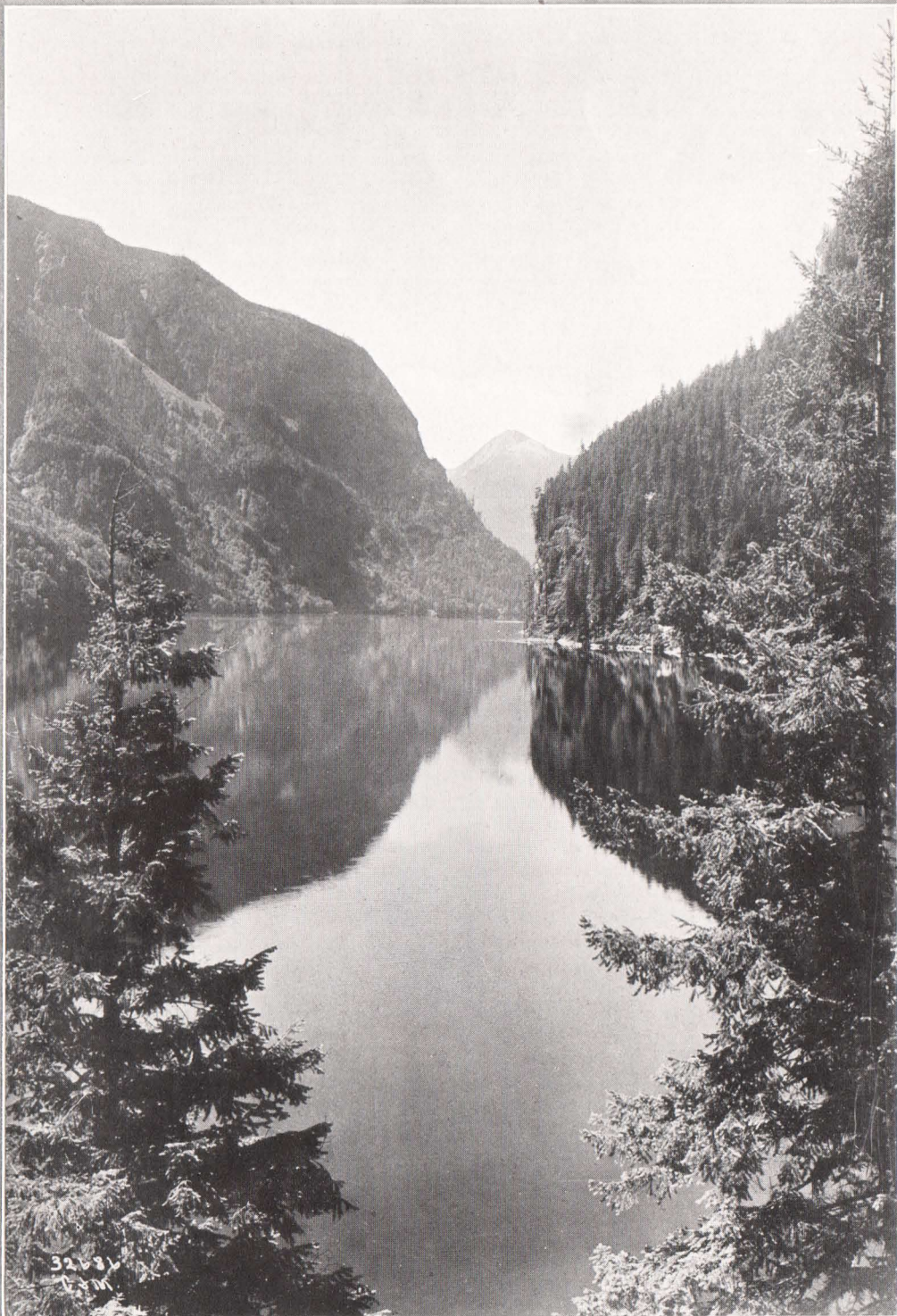
These sections of the Rockies are not only of great scenic and scientific interest,

but they are a favorite haunt of hunters and fishermen. In the wilderness, back from the railroad, roam the grizzly bear, elk, moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, mountain goat, mountain sheep, caribou, marten, beaver, and otter. Lakes and mountain streams have been well stocked by nature with game fish, including every known variety of trout. Another fine fish in this region is the



Horseback Party on Mt. Rainier





A Trip to Alaska Through the "Inside Passage" Is One of Extraordinary Charm





Harbor, Empress Hotel and Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

Rocky Mountain whitefish. Farther down toward the Pacific, the Fraser and Skeena rivers are famous for their salmon fishing.

The lake district of southern British Columbia, reached conveniently from Spokane, contains a number of long narrow lakes of marked scenic beauty between the individual ranges of the Rockies. Among the most famous are Lake Windermere, the source of the Columbia River, Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lakes and Okanagan Lakes. These offer vacation places of great charm. On several of the lakes steamer service is maintained and on the shores of all of them are numerous attractive resorts.

**Victoria**, the distinctive capital of British Columbia, has a charming site on the southeastern end of Vancouver Island, overlooking the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Perhaps the most pleasant way to reach it is by steamer from Seattle. It enjoys the balmy climate caused by the Japan Current, which often permits roses and fresh strawberries at Christmas.

A bit of England on the shores of the Pacific, Victoria is a city of attractive residences, gardens and parks; it has an enterprising business district, imposing buildings, a busy harbor, and the Canadian naval base at Esquimalt. The Parliament buildings rank among the most stately govern-

ment edifices in America, and the Government Museum is worthy of a visit. There are a number of golf courses all of which are open to visitors.

An interesting attraction for tourists is the Dominion Government Observatory on Little Saanich Mountain, about seven miles by excellent road from the city, and open to visitors. It has one of the largest telescopes in the world and its site ranks among the best of astronomical observations on the continent. The noted Butchart Sunken Gardens, with their wonderful display of flowers, are exceptionally beautiful.

From Victoria, delightful excursions, including that to wild Strathcona National Park, may be made into the interior of Vancouver Island, either by motor, or by the railway to Lake Cowichan and northward to Nanaimo and Courtenay. Notable among the many short motor trips is the Malahat Drive, a smooth and picturesque highway, skirting beautiful Saanich Inlet. There are good hotels at Sooke, Cowichan Bay, Shawnigan Lake and Qualicum Beach, also pleasant inns at Cameron Lake, Parksville, Sproat Lake and Comox; there is a golf course at Qualicum Beach, and Mt. Arrow-smith offers an attractive climb. Lively salmon fishing is to be had in the Campbell River, near-by; trout, steelhead and bass



are numerous in many lakes and streams. Extensive forests of Douglas fir add to the charm of the trips on Vancouver Island.

The voyage from Vancouver to Victoria, across the island-dotted Sound, discloses many scenic beauties. Victoria and Vancouver are ports of embarkation for Alaska, China, Japan, Australasia, the Philippines, and other Oriental destinations.

**Vancouver.** Vancouver, the commercial center and largest city of British Columbia, has been likened to Liverpool. Its excellent harbor, fully sheltered and also completely land-locked, was discovered by Captain Vancouver in 1792. It is a well lighted, progressive modern city.

Vancouver, the third largest city in the Dominion, is the center of the financial operations of the western seaboard of Canada and the headquarters for mining and lumbering. It is the port through which most of Canada's Oriental commerce is carried and the ships in its land-locked harbor are always interesting. The city stands on the shore of Burrard Inlet, near the mouth of the Fraser River, and faces a commanding range of mountains, snow-tipped all the year; two conspicuous peaks resembling crouching lions are silhouetted against the sky and form "The Lion's Gate."

A mild climate throughout the year makes outdoor recreation perennially attractive; there are exceptional facilities for all kinds of water sports. Sailing on Burrard Inlet, English Bay, and North Arm is one of the popular pastimes. Vancouver has a fine yacht club and nine well-kept golf links, and tennis courts. Good roads and inviting boulevards make motoring a pleasure; noteworthy trips are the Marine Drive and that to Capilano Canyon. The city has many bathing beaches and parks; among the latter, Stanley Park, one of the largest natural parks in the world and famous for its majestic groves of mammoth firs, is situated on a promontory at the harbor entrance.

**Prince Rupert,** with its fine harbor, near the

mouth of the Skeena River some 30 miles due south of the southernmost boundary of Alaska, is the northernmost gateway of that vast land. Steamers cruise northward to Anyox and to Alaskan ports through the Inside Passage, as well as southward to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and beyond. An interesting trip is that to Anyox, on the Portland Canal, which divides Alaska from Canada. Prince Rupert is the headquarters for the fishermen who cruise the immense halibut banks of the west coast and also for much commercial salmon fishing. The methods of catching the fish and of packing them at the immense storage plants are of rare interest. A large part of the business section is carved out of solid rock. Prince Rupert is surrounded by wonderful scenery and strange Indian villages that display their tribal totem poles.

## Alaska, the Great Northland

After the Pacific Northwest comes Alaska, the last American frontier—the land of red-blooded adventure, the midnight sun and northern lights. It is noted for glaciers hundreds of feet high, miles wide and many miles long, and for mountains rising sheer out of the water, their everlasting snow-crowned peaks far exceeding in bulk and height any that stand within the United States proper, and dotted with lakes of wondrous beauty. In summer, it is a land of flowers and sunshine, mighty rivers and tumbling cascades, rushing torrents and rapids. Its shores are indented by fjords rivaling those of Norway; the streams teem with salmon, grayling, and trout. It is the home of big game—moose, caribou, bears, mountain sheep, and mountain goats. And, too, it is the home of the totem pole, the Indian, and the Eskimo. No region in North America offers more rugged scenery to the tourist than does Alaska.

The glamour of romance still clings to



Butchart Gardens, Victoria, B. C.



Alaska. Its history began when Vitus Bering, under the Russian flag, reached Alaska or Russian America, in 1741. His explorations were followed by those of Captains Cook and Vancouver, English explorers, and a Russian, Baranoff; their names have been perpetuated in Bering Sea and Straits, Baranoff Island on which Sitka is located, Cook Inlet, Mount Cook and Mount Vancouver, the city of Vancouver and Vancouver Island. Next came the founding of Kodiak, Sitka, St. Michael, Wrangell, and other Russian-American Fur Company settlements. The early navigators were followed by the intrepid explorers of the interior, including Dall and Lieutenant Schwatka, and then came the hardy prospectors. Alaska became United States territory by purchase from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

In the summer of 1897 there arrived at Seattle the steamship "Portland," carrying returning miners with a million dollars in gold dust from the Klondike. In an incredibly short time there began the greatest gold rush probably ever recorded, and through this Alaska became known as it would not otherwise have been for years.

Before the rush was over the engineers had begun at Skagway the construction of the first railway in Alaska, to connect the Pacific with the Yukon River and make travel practicable by train and steamer from Skagway to St. Michael. The Alaska Railroad, from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 470 miles through scenes of striking grandeur, was completed by the Government in 1923, and since then it has been extended 32 miles farther north. A third line runs from Cordova to the famous Kennecott Copper Mines, 196 miles in the interior.

The glaciers of Alaska are world famous. The great Taku Glacier, near Skagway, which may be seen from the deck of the steamer, contains more ice than all of the glaciers of Europe combined. Muir, Bering, and Davidson are celebrated ice rivers. Malaspina, west of the port of

Yakutat, is the largest glacier on earth.

Among the great mountains of Alaska the most prominent are: Mt. St. Elias, probably the most picturesque peak in North America; Mt. Wrangell, a lofty active volcano; Mt. Foraker, elevation 17,000 feet; and Mt. McKinley, higher than any other mountain in the possession of the United States, 20,300 feet in elevation and completely covered with ice and snow, one of its glaciers being 39 miles long. It stands in a great national park of 2,645 square miles, bearing its name.

The voyage to Alaska and the journey through the interior may be made in complete comfort. Steamers sail regularly from Seattle and Vancouver to the principal ports. Two American steamship lines have regular sailings between Seattle and Skagway, with intermediate stops on the Southeastern coast of Alaska; and also sailings to Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, Kodiak, and Nome. The season extends from May to September, inclusive.

Warm clothing is needed, not because Arctic weather will be faced, but because the voyager will often remain on deck at night, to view the scenery. A steamer rug and stout shoes are necessary. The principal ports of Alaska have good hotels.

### The Enchanting "Inside Passage"

The most popular voyage to Alaska is that through the "Inside Passage" to Skagway, a trip of extraordinary charm. Stops en route are made at Ketchikan, sometimes at Metlakatla, Wrangell, Petersburg; at Juneau, the capital, the Treadwell Mine, and Fort William H. Seward; and on the return at Sitka by at least one of the boats. Some of the ships pass beautiful Taku Glacier, a mile wide and from two hundred to three hundred feet high.

From Seattle to Skagway, the entire thousand miles is sheltered from the open sea by the long archipelago that stretches from Puget Sound to the Lynn Canal; the voyage requires five days. Every mile is an ever-



Yachting on Puget Sound





1 In Denver's Mountain Parks  
 2 The Hermitage, Ogden Canyon  
 3 Longs Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park  
 4 Union Pacific Limited Train in Echo Canyon, Utah  
 5 Mormon Temple and Tabernacle Salt Lake City





Cruising Among the San Juan Islands, Puget Sound

changing panorama of snow-crowned peaks, green islands, here and there immense glaciers, and occasionally a cascade rushing down the mountainside into the sea. For practically the entire distance the boat passes over smooth water through narrow passages, often so contracted that they appear more like gorges. They are all of inexpressible beauty.

Juneau, the capital, is built on the lower slopes of Mount Juneau which rises out of the water 4,000 feet. Sitka, the former capital, has its old Greek Church, block-house, totem poles, and the old Russian graveyard.

Leaving Juneau, the ship enters Lynn Canal, which, were it in Norway, would be considered one of the beautiful fjords. At the head of the fjord lies Skagway, the gateway to the interior via rail to Whitehorse, thence by Yukon River steamers. Skagway, where the goldseekers of 1898 began their wearisome climb over White Pass, is now noted for the beauty of its flower gardens.

At nearly all ports will be found Indians, waiting to exchange baskets, moccasins and other curios of their handicraft for cash. There are also alluring curio shops containing articles of gold, silver and ivory wrought and carved by the Indians and Eskimos.

One who desires a longer voyage than

that to Skagway may steam from Seattle to Cordova, Seward or Anchorage, through the "Inside Passage" via Juneau, into the Gulf of Alaska and to Prince William Sound. Cordova is a railroad terminus, from which the Miles and Childs glaciers and the immense Kennecott copper mine may be visited. The next stop is at Valdez, and sometimes Latouche, then Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, the terminus of the Government railroad to Fairbanks.

Anchorage, in Cook Inlet, is also on the Government line. The scenery in Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, and Cook Inlet is of inexpressible grandeur. The trip to Anchorage and return to Seattle takes about twenty-four days.

From Seward the tourist may reach Fairbanks, in the heart of interior Alaska, by Government railroad in one day, passing en route through a country rich in agricultural and mineral resources and within a few miles of the entrance to Mt. McKinley National Park. An automobile highway to the Park has been completed and there are numerous trails; good camp accommodations are available during the summer at several places in the Park. If desired, the tourist may return to the coast by automobile stage over the Richardson highway, which connects with the Copper River &



Northwestern Railroad at Chitina for Cordova, or continues straight to the coast, via the Keystone Canyon route, connecting with steamers at Valdez.

In the Katmai National Monument, on the upper Alaska Peninsula, reached from Katmai or Kodiak, is the celebrated "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," one of the most extraordinary volcanic areas on earth.

Various ocean lines plying between Seattle and Skagway connect at the latter point with the White Pass & Yukon Route for Atlin, B. C., and Dawson, Y. T., in the famous Klondike region. This trip is a very restful one, and from a scenic viewpoint is equal to any on the American continent. The round trip from Skagway to Dawson and return via Atlin is made in approximately twenty-two days.

### Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Columbia River Route to the Great Northwest

The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific System through car line to the Pacific Northwest is nationally known as "The Scenic Columbia River Route," since it follows that mighty waterway more than two hundred miles. The following paragraphs describe briefly the natural attractions and the interesting places en route.

Leading over the broad fertile plains of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, crossing the Rocky Mountains, threading a trail down through the Snake River Valley, piercing the fastnesses of the Blue Mountains in eastern Oregon, and carving a safe passageway between the water's edge of the Columbia and the mighty buttresses which flank its shores, it reveals to the passenger a variety of car-window scenery in which the pastoral, picturesque, wild, rugged and grand are delightfully blended into panoramas of unceasing interest.

This great national highway leads to the West through Chicago, the principal avenue of traffic from the East. At Granger the line to Portland diverges from that to San Francisco. Famous attractions, such as Denver, Denver Mountain Parks, Rocky Mountain National Park, Salt Lake City, Ogden and Ogden Canyon, the Great Salt Lake, Mount Timpanogos, and side trips to Zion-Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest, Grand

Canyon National Park and Yellowstone National Park add interest to the journey.

**Idaho**, particularly the sections tributary to the through line of the Union Pacific System, is rich in scenic features. There are numerous hot springs and several fresh water lakes where bathing is popular; the state offers unsurpassed fishing and hunting.

One hundred and fifteen miles beyond Granger is Montpelier, whence beautiful Bear Lake, thirty miles long and seven miles wide is reached; it is partly in Idaho and partly in Utah, elevation 5,924 feet. Along its shores are numerous summer resorts, including Fish Haven, Bear Lake Hot Springs, LaKota, and Ideal Beach, that provide excellent accommodations for summer visitors, and have indoor warm water and outdoor bathing facilities. Boating, fishing, and dancing are among the many other diversions.

Soda Springs, the next point of interest, is a well known mineral springs health resort, with thirty springs. The formations built up by the mineral water suggest those of Yellowstone Park. There are a number of extinct volcanic craters near-by.

The first exclusively hot springs resort reached by the westbound traveler is Lava Hot Springs, in a scenic setting on the Port Neuf River. The bathing facilities are partly under private control and partly state owned, and cater both to pleasure and health bathing. There is a modern sanatorium with physicians and nurses in attendance. Three public pools provide outdoor bathing in summer and indoor bathing in winter. The waters have curative value for kidney troubles, asthma, rheumatism, eczema, and



Vegetation in a Washington Forest





Lovely Crater Lake, Crater Lake National Park

other skin diseases.

The real Northwest begins on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, at Pocatello, Idaho, where passengers for Yellowstone and Butte, Montana, transfer from Union Pacific transcontinental trains.

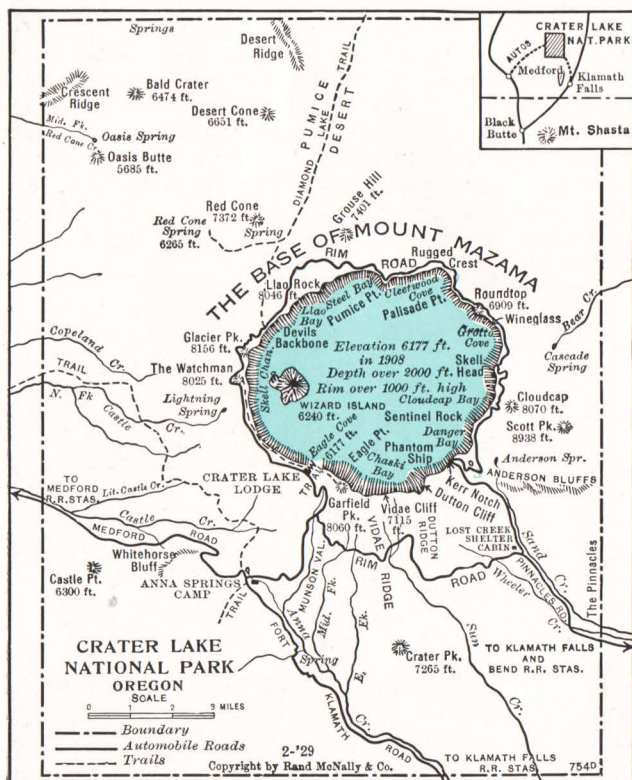
The tour of Yellowstone National Park using either lodges or hotels, may be made in five days, and after its completion reservation may be made at West Yellowstone station (Union Pacific entrance) in a through sleeper to Portland. An attractive booklet covering Yellowstone Park tours in detail may be obtained from any C. & N. W. Ry. representative listed on page forty-five.

Southward from Pocatello, a line of the Union Pacific leads to Ogden and Salt Lake City, through entrancing Bear River Canyon.

At American Falls station, 26 miles west of Pocatello, a great government irrigation dam stands across the Snake River. Its erection necessitated the removal of the town to a new and beautifully landscaped site on higher ground adjacent.

Continuing westward through a part of southern Idaho famous as one of the most fertile, irrigated agricultural sections in the West, the line follows the tortuous Snake River to the Oregon boundary.

Minidoka, Idaho, is the diverging point for the Twin Falls branch into a charming agricultural and scenic section. On a one-day stop-over, the transcontinental traveler will find much to enjoy in the rich agricultural areas, the great cataracts, the remarkable Blue Lakes sunken farm and the thrilling Snake River Gorge. The cataract, Shoshone and Twin Falls are already celebrated. The principal municipality is Twin Falls, and because it is centrally situated, it is the natural starting point for automobile trips. It is two miles to Rim Rock, at the southern edge of Snake River Gorge. Two miles farther is Shoshone Falls, and a short drive down from the upper rim brings one to the brink of the great





cataract where a stairway leads to its foot. Shoshone Falls, higher than Niagara, plunge 212 feet, and the primitive grandeur of the setting adds to their impressiveness.

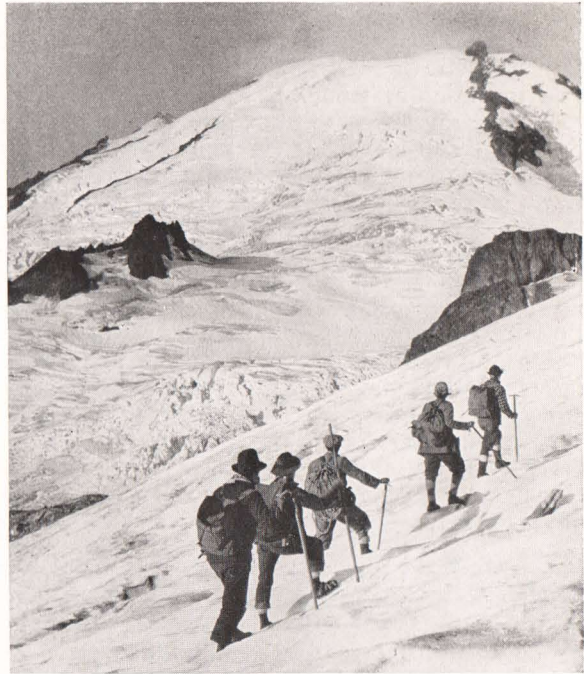
Six miles east, the Hansen highway suspension bridge spans the gorge. It is the highest bridge of its kind in America, 345 feet above the river, and 680 feet long.

Blue Lakes Farm (1,220 acres) is about three miles from the town of Twin Falls by good roads down the canyon wall. The farm derives its name from the deep, enchanting blue waters of numerous small spring lakes filled with trout. Situated beside the Snake River, with sheer lava cliffs towering high on either side, it is one of the most remarkable agricultural tracts in the West.

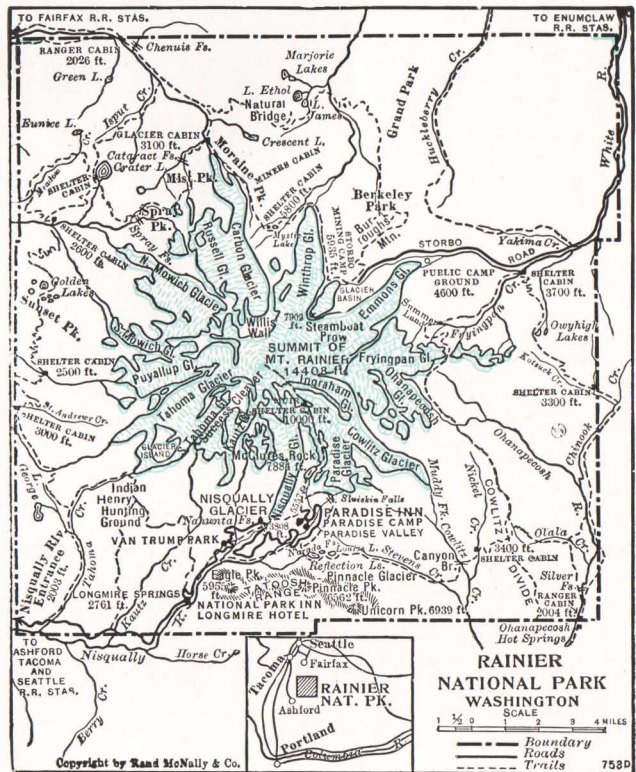
From Shoshone, 49 miles west of Minidoka, one may journey up the Ketchum branch through the charming Wood River country to Hailey and Ketchum; and the Hailey, Clarendon, and Guyer Hot Springs resorts.

Boise, capital and largest city of Idaho, is on the main line of the Union Pacific. The beautiful new railway station is of Spanish and Italian architecture. Boise, delightfully situated in a valley famed for its fruit growing, is essentially a "home" community, and has first-class hotels. Much of its heat is obtained from natural hot springs, which also supply the Natatorium, one of the finest bathing pools in the West.

From Boise, one may visit the great Arrowrock Dam and Reservoir by automobile over a splendid scenic highway. Arrowrock Dam, the highest in the world, is of concrete construction, and measures 348.6 feet from bedrock to the driveway on its crest. It has twenty-two 54-inch openings, placed in two tiers. The upper tier is 150 feet above the river, and when the water passes through them it roars down in a great cascade that displays a hundred rainbows in the spray. The lower tier is 62 feet from the river. Together



Climbing Mt. Baker, Washington





these tubes can discharge 20,000 cubic feet of water per second; 270,000 acres in Boise Valley owe their high productivity to this vast irrigation system.

For the traveler with three or four extra days, a trip to Payette Lakes is recommended. From Nampa, a thriving modern town, a branch of the Union Pacific winds through a canyon down which tumble the waters of Payette River, to one of Idaho's most appealing mountain resorts. Here are two crystal lakes, bordered by stately pines through which may be glimpsed vistas of rugged, white-crowned peaks. There are resort accommodations at Payette Lakes and sport for every taste. The trip from Boise requires seven hours each way.

**Oregon**—At Huntington the Union Pacific journey begins to reach into the heart of the great Northwest. Powder River Valley, with Baker as its municipal center, is the first Oregon milepost. Then follows a climb over a spur of the Blue Mountains into Grande Ronde Valley to La Grande. Some nine miles east is a large building at the base of a rocky bluff—the Hot Lake Sanatorium, renowned as a health resort; its mineral springs are 196° in temperature.

From La Grande a branch line leads northward to Joseph, the route to picturesque Wallowa Lake, high up in the Wallowa Mountains where an attractive summer resort stands. Westward from La Grande another spur of the Blue Mountains is traversed. Then the rails lead down through a large reservation of Umatilla Indians, into the Umatilla country, one of the finest wheat districts of the Inland Empire.



Camping in the Mountains is Delightful

From Pendleton, home of the famous "Round-up," a branch extends through the Inland Empire to Spokane. An attractive city en route is Walla Walla, one of the oldest settlements in the Northwest. Thence a branch leads westward to Yakima, in a rich irrigated farming district. Lewiston, Moscow, and the noted Coeur d'Alene mining district, in Idaho, are reached by Union Pacific branches from the line to Spokane. In the Coeur d'Alene district is located the largest silver-lead mine in the world; 20% of the entire lead output of the nation is produced in this famous region.

The majestic Columbia River begins to engage the attention at Messner and for five or six hours affords scenes of absorbing interest. At Heppner Junction, Arlington, Biggs, and Sherman, branch lines lead southward to Heppner, Condon, Shaniko and Bend, respectively, prosperous communities in central Oregon. Just west of Sherman is the Celilo canal, built by the government around the falls of that name.

At the thriving city of The Dalles the line enters the Columbia River Gorge, and until Portland, 84 miles distant, is reached, the traveler is afforded successive panoramas of sublime scenery.

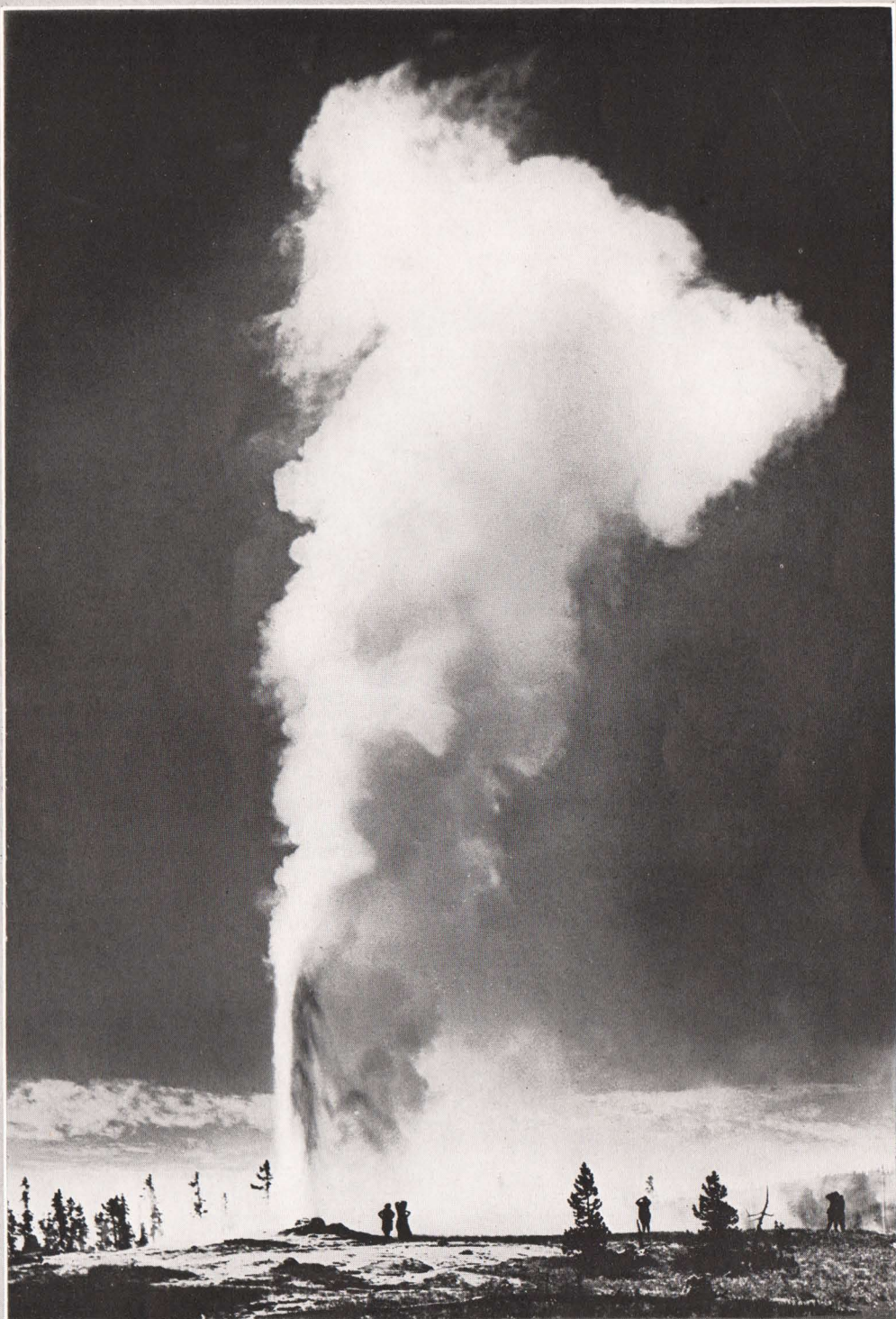
From Portland, the Union Pacific has double-track facilities northward to Puget Sound, via either Longview or Kelso, terminating at Seattle. At Centralia a branch extends to Grays Harbor, Aberdeen, and Hoquiam, through a wealthy timber and agricultural country. At Chambers Prairie a branch leads to Olympia, the capital of Washington, at the head of Puget Sound. Thence to Tacoma the line follows an arm of the Sound that reveals a fine stretch of marine and mountain scenery.

Portland is the port of embarkation for luxurious steamship service to San Francisco. From Portland, also, one may journey over the Shasta route or Cascade line of the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, Los Angeles and intermediate points.

### Pacific Northwest Summer Schools

The state universities and many of the other leading educational institutions of the Northwest maintain summer schools. A very considerable percentage of the attendance each year is from eastern states, teachers and students combining a vacation trip with study in a new environment. On the staff of some of these schools are visiting professors and teachers from outstanding institutions all over the United States.





Old Faithful Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, Reached via Chicago & North Western Ry.-Union Pacific System





Mt. McKinley, Alaska, the Highest Peak in North America

Full information can be obtained by addressing the schools direct.

University of Washington, Seattle  
 University of Oregon at Eugene  
 University of Idaho, Moscow  
 Willamette University, Salem, Oregon  
 Gonzaga University, Spokane  
 State College of Washington, Pullman  
 Normal School, Monmouth, Oregon  
 Normal School, Bellingham, Wash.  
 Normal School, Cheney, Wash.  
 Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma  
 Walla Walla College, College Place, Wash.  
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, in Vocational Education, Home Economics, Commerce, Industrial Arts and Journalism, Music, Physical Education and regular college work.

In addition, the Oregon Institute of Technology (Y. M. C. A.) at Portland provides collegiate, technical and vocational courses, both day and night classes, throughout the year. The United Y.M.C.A. Schools at Seattle also maintain all-year classes.

## Take the Chicago & North Western Ry.-Union Pacific System to the Pacific Northwest

\* If you would enjoy your trip to the Pacific Northwest to the fullest extent, select the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific—the route that offers the most satisfactory service and the most varied scenery.

Since its inception, sixty years ago, the through-carline of the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific has been pioneer and leader in every form of transportation improvement. All of the main line between Chicago and Granger (also on to Ogden and Salt Lake City) is double track. The line between Chicago and Omaha is protected by the latest type of automatic train control and all of the main lines beyond Omaha

are protected by automatic safety signals. The road-bed is ballasted with many million tons of crushed rock and gravel, noted for cleanliness and resiliency.

Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific trains, drawn by powerful locomotives, carry the best sleeping and observation cars and chair cars designed, including the latest improvements in comfort, luxury and safety. The dining car service is of the highest excellence, and reasonable in price.

The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific operates the Portland Limited and the Continental Limited, fast through trains from Chicago, via Omaha, to Portland.



The Portland Limited is a fast, first-class steel train direct from Chicago each evening, with club-observation car, sleeping cars, new improved coaches and dining cars; through Pullman service to Seattle. A barber, ladies' maid, and valet (for clothes pressing) is in attendance in the club-observation car, and a shower bath is available. Telephone at terminals.

The Continental Limited is another fine, fast train from Chicago, with observation car service, through sleeping cars, excellent dining car service, and coaches; through Pullman service to Seattle.

Direct connections are made in Portland Union Station for Seattle, Tacoma, and British Columbia. All round trip tickets (except Homeseekers' tickets) reading via Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific to Granger, Wyoming, or beyond, will, at the option of the passenger, be honored over the direct line via Cheyenne, or via Julesburg to Denver, thence to Cheyenne, or via Cheyenne, Denver and Cheyenne. Holders of summer and all-year tourist tickets reading via Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific to Granger, Wyoming, or beyond will be granted side-trip, Denver to Colorado Springs and return, without additional charge. Side-trip may be obtained when ticket is purchased, or from Ticket Agent Union Depot or Union Pacific City Ticket Office at Denver.

Denver is the gateway to scores of picturesque resort regions in the Colorado Rockies, and to the unspoiled beauty of the Colorado National Forests. It is the gateway also to Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park, which includes the finest grouping of mountain scenery in the state. Stop-overs are permitted on one-way tickets for side-trip to Rocky Mountain National

Park and on round-trip tickets within limit.

Through Wyoming and over the Continental Divide there is a succession of impressive panoramas. In Echo and Weber Canyons, through which the Union Pacific penetrates the Wasatch Mountains, the deep, winding gorges lie four thousand feet below the enclosing peaks.

Tickets to the Pacific Northwest, reading via Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific through Pocatello, Idaho, will also, at the option of the passenger, be honored via the direct line from Granger or via Ogden and Pocatello. Side-trip at exceptionally low fare may be quickly and conveniently made to Yellowstone Park from Ogden or Pocatello during the season.

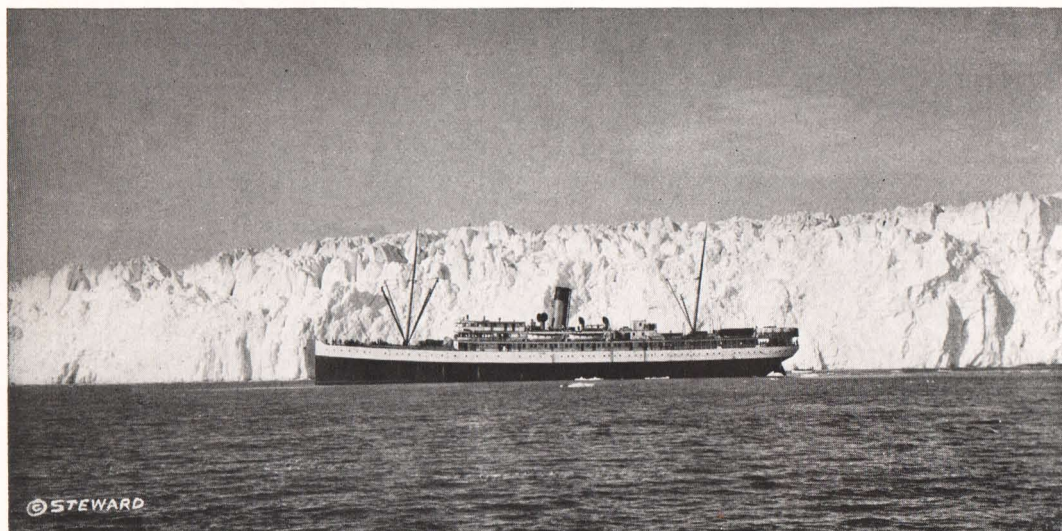
Stop-overs of not to exceed 10 days are permitted on one-way tickets at Ames, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Omaha, Nebr., Cheyenne, Wyo., Pocatello and Boise, Idaho, Pendleton, Ogden, and Salt Lake City, Utah, Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., upon application to conductor and deposit of ticket with ticket agent, also on round-trip tickets within limit. A side-trip from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return is given without additional charge on all one-way and round-trip tickets, reading through Cheyenne or Denver to or through Cobre, Nev., or Pocatello, Idaho, when routed via Union Pacific between Denver or Cheyenne and Ogden or Pocatello.

Salt Lake City is a city of marked charm and individuality at the base of the rugged Wasatch Mountains. Perhaps the chief features of interest are the magnificent Mormon Temple and the Tabernacle (in which free recitals on the superb organ are given daily except Sunday), the Deseret Museum and Great Salt Lake. No one should miss bathing in the non-sink waters



Section of Business District, Vancouver, B. C.





The S. S. Yukon at Columbia Glacier, Alaska

of the Lake at new Saltair Beach, fourteen miles west of the city and reached by fast electric cars. A few miles from Ogden is Ogden Canyon, a deep, precipitous gorge in the Wasatch Mountains, reached by electric cars; delicious trout and chicken dinners are served at the rustic Hermitage.

From Salt Lake City a side trip may easily be made to Cedar City, gateway to Zion-Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks, a colorful galaxy of scenic spectacles in Southern Utah recently opened to comfortable travel; and onward to Kaibab National Forest and sublime Grand Canyon National Park in Northern Arizona. Comfortable motor busses operate on regular schedules, June 1 to October 1. A hotel and lodges provide attractive accommodations. The new Grand Canyon Lodge, built of native stone and logs, is situated on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

#### Tickets, Berths and Itineraries

Any Chicago & North Western representative listed on page forty-five will gladly furnish you full information concerning costs, routes, train service, railroad and sleeping car fares, stop-over privileges and other matters pertaining to your trip. His knowledge of travel conditions may simplify some of the problems incidental to your journey; he will make your sleeping car reservations and prepare an itinerary that will, at minimum cost, include a maxi-

mum of sight-seeing.

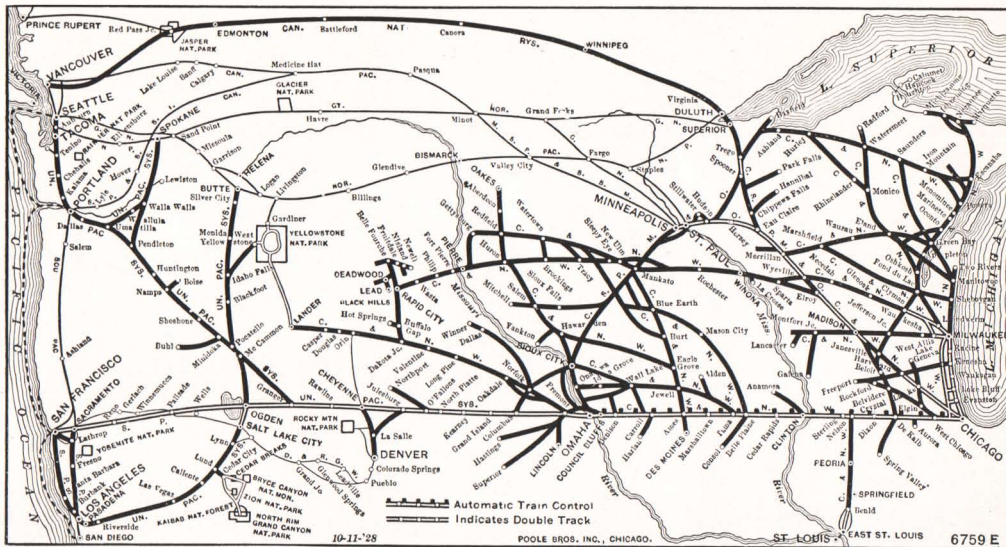
#### Escorted All-Expense Tours to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska

To those who desire the most in enjoyment at a minimum expense we suggest the escorted all-expense tours to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, which are operated by our DEPARTMENT OF TOURS each summer. Every vexatious element of travel is eliminated, for an escort accompanies each party to handle all details regarding tickets, sleeping car and hotel accommodations, baggage, transfers, sight-seeing trips, etc.—leaving you free to enjoy your vacation.

The Department of Tours also operates all-expense personally escorted tours to Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks; Yellowstone Park and Colorado; Zion-Bryce Canyon-Grand Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks and Colorado; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado and Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon National Parks; Combination of Yellowstone, Zion-Bryce and Grand Canyon National Parks; California and Yosemite National Park. These escorted tours may be taken individually or in combination.

For complete information apply to J. L. BURGAR, MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF TOURS maintained by Chicago & North Western Railway-Union Pacific System, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.





## The Chicago & North Western Line-Union Pacific System

### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE Chicago & North Western Line

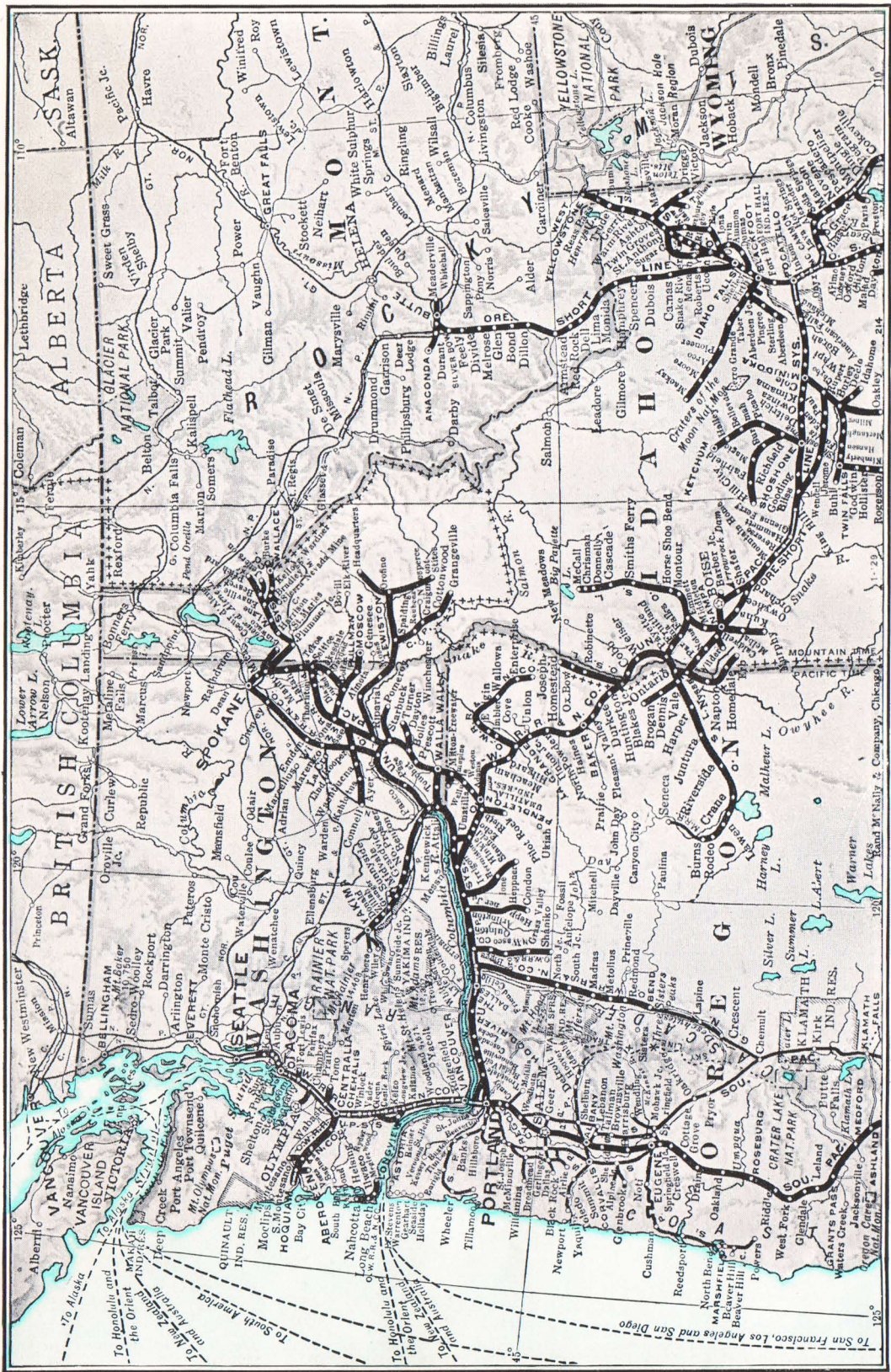
<b>Chicago, Ill.</b> .....	148 S. Clark Street.....	H. G. VAN WINKLE, General Agent Passenger Department
	Passenger Station.....	N. A. HERSETH, Passenger and Ticket Agent
	400 W. Madison Street.....	A. J. GAGE, Ticket Agent
<b>Atlanta, Ga.</b> .....	317 Healey Building.....	J. H. SCHULTZ, General Agent
<b>Boston, Mass.</b> .....	310 Old South Building, 294 Washington Street.....	C. W. GRAY, General Agent
<b>Buffalo, N. Y.</b> .....	202 Elliott Square, 295 Main Street.....	J. P. FOX, General Agent
<b>Casper, Wyo.</b> .....		JULIAN LEVER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
<b>Cincinnati, Ohio</b> .....	202 Dixie Terminal Building, 49 E. Fourth Street.....	G. L. HELMSTADTER, General Agent
<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b> .....	939 Union Trust Building, 925 Euclid Avenue.....	H. E. SAUMBY, General Agent
<b>Council Bluffs, Iowa</b> .....	Chieftain Hotel, 36 Pearl Street.....	H. B. ELLER, City Agent
<b>Dallas, Texas</b> .....	202 Southwestern Life Building, Cor. Main and Akard Streets.....	F. P. EYMAN, JR., General Agent
<b>Denver, Colo.</b> .....	216 Patterson Building, 17th and Welton Streets.....	G. B. LIND, General Agent
<b>Des Moines, Iowa</b> .....	Chamberlain Hotel, 619 Locust Street.....	M. J. GOLDEN, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
		W. F. WINKRANTZ, General Agent
<b>Detroit, Mich.</b> .....	619 Transportation Building, 131 LaFayette Blvd.....	R. H. MILLER, General Agent
<b>Duluth, Minn.</b> .....	Spalding Hotel Building, 424 W. Superior Street.....	J. D. MAHON, General Agent
<b>Green Bay, Wis.</b> .....		T. A. CARNEY, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b> .....	308 Merchants Bank Building, 11 S. Meridian Street.....	V. A. HAMPTON, General Agent
<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b> .....	420 Railway Exchange Building, 705 Walnut Street.....	A. O. OLSON, General Agent
<b>Lincoln, Nebr.</b> .....	Woods Brothers Building, 130 S. 13th Street.....	R. W. MCGINNIS, General Agent
<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b> .....	306 Central Building, 108 W. Sixth Street.....	E. H. LAMB, General Agent
<b>Madison, Wis.</b> .....		A. W. BOWER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
<b>Milwaukee, Wis.</b> .....	99 E. Wisconsin Ave.....	A. E. LADWIG, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
		E. P. RUETER, General Agent Passenger Department
<b>Minneapolis, Minn.</b> .....	Roanoke Building, Marquette Ave. at 7th.....	F. A. BROWN, General Passenger Agent
<b>New Orleans, La.</b> .....	1215 Hibernia Bank Building, 812 Gravier Street.....	C. S. EVENSON, General Agent
<b>New York, N. Y.</b> .....	204 Farmers' Loan & Trust Bldg., 475 Fifth Ave.....	F. G. FITZPATRICK, General Agent
<b>Omaha, Nebr.</b> .....	814 Brandeis Theatre Building.....	G. A. REMINGTON, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent
	1423 Farnam St., E. J. CARLAND, Division Freight and Passenger Agent; G. W. HALL, General Agent	
<b>Peoria, Ill.</b> .....	213 Jefferson Bldg., 200-208 S. Jefferson Street.....	F. B. MARTIN, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
<b>Philadelphia, Pa.</b> .....	201 Franklin Trust Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Streets.....	C. N. HALE, General Agent
<b>Pittsburgh, Pa.</b> .....	212 Oliver Building, 535 Smithfield Street.....	J. J. LIVINGSTON, General Agent
<b>Portland, Ore.</b> .....	205 Pittcock Block, 385 1/2 Washington Street.....	W. E. SCOTT, General Agent
<b>Rapid City, S. D.</b> .....	Alex Johnson Hotel.....	E. E. BENJAMIN, General Agent
<b>Rochester, Minn.</b> .....	The Kahler.....	J. R. HANCOCK, Passenger and Ticket Agent
<b>St. Louis, Mo.</b> .....	205 Bowers' Building, 314 N. Broadway.....	H. L. HANMILL, General Agent
<b>St. Paul, Minn.</b> .....	81 E. Fifth Street, cor. Minnesota Street.....	G. H. FEYDER, Assistant General Passenger Agent
<b>Salt Lake City, Utah</b> .....	202 Ezra Thompson Bldg., 143 S. Main Street.....	N. D. BROWNE, General Agent
<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b> .....	301 Monadnock Building, 681 Market Street.....	R. V. HOLDER, General Agent
<b>Seattle, Wash.</b> .....	515 White Building, 4th Avenue and Union Street.....	H. L. SISLER, General Agent
<b>Sioux City, Iowa</b> .....	522 Nebraska Street.....	O. S. SCHERER, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
		L. J. NICKELSEN, General Agent
<b>Spokane, Wash.</b> .....	615 Old National Bank Building.....	L. M. KILBURG, General Agent
<b>Superior, Wis.</b> .....	Androy Hotel Building, 1213 Tower Avenue.....	R. F. WILLIAMS, City Ticket Agent
<b>Tacoma, Wash.</b> .....	1011 Rust Building.....	W. C. DONOVAN, Traveling Agent
<b>Tulsa, Okla.</b> .....	425 Kennedy Building.....	G. S. DONALDSON, General Agent
<b>Winnipeg, Man.</b> .....	218 Curry Building.....	H. T. KIRBY, General Agent
<b>Winona, Minn.</b> .....		H. J. WAGEN, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
<b>C. A. CAIRNS</b> .....	<b>R. R. GOULD</b> .....	<b>R. THOMSON</b> .....
Passenger Traffic Manager	Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager	Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager
Chicago, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.
		<b>M. R. LEAHY</b>
		General Passenger Agent
		Chicago, Ill.

### DEPARTMENT OF TOURS

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		C. E. BURGESS, Chicago Representative
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		G. B. CRIPPEN, Traveling Agent
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<b>Buffalo, N. Y.</b> .....	202 Elliott Square.....	
<b>Cincinnati, Ohio</b> .....	202 Dixie Terminal Building.....	
<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b> .....	939 Union Trust Building.....	
<b>Detroit, Mich.</b> .....	619 Transportation Building.....	
<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b> .....	308 Merchants Bank Building.....	
<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b> .....	306 Central Building.....	
<b>Milwaukee, Wis.</b> .....	99 E. Wisconsin Avenue.....	
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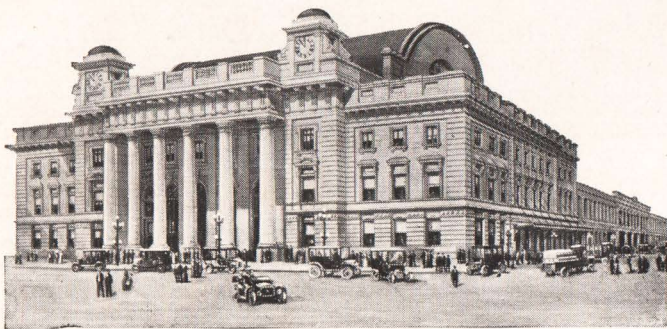
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